"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Clearing and colder today; Friday, fair, colder; west gales.
For weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,253. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1919. TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 30 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 300 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

SHONTS CALLS FOR 8-CENT FARES AS B. R. T. COLLAPSES

Declares City Can Gain Nothing "by Starving Interborough Into Bankruptcy."

CALLS SITUATION SERIOUS

Says War Increases Costs and Predicts Greater Deficits in the Present Year.

B. R. T. SOUGHT NATION'S AID

Harding of Finance Corporation Declares That End of War Precluded Further Advances.

Following the appointment of Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, as receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, Theodore P. Shonts, in a letter to the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate, made public yesterday, urged 8-cent fares on that company's subway and elevated lines and wrote in detail "of the serious situation confronting the dual subway enterprise."

"The city can gain nothing," he said, "by starving the Interborough into bankruptcy." Furthermore, he said that the city by continued refusal to increase fares might "precipitate such bankruptcy." "It is with great reluctance," Mr. Shonts wrote, "that the word panic is used in this communication, but the time has come for plain speaking."

Receiver Garrison of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit went to Washington yesterday. His journey, it was said, might have some connection with the fact that the Government holds $17,000,000 of the company's recent $57,000,000 bond issue. It was denied from Washington that his visit had any connection with B. R. T. affairs.

Mr. Garrison notified the officers and employes of the B. R. T.'s subsidiaries, the New York Consolidated and the New York Municipal Railroad Corporations, yesterday of his appointment as receiver, and directed them to continue their usual work. No other announcement was made except that personal business made it necessary for Mr. Garrison to be in Washington yesterday, but that he would return in time to take up the active management of the company's affairs today.

Mr. Garrison, it was said, probably would issue today a statement for the information of the public dealing with the company's status so far as the company's own books reveal it. He will also confer with the various officials of the company and begin the task of learning the details of the company's railroad system.

Williams Wants Fare Increase.

Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, said yesterday that without doubt renewed efforts would be made to get authority to charge a 7 cent fare. He referred to the fact that many cities, including those of Newark and Boston, had permitted the traction companies to increase their fares to 6 and 7 cents. He discussed with some bitterness the "antagonistic attitude" of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate, and of the delay in completing the rapid transit lines.

The order naming Mr. Garrison as receiver was signed by Federal Judge Mayer on Tuesday night, and is returnable today, when the appointment will probably be made permanent. It is expected that among those who will be present in court, besides the company's lawyers, will be counsel representing large security holders.

In his letter to the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate, Mr. Shonts describes the situation of the Interborough with the pooling arrangement between the company and the city in effect. At the outset he gives the history of the dual system, and tells of the invitation by the city for the company to share in the enterprise. The plan, he says, provided that the Interborough should contribute $58,000,000, estimated at that time as one-half the cost. The agreement called upon the company to supply an additional $22,000,000 for equipment. The Interborough, he says, raised $160,000,000 by the sale of 5 per cent. first and refunding bonds for both subway and elevated improvements. Then the letter says:

"From time to time as the construction work progressed the Interborough punctually paid every dollar required of it by the city. Its management devoted their best endeavors to the utmost of their ability to make the new enterprise a financial, economic, and civic success.

"Matters were progressing finely and just prior to the entry of this country into the war a re-examination of the earlier estimates of the probable earning power of the new venture warranted the conclusion that the deficits during the lean period immediately following the opening of the completed new system would be about one-third of the amount originally anticipated.

Tells of Increased Costs.

"Then came the war. The costs of everything mounted higher and higher. It became necessary, in order to complete the Interborough's part of the contracts, to raise about $40,000,000, in addition to the $160,000,000 originally borrowed. This was done in 1918 by a short

Continued on Page Fourteen.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
Use McK. & R. CIN-U-FORM LOZENGES. All drug stores. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., 91 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Advt.

When you think of Writing think of WHITING.—Advt.

Looters Take Kaiser's Clothes; 500 Held for Palace Thefts

BERLIN, Jan. 1, (Via London, Associated Press.)—The damage to the imperial palace in Berlin during the recent excesses by theft or vandalism is estimated to exceed $1,500,000. Five hundred persons implicated in the plundering, which is said to have been going on for the last six weeks, have been apprehended and much of the stolen property has been recovered.

The former Emperor's warden succeeded in conveying the bulk of the imperial art treasures to a place of safety after the flight of the Emperor.

The wardrobes of the former Emperor and his wife were almost entirely denuded of their contents. In one of the former imperial dressing rooms the old uniform of a soldier was found. Its owner had exchanged his uniform for imperial raiment and disappeared.

MEN IN UNIFORM ROUT SUFFRAGISTS

Demonstration in Front of the White House Arouses Wrath of Soldiers and Sailors.

RESENT ATTACK ON WILSON

Women Carrying Banners Are Knocked Down by Charging Crowd—5 Women Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1. — Riotous scenes were enacted tonight in front of the White House when soldiers, sailors, and citizens undertook to end a "watch fire" demonstration started in Lafayette Park by "sentinels" of the National Woman's Party as a protest against the failure of the Senate to pass the equal suffrage resolution.

Women carrying banners were knocked down by the charging crowd and their emblems destroyed, while an urn in which the "watch fire" was burning was destroyed. After the police had restored order the women started a new fire in one of the big urns in the park and five of them were arrested by the police for this violation of park regulations. They refused to furnish bond and were held for a while at a precinct station. Later they were released by the police and told to appear in the Police Court tomorrow morning. At the Woman's Party Headquarters it was said tonight that since the women had not furnished any bond they would not appear for trial.

During the afternoon the women burned copies of speeches delivered by President Wilson in Europe, and, as the last one was destroyed, the "sentinels" unfurled a banner bearing an inscription denouncing President Wilson as a "false prophet of democracy." A dozen soldiers and sailors instantly surrounded the banner and shut it from the view of the crowd of several hundred persons.

An army Captain then stepped in front of the spectators and called for three cheers for the President, "the world's leader of democracy and the best friend the women of America ever had." The crowd gave the cheer with a will, but there was no attempt then to molest the "sentinels."

After the "watch fire" had been put out tonight the women started another, and party leaders announced that every possible effort would be made to keep it going until the Senate passes the suffrage amendment. The fire was still burning late tonight, attended by special "sentinels" who piled on wood as needed.

HAIG AND BEATTY TO BE MADE EARLS

Money Grants Also Are Likely—Six Other Generals Will Be Elevated to the Peerage.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Earldoms will be conferred on Field Marshal Haig and Vice Admiral Beatty in recognition of their services during the war, according to The Mail. It is stated that Generals Horne, Plumer, Byng, Rawlinson, Birdwood, and Allenby also will be elevated to the peerage.

The newspaper says that these honors will probably be accompanied by grants of money.

Immediate announcement of these honors is said by The Mail to be improbable, as Field Marshal Haig prefers to remain in command of the British armies until the treaty of peace is signed and the army is reconstructed on a peace basis, a work in which he is taking a great interest.

It is recalled that Lord Roberts received a Parliamentary grant of £100,000, and that Lord Kitchener received £50,000 after the South African war. These grants were in addition to the titles conferred upon them.

It is reported that Vice Admiral Beatty will get the rank of full Admiral. Since he took over the command of the British Fleet from Sir John R. Jellicoe he has borne the title of "Acting Admiral."

The Marquis of Milfordhaven, commanding the Second Cruiser Squadron and former First Lord of the Admiralty, has been placed on the retired list at his own request.

FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get yours from your druggist, who is supplied by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., makers of Calox Tooth Powder.—Advt.

Hurry to the Geo. M. Cohan Theatre, Broadway & 43d St. It's a riot.—Advt.

GOVERNOR SMITH TAKES OFFICE AMID CROWDS' ACCLAIM

Brief, Impressive Ceremony in the Assembly Chamber Follows Spectacular Parade.

WELCOMED BY WHITMAN

New Governor, in His Inaugural Message, Stresses Reconstruction Problems.

WILL APPOINT COMMISSION

Favors Abolishing State Police and Reforming Service Boards—For City Ownership.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Under lowering skies that could not dampen the enthusiasm of cheering crowds, Alfred E. Smith of Manhattan was inaugurated at the Capitol here today as the forty-sixth Governor of New York State. The new Governor's popularity with Democrats and Republicans alike, evident in all the day's proceedings, gave promise that the new régime at the Capitol would be harmonious. In his inaugural address Governor Smith further stressed the point by stating that he expected to work in complete harmony with the Republican Legislature.

Standing at the Speaker's table in the Assembly Chamber and flanked by his wife, his mother, and his five smiling children, Mr. Smith was cheered again and again as he subscribed to the oath of office and promised to give the people of the State the best government that lay in his power to give. He said he wanted to declare publicly that he proposed to work with the leaders and members of both branches of the Legislature, many of whom he knew personally, with absolute disregard of partisan politics.

The ceremonies were brief, simple and impressive. Charles S. Whitman, the retiring Governor, welcomed his successor with a cordiality and heartiness that brought forth applause from the crowd in the big chamber. Mr. Whitman was frequently cheered, especially when he told of the part taken by the New York State troops in the war.

When the ceremonies began at 12:30 o'clock the Assembly chamber was crowded to the topmost gallery and several thousand people were still clamoring for admission. Because of inadequate arrangements to take care of those who had been invited a number of notables were kept outside. John A. Dix, who eight years ago was inaugurated as Governor in the same chamber, was barred by a doorkeeper because he was unknown. State Controller Travis finally managed to get himself inside.

Many Tammany Leaders There.

On the Speaker's platform, besides the official guests, were many New Yorkers, lifelong friends of the new Governor and leaders prominent in Tammany Hall, besides most of New York City's heads of departments.

Francis M. Hugo, Republican Secretary of State for the third time, acted as master of ceremonies. He administered the oath of office to Mr. Smith and introduced the new and retiring Governors.

The chamber was elaborately decorated with evergreens and the national colors, while a band in the gallery played patriotic airs.

Included in the Governor's official party were the members of both houses of the Legislature, the commanding officers of the land and naval forces of the State, the judiciary, and the State officials. The retiring Lieutenant Governor, Edward Schoeneck, and his successor, Harry C. Walker of Binghamton, the only Democratic official besides Mr. Smith elected last November, and the State officials; Controller Travis, Treasurer Wells, Attorney General Newton, and State Engineer Williams, all of whom had been sworn in before entering the chamber, occupied seats on the platform.

As Mr. Smith and Mr. Whitman walked down the wide Assembly aisle side by side and mounted the platform a hearty cheer went up. Mr. Smith, smiling, waved his hand to the audience.

The ceremonies were opened with an invocation by Mgr. Joseph A. Delaney, administrator of the Catholic Diocese of Albany. Secretary Hugo introduced Governor Whitman, who made a short speech, welcoming the incoming Governor and referring to the great responsibilities attached to the office. He was roundly applauded when he assured his successor that he would do everything in his power to make his administration a success.

Mr. Whitman's Address.

"Speaking to the man who is to discharge the duties of the great office which he receives today," said Mr. Whitman, "I want to express to him, as I do, my congratulations and felicitations on the fact that he is taking office under the most happy auspices, under conditions upon which we all have reason—the State and the nation—to congratulate ourselves and him.

"Once more our State and her people, our great land, are at peace with all the peoples of all the earth. Perhaps, for us New Yorkers, the first of the satisfactions over the great victory which is ours is the fact that our State has done her full duty from the first.

"In times of peace, all down through the ages, our people have been true to the motto which appears upon our shield,

Continued on Page Four.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

270 British Sailors Drown While on Holiday Cruise

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Two hundred and seventy sailors were drowned today as the result of the loss of the British steam yacht Iolaire off Stornoway, Scotland. The yacht had on board 300 sailors on a New Year's holiday leave.

The vessel struck on the dangerous rocks known as "The Beasts of Helm." Many of the men saved were injured in their efforts to reach the shore.

All the officers and crew of the vessel were lost. They were residents of Lewis Island, off the Australian coast.

The Iolaire was a vessel of 362 tons. She was built in 1902 and before the war belonged to the estate of the late Sir Donald Currie.

ALLIES IN RUSSIA DRIVE BACK REDS

Americans Take Brilliant Part in Attack on Front South of Archangel.

IN CAMOUFLAGE FLANK FOE

Winter Quarters Won by Advance—Allies Gain on the Onega and Dvina.

Copyright, 1919, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN RUSSIA, Dec. 30, (Delayed.)—Fighting their way through the untracked forest and deep snow, American soldiers of the 339th Regiment, with the Polish Legion, Russian volunteers, and their French allies, have advanced fifteen miles up the Onega River on the extreme west of the Archangel sector, driving the Bolsheviki before them. A score of tiny native log hut villages have fallen, and tonight, with a snowstorm raging, the men are held up by overwhelming numbers of Bolsheviki.

Some seventy-five miles east of this Onega fighting the American troops, supported by Canadian artillery, have captured the town of Kadish, and established lines one-half mile south.

These two victories comprise a tremendous improvement of the allied outpost positions, which, stretching like ribs, run over a 400-mile front, with Archangel as a hub.

It is impossible to conceive of a stranger, more picturesque, or more romantic bit of action than these two advances. No sun shines these Winter days, and it is only light for four or five hours at the most. On all sides stretch the endless, dreary, depressing forests of fir, cut only by a few trails and frozen rivers. Little native villages dot these river banks, and in the log huts the simple, peaceful peasants hibernate during the long Winter months.

Tonight on this Onega River, forty miles west of the Vologda-Archangel Railroad, twenty of these villages are in the hands of the Allies. With this gain and prize there will probably be no more advances attempted for some time.

The heavy, gray Russian dawn had just broken at 9 o'clock when the artillery began the preliminary bombardment against the Bolshevist position. Only with the greatest difficulty had the guns been dragged across the snows, but it had been done, and this morning the French artillery opened what may be the last advance in which American troops will ever take part.

After a few minutes of heavy shelling the Allies left the blockhouses and advanced up the river roads straight at the enemy positions. Already flanking parties, drawing handsleds loaded with ammunition and rations, had made their way through the forest and were attacking the rear. Every man was clothed in a heavy arctic outfit and wore a white canvas robe with a cowl that in the faint light even of midday made him indistinguishable at a few hundred yards.

At 4 o'clock in the morning these gallant flanking parties had cut into the woods on the great adventure. In snow knee deep, with the temperature at zero, they were starting for unknown parts, across uncharted woods, on a desperate charge. It was really romantic.

Stunned by the surprise attack from the front, the Bolsheviki fell back from their advance positions. Immediately their rear was endangered by the flanking parties, so they were forced to withdraw several miles. Here in a log hut village they made a determined stand, utilising the strongly built native houses with small windows and heavy doors as blockhouses. There was heavy fighting here, and again and again the Americans and their allies charged these improvised blockhouses. Steadily the Bolsheviki were forced back, fighting desperately in each little village as they took up retreating positions.

Finally late in the afternoon, when the twilight had settled down, they stiffened their defense, and fifteen miles from the old positions they stopped the sweeping advance of the Allies. The Bolsheviki suffered considerable casualties and some prisoners. Our losses were comparatively small.

Seventy-five miles east, on the other side of the railroad, the American soldiers with Canadian artillery fought today another gallant battle. Some ten weeks ago the Allies had been forced back by superior numbers from the little village of Kadish, and had taken up a position on the Emtsa River, two miles to the north. Here in the forest they built tiny blockhouses, lean-tos, and shelters, and camped in the ice and snow. To reach them there was a two-day sled trip from the railroad, and the only road from there on to the next

Continued on Page Three.

Marburg's "League of Nations." Vol. II: Its Principles Examined. Macmillan. 50c.—Advt.

TRANSPORT ASHORE OFF FIRE ISLAND, 3,000 ABOARD SAFE

The Northern Pacific Goes on Sand Bar in a Dense Fog.

TO REMOVE TROOPS TODAY

Large Fleet Is Standing By in Case Weather Should Change.

AVIATOR TO THE RESCUE

Offered to Carry Line from Destroyer to be Used for Breeches Buoy, but It Was Not Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Jan. 1. — The American troop transport Northern Pacific, formerly the great Pacific liner of the same name, is aground off Fire Island, with more than 3,000 persons on board. Of these 2,973 are in the United States service, and with them is one French officer. According to a statement issued by the War Department, the Americans are divided as follows:

5th American Base Cemetery Sector, consisting of 17 officers and 470 men; 81 per cent. from Portland, Me., 14 per cent. from Jefferson Barracks, and the remainder scattered.

8th Trench Mortar Battery, consisting of 5 officers and 155 men, all from Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

48 casual officers belonging to the infantry, and other services.

289 bed-ridden sick and wounded men; also 73 officers and 1,402 men, sick and wounded, but not requiring special attention.

14 casuals, including 8 men, 2 army field clerks, 2 civilians and 2 naval officers.

The transport, according to information received by wireless late tonight, is in no danger, and it is expected that the wounded and sick, together with the other soldiers, will be transferred from the ship to naval craft early tomorrow morning. If the sea is smooth boats will proceed to New York, otherwise the hospital cases will be sent ashore and brought to New York on special trains from Bay Shore. The following message was sent to Naval wireless station at Bay Shore tonight by Captain L. J. Connelly, U. S. N., commander of the transport.

U. S. S. Northern Pacific, Jan. 1.

Northern Pacific is in no danger. Relatives of soldiers and crew need have no fear for their safety. The soldiers will in all probability be landed tomorrow or whenever winds shift to northward of west.

CONNELLY.

The Northern Pacific is beached about six miles from the life-saving station at Point O'Woods, opposite Fire Island. The vessel was proceeding at moderate speed when she struck bottom about 3 o'clock this morning. The ship is on a sand bar and late reports are that she has settled quite deep and that it may be necessary to remove the cargo and ballast before she can be hauled off. An effort to float her will be made at high tide, at daybreak tomorrow morning, and if successful she will proceed to New York under her own steam, as she is not damaged. If not, the transfer of all except the crew of 530 officers and men will be made. The naval hospital ships Seneca and Solace are both anchored near the stranded transport.

Medical Men Prepare.

Shortly after the Northern Pacific landed on the Fire Island sand bar Captain Connelly notified Rear Admiral Usher, commandant of the Third Naval District, who in turn got in communication with Colonel J. M. Kennedy, Chief Medical Officer at the Port of Embarkation in Hoboken. Colonel Kennedy, who was at his home in East Orange, issued orders for all available medical officers and hospital workers to report to him at once for duty. Lieut. Col. S. J. Pierce of the Medical Corps was ordered to proceed to Bay Shore with 220 officers and enlisted men, and this detachment left New York on a special train shortly before 1 P. M. Other surgeons went on the army hospital boat General O'Reilly.

The rescuing fleet which the Navy Department dispatched from New York was led by the cruiser Columbia, flagship of Vice Admiral Gleaves, the commander of the Cruiser and Transport Fleet. The naval troopship Mallory, the Solace and Seneca, the cruiser Des Moines, twelve destroyers and a fleet of naval tugs were in the fleet.

Colonel Kennedy had all arrangements made for the care of the men by noon. The litter cases are ordered to Hospital 3, which is the old Greenhut store, the mental cases to the Messiah Home in the Bronx, the contagious cases to Seacaucus, and the less serious cases to the Grand Central Palace, St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, Ellis Island Hospital, and Hospital 2 at Fox Hills, S. I.

It was ten hours after the Northern Pacific grounded before the life savers from the Point O'Woods, Oak Island, and Fire Island stations were able to get a line to the vessel so as to be ready to begin rescues with the life buoys should there be a sudden change in weather conditions. Twice the line snapped as the vessel shifted. The third line was still holding at last reports. One of the surfboats of the Oak Island crew got alongside the Northern

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

PRESIDENT IS ON HIS WAY TO ITALY; EXPECTING LARGE RESULTS FROM VISIT; ROME IN GALA ATTIRE FOR HIS COMING

Pope Hopes for Foundation of League of Nations; Invokes Divine Help for Wilson in Peace Mission

ROME, Dec. 31.—In a New Year's message to America, given today to The Associated Press, Pope Benedict expressed the hope that the Peace Conference might result in a new world order, with a League of Nations, the abolition of conscription, and the establishment of tribunals to adjust international disputes. The message reads:

On the eve of the new year, in which humanity is at last to enjoy the blessings of peace, we are glad to send cordial greetings to the American people as the champions of those same principles which have been proclaimed by both President Wilson and the Holy See, ensuring for the world justice, peace and Christian love.

In this solemn moment, when a new era in the history of the world is about to begin, we pray that the Almighty may shed His light upon the delegates who are meeting in Paris to settle the fate of mankind, and especially upon President Wilson as the head of the noble nation, which has written such glorious pages in the annals of human progress.

May the conference be of such a nature as to remove any resentment, abolish forever wars among brothers, establish harmony and concord and promote useful labor. Out of the peace conference may there be born that League of Nations which, by abolishing conscription, will reduce armaments; which, by establishing international tribunals, will eliminate or settle disputes, which, placing peace upon a foundation of solid rock, will guarantee to everyone independence and equality of rights.

Poincare Certain America Will Not Forget France's Sacrifices

PARIS, Dec. 31, (Associated Press.)—In sending greetings to the people of the United States, through The Associated Press, today, President Poincaré said:

I am very glad that President Wilson will take part in the important work of the Peace Conference. France has full confidence in his enlightened judgment and his lofty conscience. She has suffered long and terribly for the sake of justice. She knows the United States will not forget the sacrifices she has made.

France is ready to prepare, side by side and in unison with the great sister republic, a better and brighter future for humanity.

RAYMOND POINCARE.

SUGGESTS WALES WED AN AMERICAN

London Express Would Have Prince Find Consort at Home or in the United States.

YOLANDA'S FAITH A BARRIER

Catholic Opposed for Future Queen—War Narrows Field for Royal Matches.

Prince of Wales to Come Here, King and Queen Tell Wilson

LONDON, Jan. 1.—It is understood that King George and Queen Mary assured President Wilson that the Prince of Wales would visit the United States in the course of his coming trip through the British dominions, a Paris dispatch to The Mail states.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The matrimonial future of the Prince of Wales is the subject of discussion in two of the morning's newspapers. The Daily Express devotes two columns to it, pointing out that the war has narrowed the choice for royal marriages. There is no possibility now of a German Princess becoming Queen of England, and a vast tragedy has obliterated the Russian royal family. As regards marriageable Princesses in other European countries, The Express says that Princess Yolanda of Italy is ineligible because she is a Roman Catholic, Princess Helena of Greece is no longer talked of as the future Queen, and although one of the Rumanian Princesses might be chosen, the prospect would arouse little enthusiasm.

"The fact is," says The Express, "that there is a keen desire that the Prince shall be allowed to choose for himself a British wife—if not an American. His marriage with a British bride would be exceedingly popular. If he could choose an American bride, the enthusiasm on both sides of the Atlantic would be unbounded and dramatic possibilities would be opened up. The example would be infectious, and there is no telling where the consequences would end."

The Express asserts that the idea of royal caste marrying within itself is no part of English law and forms no written part of any Continental constitution.

"There is nothing whatever to prevent King George giving his consent to the marriage of the Prince of Wales to anybody who is not a Roman Catholic," it adds.

The other paper mentioning the subject is The Chronicle, which sees special interest in the forthcoming visit of the King and Queen of Rumania to London in view of the fact that their beautiful eldest daughter, Princess Elizabeth, has been frequently mentioned as an eligible bride for the Prince of Wales. It points out that the Queen of Rumania is an English Princess and a cousin of King George, that she retained her love for England and English ways, and it applauds the courageous stand she took when the Germans overran Rumania.

PINEHURST, N. C.—Golf—Shooting—Racing—and other sporting tournaments in full swing.—Advt.

ALL ITALY EAGER TO SEE PRESIDENT

Men of Every Party There Are Anxious for Wilson's Counsel and Judgment.

ROME DECKED WITH FLAGS

Eternal City Not to be Outdone by Other Capitals in Splendor of Welcome.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 1.—Everything is being prepared to give President Wilson a wonderful reception, the city being absolutely determined that no capital shall give him a warmer welcome.

"Rome cannot provide 2,000,000 spectators to witness his arrival, as London did," is often said, "but a few hundred thousand Romans representing practically the whole population of the Eternal City are capable of shouting louder and showing more enthusiasm than all the Londoners put together, while at least we hope to provide a magnificent golden sunshine."

As a matter of fact, the whole national life seems in suspense awaiting the arrival of President Wilson, to whom are attributed almost supernatural powers. All parties are one in this, to await the verdict of his judgment on the most widely differing subjects. No man from a far continent has ever had such a deep and powerful influence on the mind of the whole nation or has done so much to inspire them to high ideals and noble aims.

ROME, Dec. 31, (Associated Press.)—Preparations for the reception of President Wilson in Rome are being carried out actively night and day. The Via Nazionale is decked with flags along its whole length from the railroad station to the Quirinal, the bunting flying from flagstaffs surmounted by gilded images of victory.

At the Capitol, where the President will be received by the municipality, which will confer on him the title of Citizen of Rome, the preparations are particularly elaborate. The spacious halls of the Capitol are being hung with priceless ancient tapestries and decorated with flowers and plants. All the shops are showing the American colors, and in their windows are portraits of President Wilson. The newspapers today print pictures of Wilson, Washington, and Lincoln. These serve as illustrations for long biographical articles in which President Wilson's rôle in the war is dwelt upon.

In the square at the station, where the President will arrive the flagstaffs bear shields with the arms of redeemed Italian towns upon them, including those of Fiume and Spalato.

President Wilson will arrive at the Italian frontier on the morning of Jan. 2, according to present plans. He will be met at the border by aids of King Victor Emmanuel, American Ambassador Page, and Count Macchi di Cellere.

Continued on Page Two.

Rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort in the world. No invalids, no children under ten.—Advt.

FAREWELL CALL BY POINCARE

President and His Wife Wilson's Only Visitors on New Year's.

CONFERS WITH COL. HOUSE

Acting on Dr. Grayson's Advice, Wilson Spends Quiet Day Before Leaving Paris.

PEACE MACHINERY READY

All Plans Arranged So That He May Begin Work as Soon as He Returns to Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—President Wilson tonight is en route to Rome, where he will be the guest of King Victor Emmanuel. During his stay in the Italian capital he will visit the Pope and also the Methodist College, and will continue his conference with the King, Premier Orlando, and Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister. Some important results are expected from this visit, which will be the last to the allied countries before the beginning of the Peace Conference.

Immediately after breakfast this morning the President went with Mrs. Wilson and Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his personal physician, to the beautiful St. Cloud course under gray but rainless clouds and played golf for an hour.

There was a quiet family New Year's dinner at the Murat Mansion. No business was laid before the President. His only departure from the injunction of Admiral Grayson to devote the day to complete relaxation and repose came in the afternoon, when he received a New Year's call from President and Madame Poincaré, and later visited Colonel Edward M. House, with whom he had a conference. President Wilson also returned the call of President and Mme. Poincaré.

The conferences in Rome with the Italian statesmen will, in a sense, be a continuation of those held here when King Victor Emmanuel visited Paris, and the President also talked with Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino. The results of President Wilson's conferences with the British Premier, David Lloyd George, and Foreign Minister Balfour, which have not yet been fully disclosed, probably will have an important relation to the continuation of the conferences with the Italian leaders.

The working machinery of the American Commission has been thoroughly organized during the President's absence in England, and everything is practically ready to begin business when he returns from Italy.

There appears to be no reason for altering the forecast made four weeks ago that President Wilson intends to be back in Washington before the closing of the American Congress on March 4, or that, if necessary, he will return to France early in the Spring to continue his work. There are, however, some indications that the President's hope that his return will not be necessary may be realized.

George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, is accompanying President Wilson to Italy.

The newspapers today print their customary leading editorials on the new year, and generally take their text from the advent of peace. The socialistic newspapers strike a pessimistic note in speaking of what they call the divergencies in views between Wilson and Clemenceau.

Other newspapers of moderate opinions, as well as those of Nationalist leanings, appear to take inspiration from the Premier's utterances and say that the peace will be effective in proportion as the guarantees, such as are asked for by Clemenceau, are assured.

Le Temps says:

"It is necessary to work for a new order of things—for the reign of justice in the world. The more we believe in that ideal the more we must apply ourselves to giving it basis in conformity with experience. Its real apostles are not dreamers. They are realists like the Pilgrims of the Mayflower."

BRITISH PEACE ENVOYS.

Hardinge, Crowe, and Tyrrell Going to Paris as Delegates or Experts.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The British Foreign Office is nearly ready for the Peace Conference, and the announcement today of some of its leading delegates enables THE NEW YORK TIMES to describe some of its voluminous preparations. The precise status of Lord Hardinge, Un-

der Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Sir Eyre Crowe, Assistant Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Sir William Tyrrell, former Secretary to Viscount Grey, and others has not yet been announced, but whether they will actually sit at the conference table with Lloyd George, Balfour, and Bonar Law or not, they will be experts to whom the chiefs of the mission will refer special subjects on which they are recognized authorities.

They have been getting up on their particulars problems as carefully as a lawyer studies his briefs, and they will have them at fingers' end from a historical, economic, ethnological, and every other point of view.

To assist them sets of white papers have been prepared, each of which deals with one particular question. These have been drafted by the best experts the British Foreign Office could find, and they are destined to render available the fullest possible knowledge in handy form. They are not merely statements of the British side of the various questions, for they explain the American, French, Italian, and every other relevant standpoint, and their object is to throw on each international problem the fullest light as impartially as possible. With this idea in view it is not unlikely that some of these pamphlets will be circulated among the delegations from other States so as to facilitate to the utmost just and speedy decisions.

The staff of the British Foreign Office will number about thirty men, and they, with the representatives of other British departments, will be lodged in the Hotel Majestic and in the Hotel Astoria as their working office.

LONDON, Jan. 1, (Associated Press.)—An important portion of the British delegation to the Peace Conference will leave for Paris on Saturday, according to The Evening News. In addition to Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Secretary Balfour, and Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the paper says, the British representatives will include Viscount Hardinge, former Governor General of India and Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Sir William G. Tyrrel, former private secretary to Viscount Grey, who will act for the Foreign Office; Sir Louis Mallet, former Ambassador to Turkey, as authority on matters relating to Turkey; Sir Esme W. Howard, Minister to Sweden, as authority on Northern Europe; Sir Ralph Paget, Minister to Denmark and former Minister to Bulgaria, as an authority on the Balkans, and Sir Eyre Crowe, Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as an authority on affairs of Western Europe.

LABOR TO DEMAND PEACE GUARANTEES

George Barnes, British Cabinet Member, Outlines Standards That He Wants Adopted.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Not the least important matter for discussion at the Peace Conference will be the British Government's proposal of an international standard of life for workers. George Barnes, Labor member of the War Cabinet, outlined to The Chronicle's representative the policy which the Labor Department of the Government hopes to see adopted. He said:

"What we want to see is some kind of international machinery that will set up and enforce a decent standard of life, not, of course, by any coercive measures, but by methods compelling manufacturers in all countries to toe the line.

"In the past when seeking to attain to a better standard we always have been met by the difficulty created by importation of goods made under sweating conditions. We hope to see such goods boycotted by general consent.

"We ask, first of all, for freedom of combination in all countries. This is absolutely necessary if international law is to be enforced. You may pass any amount of industrial legislation, but if there is no organization capable of seeing that it is put into operation it will be useless.

"Then, we desire to see a minimum standard of hours and wages for all countries. I do not say it is to be identical for all countries, because conditions differ. What I mean is that every worker in every country shall be guaranteed fair pay and fair conditions of work.

"There are other questions, such as child workers, employment of women after childbirth, proper provision of ventilation and factory space, medical inspection and abolition of sweating. In a word, we desire to adopt the principle laid down by Gompers, that labor shall no longer be treated as a commodity, but shall be the first charge on production before rent, interest on capital, or profits.

"The Peace Conference will first be invited to agree to the principle of an international standard for labor, and then it is proposed to refer the matter to an industrial commission to consider and report on the measures to be taken to secure this end.

"This commission would sit at the same time as the Peace Congress, and report to it. Then, it will be the duty of the Congress to adopt these recommendations and possibly hand them over to a League of Nations to put into operation as part of its duties."

FRANCE'S HUGE LOSSES EPITOMIZED BY RIBOT

170 Billion Debt Rising Against 40 Billion Annual Revenue—2,000,000 Men Sacrificed.

PARIS, Dec. 31, (Associated Press.)—After outlining the financial situation of the allied governments and the need for apportionment of war indemnities today, Alexandre Ribot, former Premier and Minister of Finance, turned to the problems confronting France.

"Our national debt has grown from 32,000,000,000 francs before the war to 170,000,000,000, and will continue to grow until the demobilization of the army," he said. "Nearly 2,000,000 men, the flower of French manhood, have either been killed or rendered unfit for participation in the activities of the country. This loss in man-power out of about 40,000,000 inhabitants is more keenly felt since the population of France ceased to grow long before the war.

"We cannot hope to repair these losses as can countries like Russia, Germany and the United States, where the increase in population is steady. These losses, besides bein ga frightful bereavement to our families, touch the financial settlement of the war directly, since they diminish our producing capacity in comparison with countries whose resources are superior to ours.

"Take the 30,000,000,000 francs of revenue which before the war was the maximum figure for France, and estimate that it was increased by inflation to 40,000,000,000 during the war. Compare that with the 250,000,000,000 francs of revenue received by the United States and the gravity of the decrease in our producing capacity becomes more apparent. To this one must add the cost of the dismantling of the principal industries in the north of France."

GIVES WARNING TO FRENCH.

May Have to Make Peace Without Aid, Says Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—"President Wilson returned to France yesterday. It was time," says The Manchester Guardian in commenting on the speeches of Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon, and the difference in the views expressed by the French statesmen and President Wilson.

"The difference in views," it continues, "is palpably acute and cannot be glossed over. It is better not to gloss it over, but to face it and to have our differences."

Declaring that the Allies had accepted President Wilson's fourteen points in the armistice terms and that these points were the policy of America and Great Britain, The Guardian concludes:

"If our friends among the Allies reject it—well, they will have to make their own peace and dispense with our assistance."

NAVY TO COMPRISE TWO GREAT FLEETS

One for Pacific and Other for Atlantic Coast to War in Summer Manoeuvres.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—To keep the navy "fit and on its toes," two great fleets, one based on the Pacific Coast and the other on the Atlantic Coast, will be established by next Summer with war games and joint manoeuvres as a part of a regular program of training.

Secretary Daniels, in explaining his plans to the House Naval Committee today, said that after every war there was a tendency for the navy to retrograde, and that the fleet division had been determined upon to prevent any slump. The plan, he said, had received the "enthusiastic indorsement" of Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Operations, now in Europe with the peace delegation.

"An Admiral who can stay long enough to stir up ambition" will be placed in command of each fleet, Mr. Daniels said, and all officers will be kept on their ships for two years. In effect, the Secretary added, there will be a war between the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, "which will so stimulate keenness that it will make the men feel they are in actual war."

Mr. Daniels did not indicate to the committee how many ships would be in each fleet, it is assumed, however, that there will be an equal distribution of the capital ships, most of which heretofore have been kept on the Atlantic Coast. During joint manoeuvres the combined fleet will visit each coast, so as to give the people on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards an opportunity to see the full naval force.

Mr. Daniels also told the committee that during peace times the submarine bases at San Diego, Cal.; Key West, Fla., and New London, Conn., and the air defense stations at San Diego and Pensacola, Fla., would be retained.

The principal training stations for seamen in the East will be at Chicago, Hampton Roads, and Newport, R. I.

Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson plan to visit the Pacific Coast next Summer to study conditions there with a view to recommending extension of navy yards, while other officials will visit Eastern yards for the same purpose. The Secretary recommended that $2,500,000 be appropriated for purchasing land adjacent to the New York Navy Yard, which was owned at one time by the Government, but which was sold in 1801 and 1805. The growth of the navy yard now makes necessary the repurchase of the land, he said.

A report showing the strength of the Japanese Navy was submitted by the Secretary to fill out the reports of the comparative strength of the navies of the six other large powers which he gave Monday. It shows thirteen battleships and four building or projected, seven battle cruisers, ten cruisers, sixteen light cruisers and seven more building or projected, five armored defense vessels, sixty-six destroyers, and twenty-three building or projected, sixteen first class torpedo boats, eight second class torpedo boats, sixteen submarines and twenty-seven building and projected, and two airships and sixty-three miscellaneous vessels.

In answer to questions Mr. Daniels said that the total number of guns of medium calibre produced by the Navy Bureau of Ordnance from April 6, 1917, to Dec. 1, 1918, was 2,841, and that the number actually placed in service against the enemy was 1,587. These 2,841 guns were all produced in their entirety complete with mounts, sights, and accessories by the Bureau of Ordnance, and the great majority of them were made by new plants. They do not include weapons that were on hand and in reserve on April 5, 1917, and which were called into service for the arming of merchant ships against submarine attacks.

The five-inch guns were being delivered at the rate of thirty a month, the four-inch guns at the rate of 170, and the three-inch guns at the rate of 100 per month when hostilities ceased.

ALL ITALY EAGER TO SEE PRESIDENT

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Italian Ambassador to the United States.

Leaving the border the President will travel on a special royal train. He will be greeted at Turin and Genoa by city officials.

The President will arrive in Rome at 10:30 o'clock Friday morning. He will be met at the station by the King and Queen, the members of the Cabinet, and military and civil authorities.

Prince Colonna, the Mayor of Rome, and representatives of the municipality will await President Wilson in the large circular square facing the Baths of Diocletian. The Mayor and the Aldermen will be in the historic gala coaches surrounded by attendants carrying the ancient banners of the different districts of Rome. The square will be decorated with flowers, plants, and flags, and will have accommodations for 1,000 persons in temporary stands. Prince Colonna will greet President Wilson in the name of the Eternal City.

Shortly after arriving at the Quirinal, the residence of the King, President Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Margaret Wilson will call on Dowager Queen Margherita. In the evening there will be an official dinner at the Quirinal, with an exchange of toasts between the King and the President. Later the President will receive the freedom of the city. An illuminated parchment, bestowing the freedom of the city, will be given to the President, while the municipality will present to Mrs. Wilson a gold wolf, the emblem of Rome.

On Saturday President Wilson will visit the Pantheon and will place wreaths on the tombs of King Victor Emmanuel I. and King Humbert. He will then attend a special meeting of the Lyceum Academy, the oldest national scientific institution, which will give him honorary membership. The President will have luncheon at the American Embassy with Ambassador Page, after which he will visit Pope Benedict at the Vatican. Mrs. Wilson and Miss Wilson also will be received by the Pope.

Saturday evening the President will attend a dinner given by the Dowager Queen Margherita, after which he will attend a reception to representatives of Protestant organizations at the American Church. The same night he will leave Rome either for Naples or Milan.

CLEMENCEAU STAND CAUSING LESS ALARM

Americans in Paris Take a Different View on Second Reading of Speech.

ADMIRE HIS FRANKNESS

Relations Established with British Leaders Regarded as Most Vital to Wilson's Plans.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—President and Mrs. Wilson returned to Paris this evening, greatly pleased with their five days' experience in England, where they received the highest honors and courtesies which the King, Queen and Government could possibly bestow. The arrangements for their entertainment and comfort were carried out perfectly. Their greeting from the English people was the heartiest wherever they went, and the President publicly feels, and has privately acknowledged, his appreciation and that of Mrs. Wilson to myself.

No word of comment has come from the President concerning Premier Clemenceau's speech, wherein he indicated that he favored the balance of power policy, which President Wilson condemned in his English addresses, and intimated that he and Mr. Wilson had reached no agreement. It is taken for granted that the President will not express himself publicly regarding the Clemenceau utterances.

What Premier Clemenceau said is suprising to Americans, who had understood that President Wilson and M. Clemenceau were in accord, as a result of their two conversations on the basic principles of the peace settlement.

It should be said that the first reading of Clemenceau's speech created a painful impression among Americans, but their view was considerably modified after a more careful study, which produced a better opinion concerning the tone and character of the French Premier's remarks. They found satisfaction especially in Clemenceau's declaration that he would make every sacrifice to maintain the entente between France, Britain, Italy and the United States, and his complimentary references to President Wilson's open and lofty high-mindedness and frankness of speech. At the same time, Clemenceau's assertion that nothing must separate the four great Allied Powers, while pleasing, suggests opposition to the League of Nations upon the formation of which President Wilson has set his heart.

In Agreement with British.

It is realized thoroughly in American quarters that plenty of obstacles are to be overcome before the basis of the peace settlement is reachable. But it is hardly necessary to say that the relations established between Wilson, Lloyd George, and Balfour during the conferences in London seem to assure that the two English-speaking nations stand together on the fundamentals believed by the President necessary to preserve the peace of the world.

The President's stay in Paris will be short, as he leaves on Wednesday for Italy, to be absent a week. After a brief stay in Belgium, the round of visits to allied countries will end, and the President will then devote himself to the serious work of the Peace Conference, which, it is now certain, will prolong his European tour beyond the period originally set, and which will be subsequently extended.

If the visits to Italy and Belgium approach even approximately the satisfaction given by his sojourn in England the President's periods of absence from France may be considered as well spent if only in showing the esteem in which he and America are held among the people of these countries. From all appearances the President's visit to England was a great success, not merely from the viewpoint of the ovation given by the people in the various places where he appeared, but on account of the cordiality of the relations entered into with the representatives of the British Government.

After leaving London, where the King, the Queen, Lord Reading, and others of prominence saw them off at the Victoria Station, the President and Mrs. Wilson journeyed under wet skies through beautiful English country to Dover, where they got a flattering reception. Royal Fusiliers and sailors formed a guard of honor, which saluted the President as he stepped from the train, and, following his inspection of these troops, he went immediately aboard the British ambulance transport Brighton, which had carried him from Calais to Dover on Thursday. Cheers from the crowds on the piers and other places of vantage and from the crews of warships in the harbor followed the President as the Brighton steamed into the Channel. Although a high wind was blowing, the usually turbulent waters of the Straits of Dover were fairly calm, and nobody suffered inconvenience.

The President, after donning the heavy deerskin overcoat which he wore on his visit to the American troops on Christmas, took his place on the bridge, while Mrs. Wilson and Miss Benham, her private secretary, who has been described during her English visit as a lady in waiting, sat on the lower deck during the seventy minutes the trip occupied. Seven British destroyers convoyed the Brighton to mid-channel, where they were relieved by a convoy of French destroyers, which escorted the ship to Calais.

President Tells a Story.

During the trip the President joined the group of American correspondents, with whom he chatted pleasantly. He told them the overcoat he was wearing was made from skins of deer and raccoon killed by a friend in Georgia. Mention of coon hunting brought a negro story to the President's mind. It concerned a negro soldier in France, who, asked by an officer what he would do if he saw German cavalry coming in his direction, answered: "I'd sure spread the news through France!"

Another official welcome awaited the President at Calais, where French and British troops—for this is in the British military area—presented arms as he left the railway carriage. Only a few minutes' stay was made at Calais and at 1 o'clock the President's special train was on the way to Paris, where it arrived at 7 o'clock this evening. President and Mrs. Wilson went directly to the Murat Palace, the residence placed at their disposal by the French Government.

MASARYK TO SEE WILSON.

President of Czechoslovakia Goes to Rome for Conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Thomas G. Masaryk, President of the new republic of Czechoslovakia, has left Prague for Rome and, according to information today from official sources, his purpose is to confer there with President Wilson and Italian statesmen regarding the dispute between Italy and the new republic of Jugoslavia over former Austrian territory on the Adriatic coast now occupied by Italian forces.

Some diplomats here regard this dispute as one of the most important growing out of the dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and they expressed hope today that an agreement satisfactory to all concerned would result from the conference between Presidents Wilson and Masaryk and Italian statesmen.

GEORGE V. MAY VISIT AMERICA.

Report in London That President Invited King and Queen Here.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—There has been gossip in the London newspapers during President Wilson's visit that he had asked King George and Queen Mary to visit the United States during his term of office and that the invitation might be accepted. The Standard says today that it understands that when bidding the King and Queen farewell President Wilson said he hoped to see them in America shortly.

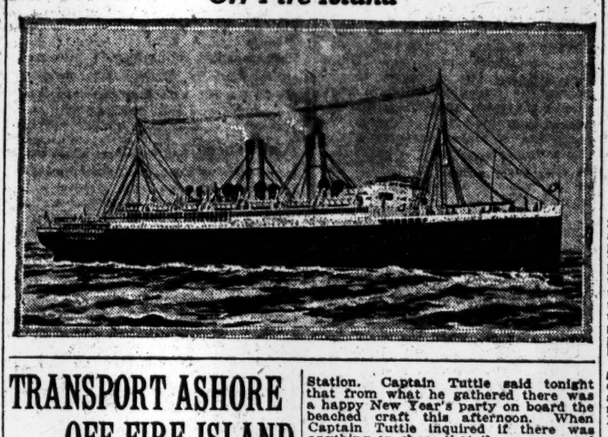
"Such a visit," says The Standard editorially, "would be as unprecedented as the President's own voyage, but the war has broken down many precedents, and a return visit by the King and Queen would be popular in both countries and would be a symbol of the growing sense of unity."

No authoritative statement on the subject, however, has been issued.

Clemenceau Takes a Vacation.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Premier Clemenceau, who has labored incessantly since he took office thirteen months ago, is taking a rest. The Premier was under an especially severe strain during the parliamentary sessions of the last few days. He has gone to Moulleron-en-Pareds, La Vendee, where he was born seventy-eight years ago.

Transport Northern Pacific Which Is Aground Off Fire Island



TRANSPORT ASHORE OFF FIRE ISLAND

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

Pacific late in the afternoon and on its return reported that "all was well on board."

Earlier in the afternoon the army authorities decided to make an investigation by hydroplane and Lieut. Commander B. N. Chase, who commands the Naval Air Station at this place, was selected to pilot the machine. Commander Chase made an inspection of the stranded ship, flying at times at slow speed less than fifty feet above the decks. Commander Chase returned from his inspection tour shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Did Not Need a Line.

"We are under instructions from the Navy Department," he said, "to stand by and be in readiness to render any service that may be required of us. If it becomes necessary the Naval Air Station can care for 500 of the wounded soldiers.

"I thought that if the necessity was great enough I could take aboard a line on my plane, and drop it as I flew over the transport. However, because the commander of the ship had decided not to make any change in this position, owing to the unfavorable weather and tide, he declined my offer with thanks. I found the Northern Pacific well up on the beach, slightly listed to starboard, and close to Fire Island Light. She seemed to be resting easily. The southwest wind was strong and steady.

"There were half a dozen destroyers and a transport standing off to port of the outside bar, about half a mile away. But none of these was able to come in close enough to render any assistance, and could not take men off the stranded ship. My own and other planes are ready should the ship get into a worse fix, and we can take lines aboard to rig the breeches buoy and take the men off."

A second life line was made fast to the Northern Pacific tonight from one of the destroyers. This was done only after the hardest kind of work on the part of the life-savers and the crew of the destroyer.

A heavy fog prevailed when the Northern Pacific ran on the sand bar this morning. Fishermen and old-time boatmen said tonight that they could not understand how the Northern Pacific came so close inshore. They said that off Lonelyville the water is very shallow and that ordinary soundings should have indicated this. The ship is broadside to the beach, the distance from the shore to the ship being at the narrowest point a little more than 300 yards.

Ship Is Resting Easily.

Late reports tonight were that the ship was resting easily and was approaching an even keel, although she had listed heavily in the early hours this afternoon, at one time the list being so great that the seas swept over her. The wind was still southwest at 11 o'clock tonight and was blowing hard, while a heavy fog still blanketed the sea. Local marine observers, however, believe that the wind will shift to northwest by morning, and then the problem will be greatly simplified. A northwest wind will also mean a smooth sea, making possible the transfer of the wounded men to New York by water.

Tell life crew which was the first and only one to reach the side of the Northern Pacific was commanded by Captain Joseph Tuttle of the Oak Island Station. Captain Tuttle said tonight that from what he gathered there was a happy New Year's party on board the beached craft this afternoon. When Captain Tuttle inquired if there was anything on shore that the men wanted they replied by dropping overboard into his boat a hamper basket full of turkey sandwiches and fruits. They also dropped over a packet of letters, which the skipper was asked to mail.

Here in Bay Shore the people are prepared to care for as many of the men as may be landed. Every home in the village is ready to receive every wounded boy that can be accommodated. More than 3,000 warm blankets from Camp Mills arrived tonight, as well as a great quantity of Red Cross and other relief supplies. Several of the officers from General Shanks's headquarters in Hoboken returned to New York tonight, among them Colonel H. S. Kerrick, U. S. A., who is in charge of water transportation for the army in the New York district. He said: "There is absolutely no occasion for worry at this time on the part of relatives or friends of the soldiers who are on board the ship."

Red Cross Is Ready.

There was considerable excitement on the Northern Pacific for a time after the grounding. Those of the men who were able to be about hurried to the decks to find out what had happened. There was no panic, however, and the men were quickly reassured. The doctors and nurses on board immediately set about to arrange for the transfer of the more serious cases and reported this afternoon that everything was ready.

The Bay Shore, Islip, and Babylon Chapters of the Red Cross have made all preparations to feed the men as soon as they are landed, while the Woman's Motor Corps has six ambulances here ready to assist in the transfer to special trains should the wounded be landed here tomorrow morning. The Red Cross arrangements are in charge of Mrs. H. E. Holland, Miss Louise Orr, Mrs. Irving Long, and Mrs. Bertha Blinckerhoff.

The Northern Pacific is one of the finest transports in the American service. The vessel was built at Philadelphia and was commissioned in 1914 for the San Francisco and Honolulu trade. She is of 8,215 tons gross register and has a speed of 23 knots an hour. She was one of the first vessels taken over by the Government after this country entered the war.

Naval officers here said last night that the transport had struck the outer edge of the sandbar at the entrance to Fire Island Inlet and was 300 yards from the shore and two and a half miles east of the lightship. Her position was due practically due east and west. There was plenty of water on the off-shore side, and the wind was veering around to the west, which would form a good lee for the troops to be debarked into small boats and transferred to the hospital ship Solace.

The weather was moderating, the officers said, and there was no danger whatever to the Northern Pacific. Taking off the troops would lighten her by at least 200 tons and the ballast tanks could be pumped out after two anchors had been run out from the ship to stop her from riding further inshore. The wind yesterday was blowing at about twenty-five miles velocity from the Southwest, which had kicked up a surf that smothered the transport and the coast guard cutters in spray, but was not so dangerous as it seemed. The well troops on board could be taken off in lighters today with the baggage and stores, which would further lighten the vessel. It might be three or four days before she was hauled off the sand bar. If water did get into her lower hold it would steady the transport and would not mean that she would be a total loss, the naval officers said.

CLAIMS OF FRANCE IN ASIA MINOR

Wants to Guide Armenia, Syria, and Lebanon if Peace Congress Will Assent.

BASED ON 1915 TREATIES

Palestine Would Be Under International Protection—Armenia Demands Ultimate Independence.

PARIS, Jan. 1, (Associated Press.)—France plans to assume the guidance of the destinies of Armenia, Syria, and Lebanon in the new order of world affairs, in conformity with treaties signed with Great Britain and Russia in 1915, if the Peace Conference does not rule otherwise, according to authoritative information furnished The Associated Press.

Palestine, according to the plan under consideration, would, with its complexity of nationalities and religions, be placed under international protection. England would be responsible for the Arabian peninsula, with the exception of the Kingdom of Hedjaz, which would be free.

France, it is emphatically stated, eschews the term "protectorate" in connection with her proposed supervision of these countries, and it is probable that some such relation with them as exists between England and her Dominions would be established.

These facts were given as an explanation of the declaration of Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister, in the Chamber of Deputies Sunday. Referring to the manner in which France would deal with Asia Minor and nationalities formerly ruled by Turkey, M. Pichon said:

"We have nothing but friendly feelings for the Turks, and we have testified to them in protecting subjugated nations in the Ottoman Empire over which we have century-old rights. . . . Our rights are incontestable in Armenia, Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine. They are based on historic conventions and on more recent contracts. While admitting the entire liberty of the Peace Conference to deal with the subject, we consider our rights are fully established by our agreements with Great Britain."

Treaty Signed in 1915.

The Foreign Minister's reference to "historic conventions" may be understood, when taken as relating to longstanding treaties of capitulation between France and the Ottoman Empire, through which France protected the interests of Christians in the countries in question. The statement as to "agreements with Great Britain," however, is not so clear. An explanation of this, as given by an authority on the subject, was in substance as follows:

"From the beginning of the ascendancy of Mohammedan power in Asia Minor until the outbreak of the present war, France, through treaties with Turkey, had assumed the especial protection of Christian interests under Ottoman misrule. As evidence of the good-will of France in this matter it is cited that about the middle of the last century she sent an armed expedition into Lebanon to enforce demands made on behalf of the Christians in that country. Moreover, in Syria, since the tenth century, the general language and customs have been French, while in Syria, Lebanon, and Armenia, the religious orders of France have maintained large Christian establishments.

"When the world war broke out the problem of the future of Asia Minor arose, the assumption naturally being that the Allies would win. It was agreed at that time that France was entitled to guide the affairs of Syria, Lebanon, and Armenia. England, on the other hand, was to assume responsibility for other territories in Asia Minor, which have not been defined publicly up to this time.

"In 1915 a treaty was signed between England and France embodying these ideas. The phraseology of this treaty was kept clear of such terms as 'protectorate,' 'colonization,' and 'zone of influence,' it is stated. The compact, as far as France is concerned, merely recognized the right of the Government to develop and promote civilization in the regions mentioned.

"Later another treaty was signed along similar lines by England, France, and Russia. Just what part Russia intended to play may never be known, because the collapse of that empire ended her aspirations. It is stated, however, that she originally showed an inclination to annex a part of Armenia.

Boundaries Indefinite.

"The boundaries for the proposed activities of France appear to have been left without absolute definition. It was agreed that Syria and Armenia, which are inhabited by various nationalities and include both Moslems and Christians, were not in a position to be given ruling power. They must have guidance in the establishment of a new State or States.

"In Arabian territory the situation was different, owing to the greater unification of the people, and here the question of what action should be taken by the protective power is not defined.

"Palestine furnished a problem in itself. It is made up, not only of many nationalities, but it has been the birthplace of divers old religions. In addition, the situation is complicated by the tendencies of the Zionists to establish a home in Palestine. With the divergence in religious views to deal with, it seemed impossible to place Palestine under the guidance of any one of the great powers, and so it was decided that this country should come under an international protectorate."

The correspondent called attention to the fact that Armenia was being urged quietly by certain quarters to apply for the establishment of a French protectorate over her. The reply was that if Armenia wanted a protectorate she should have it, but that thus far France had no intention of doing more than acting as a guiding influence in Asia Minor.

An independent and integral Armenia under the collective protection of the Allied Powers is Armenia's hope from the Peace Congress, however, according to a statement given to The Associated Press by the Armenian National Delegation, which is now in Paris under the Chairmanship of Nubar Pasha. After describing the horrors of the massacres, deportations, and tortures suffered by the country "at the hands of "barbarians and their German allies," the statement voices appreciation of America's understanding, sympathy, and practical aid to Armenia, and declares it unthinkable that Armenia, a Christian nation, should be left under the Turkish yoke.

"The victory of the Allies," the statement continues, "one of whose war ends was the liberation of oppressed peoples, already has liberated the Armenians. Nothing remains except to fix the conditions under which they may peaceably enjoy independence, sheltered from all outside aggression, and permitted to obtain their evolution and complete development. For this end they need the protection and aid of the powers to which they owe their deliverance."

Period of Reconstruction.

Describing the complete overthrow of all conditions of existence in Armenian provinces, the statement declares that it will take several years to repatriate the refugees deported, repair the ruin, and restore normal conditions. The statement continues:

"It is during this period of repatriation and reconstruction that the Armenians will need to be aided, protected, and guided by the powers which alone procured them the means to bind up their wounds and to be born again to life. It is for that reason that they ask to be placed under the collective protection of the powers and to be assisted in the work of reconstruction by one of them to which the protective powers will give a special mandate for a temporary period, the length of which is to be fixed by the Peace Conference."

The statement then expresses renewed gratitude for America's part in the work of succor, relief, and education as well as in the projected plans of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee. It continues:

"This makes us hope that America, which has been so generous in the work of Christian charity, will consent to continue its action on political grounds by contributing, with its allies, to the resurrection of Armenia."

The statement then recites the declarations of President Wilson regarding the rights of peoples, and concludes:

"It is in reliance on these principles of justice and right that the Armenian National Delegation has just declared the independence of Armenia under the sure conviction that the Government at Washington will gladly be one of the first to recognize it."

TWO LINERS BRING MANY NOTABLES

Espagne and Carmania Creep In Through Fog with 500 Passengers and Mails.

BUNAU-VARILLA ARRIVES

Sir Arthur Pearson, Serbian Minister Gruitch, and Ex-President Leguia of Peru Also Here.

Two transatlantic liners, the Espagne from Bordeaux, and the Carmania from Liverpool, crept up the bay through the dense fog yesterday by constant use of their hand leads and made fast at their piers, where they landed 500 passengers and 7,000 sacks of mail.

Officers of the Carmania said they were surprised to discover a new lightship anchored at the entrance to the swept channel, fifty-six miles out to sea from the Ambrose Channel Lightship, as no notice had been received from the United States Hydrographic Bureau that the light had been put there. The Carmania had been steaming slowly through fog for 300 miles, and the sudden appearance of the lightship made the officers think they were out of their reckoning for a minute or so.

On account of a warning issued by the United States Hydrographic Bureau on Dec. 10 that thirty-five mines had been seen floating awash 56 miles south of Nantucket Lightship, 125 miles from Montauk Point, and 190 miles from the Ambrose Channel Lightship, the passengers on the Carmania were requested to keep their lifebelts in readiness and the boats were kept swung at the davits until the liner was off the American coast and well to the northward. Captain W. R. D. Irvine, R. N. R., had not heard of the derelict mines being destroyed by the mine sweepers, and concluded that they would drift in a southerly direction with the warmer water.

Bunau-Varilla Here.

Among the passengers on the French liner Espagne was Lieut. Col. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the financial agent who conducted negotiations for the sale of the Panama Canal to the United States Government. He returned yesterday without his right leg, which he lost in the fighting at Verdun in September, 1917. He wore a French Army officer's uniform and the cross of a Commander in the Legion of Honor.

When the war began Lieut. Col. Buona Varilla was on the Isthmus of Panama. He hastened to France to rejoin his old regiment of engineers, although he was over the age limit. He said his chief object in returning to America was to lecture on the war at the Ohio Society's dinner on Jan. 12 and see his old friends. He may deliver a few other lectures in his two months' stay here.

"I look upon the loss of my leg as the finest decoration I could have received in the great war," said the Lieutenant Colonel. "My left foot was also injured by shrapnel, and for a time the spinal cord was affected, but that has been corrected.

"The reception to President Wilson in Paris was unparalleled. The French people liked his democratic manner and did everything possible to demonstrate to the President and Mrs. Wilson that their visit was most welcome. As to the Peace Conference, there are many questions to be taken up first, so it may not begin before the middle of this month or later."

Grateful to America.

"We have heard of the American gratitude to France," the Lieutenant Colonel continued, "for many, many years. That chapter is now closed, and for centuries to come we shall hear, instead, of the gratitude of France to the United States."

Among the eleven American army officers on the Espagne was Colonel W. J. Wilgus, former Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, who has been head of the Railroad Transportation Corps in France since May, 1917. He created the new port on the River Gironde below Bordeaux.

"We were handling 35,000 tons of material a day when the armistice came," said Colonel Wilgus, "an average of 1,000,000 tons a month, and the organization was perfected so that by June next we would have handled at least 3,000,000 tons a month. This was distributed over 5,000 miles of railroad in France without delay, our immense force working in perfect harmony."

Another passenger on the Espagne was Walton H. Marshall of the Hotel Vanderbilt, who said that American tourists should not think of going to Europe until the soldiers had all returned, as there was not enough food to spare to feed visitors.

Mrs. Nina L. Duryea, President of the Duryea War Relief in France, returned on the Espagne to stimulate interest in the seventy-two branches of the organization here in the greatly increased need of the impoverished French people. Mrs. Duryea, who was the first American woman to cross the battlefields of the Somme, the Argonne, and the Ardennes, said that her organization in the last four years had clothed more than 150,000 war victims and had fed and sheltered many others. In the vicinity of Ypres, she said, one field of eighteen acres contained the bodies of 200,000 enemy and allied soldiers, unmarked by even a single cross.

Sir Arthur Pearson on Carmania.

Among the passengers on the Cunarder Carmania was Sir Arthur Pearson, founder of The Daily Express, Pearson's Weekly Pearson's Magazine, and many other English publications, who lost his sight four years ago. After the war began in 1914 Sir Arthur founded St. Dunstan's House, London, to care for blinded soldiers and to teach them trades. The home has already educated 700 blinded soldiers so that they are living with their families and earning a living. Sir Arthur is accompanied by his son, Lieutenant Neville A. Pearson, who served thirteen months on the western front and was wounded at Vimy Ridge. Sir Arthur is going to Washington, and then will visit an institution for the blind near Baltimore, and thence to Canada.

Former President Augusto B. Leguia of Peru arrived on the Carmania on his way to Lima, where he intends to become a candidate for the Presidency on behalf of the Progressive-Civil Party at the next election.

On the Carmania was Slavko Grouitch, the new Serbian Minister to Washington, who was accompanied by his wife.

"Food conditions in Serbia," he said, "are better, but the people have no clothing, and will suffer greatly this Winter. Our future is really brighter than it appears on the surface. For the first time Croatians, Slavonians, and Serbians will be united under one flag."

54 REACH HERE FROM BREST.

Forty-seven Officers and Seven Men Arrive on the Moccasin.

The American transport Moccasin, which arrived late on Tuesday night from Brest and anchored in Gravesend Bay to discharge explosives, landed forty-seven officers and seven enlisted men yesterday in a navy tug at Hoboken. The officers were from the medical, chemical, and ordnance branches of the service and casuals.

First Lieutenant C. E. Lehmberg, a medical officer of 504 Second Street, South Columbus, Miss., who served with the Second United States Cavalry in France, said the major portion of that unit served in the saddle and was the only cavalry that did so.

3,000 Troops Land at Newport News

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 1.—The transport Princess Matoika, with Major Gen. Charles Menoher, recently appointed chief of the air service, and 3,000 soldiers, arrived here today. Units aboard the ship are the 2d and 3d Battalions, 37th Coast Artillery regiment; Casual Companies 108, 109, and 110; 141st Machine Gun Battalion, 39th Division cadre, Headquarters 30th Brigade Coast Artillery.

TENADORES A TOTAL LOSS.

Passengers and Crew Landed from Stranded American Transport.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The American transport Tenadores, which stranded on rocks in the Bay of Biscay last Saturday, is considered a total loss, according to reports reaching shipping circles here. The passengers and crew have been landed.

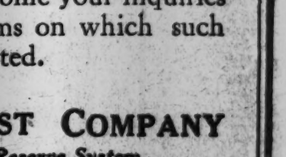
The Tenadores left New York for Brest Dec. 18. She was in charge of Commander J. D. Gilman, U. S. N., and in addition to her crew had on board six officers and 61 men of the Italian Army. The Tenadores stranded on Ile d'Yeu, ten miles from the French coast.

TAKEN FROM SHIP IN THE MUD.

18 Officers and 70 Men Removed to Philadelphia Navy Yard.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—The steamer Tjisondari with seventy sick soldiers and eighteen officers on board is aground in the Delaware River off Fort du Pont, about forty miles below Philadelphia. The vessel's nose is in the mud on the west side of the channel and she is in no danger. The officers and men were taken off by tugs and reached the navy yard late tonight. They were sent to various hospitals.

The Tjisondari was formerly a Dutch steamer. She passed in the Delaware Capes last night, and was bound from a French port to the navy yard. Tugs expect to pull the steamer into deep water on the next high tide.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WOULD ASK NATION TO WELCOME TROOPS

Patriotic Societies Favor Participation by All the States in Receptions Here.

TO INVITE AID OF HUGHES

Seceders from the Mayor's Committee to be Asked to Assist in Developing Plans.

When the committee of representatives of patriotic societies meets tomorrow to consider the formation of a citizens' committee to welcome the homecoming soldiers and to arrange for a mass meeting to be held here before Jan. 15, it was said yesterday that the suggestion would be made to them that Charles Evans Hughes, Dr. Henry van Dyke, William Allen Butler, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, and all the other prominent citizens who resigned from the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops because of the membership of William Randolph Hearst, be invited to join the committee and participate in the meeting.

Sentiment in favor of making the committee of welcome to the soldiers a national body by inviting representation from the branches of patriotic societies in all the States increased yesterday among the members of the patriotic and civic societies, who constituted themselves into a general citizens' committee at the meeting in the Hotel Belmont on Monday.

Members of the Board of Trustees of the American Defense Society who are also members of the General Citizens' Committee yesterday sent the following letter to the Governors of all the States:

The suggestion is respectfully submitted to you as Governor that the matter of an appropriate welcome to the returning soldiers and sailors is of concern not only to the people in those ports of the Atlantic Coast at which they primarily arrive but to the entire nation. The fact that they land at different ports and in comparatively small detachments and go at once to camps renders this the more apparent. The matter concerns each State in the Union, for every State has contributed her sons to the common cause.

We are writing the Governors of all the States suggesting that a State committee be appointed in each State to arrange for a day of welcome throughout the country, with local committees under it in each State and town. In addition to an appropriate reception of the various groups as they arrive, we suggest that Memorial Day, May 30, be selected for a general formal welcome to them as a whole that the traditions of the Grand Army of the Republic may be perpetuated and carried forward by their successors, this new army of the republic, and that the graves of our new dead may in every year be suitably decorated and their deeds commemorated both in this country and in the foreign lands in which they lie.

They have saved the republic as their predecessors saved it, and it is appropriate that the day which has so long witnessed the commemoration of the valiant deeds of an earlier generation should continue to be devoted as well as to these new heroes who have given their lives for the peace and security of their land.

Members of the General Citizens' Committee said yesterday that they favored the formation of a committee of welcome with representation from that from this city only. The only proviso expressed was that the new committee, whether appointed by Governor Smith or constituted by the representatives of the patriotic societies, should not include W. R. Hearst. suggestion that Mr. Hughes should take a prominent part in the organization of the New York State Committee, or any other body finally decided upon, was received enthusiastically by members of the General Committee yesterday. It was said that he and all the others who resigned from the Mayor's Committee certainly would be invited to aid the General Citizens' Committee.

This letter was sent to Mayor Hylan yesterday by David Wills, a lawyer:

New York, Dec. 31, 1918.

Hon. John F. Hylan, Mayor,
City Hall, New York City.

Dear Sir:—I wish to congratulate you for your selection of the large number of prominent and patriotic persons whom you have placed on the Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops. Considering that these men were personally chosen by you it must be depressing to you to see them, one by one, resign from the committee. Each one gives the reason that he finds himself unable to serve with William Randolph Hearst.

The people of New York are perplexed why you continue to consent to the resignations of those men "whose patriotism is beyond suspicion and whose character is above reproach." The people are further bewildered why you retain William Randolph Hearst.

May I ask why such patriots as Charles E. Hughes, Dr. Henry van Dyke, William Allen Butler, and others are allowed to resign, and why you do not ask for the resignation of William Randolph Hearst? The former situation must be embarrassing, the latter could not be. May I expect the courtesy of a reply? Very truly yours,

DAVID WILLS.

One new resignation from the Mayor's Committee was announced yesterday. Charles Hanson Towne sent a letter to the Mayor declining membership on the committee because of the appointment of Mr. Hearst.

James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, made public a letter to Mr. Hearst saying that he would consider it an honor to serve because "of the good work you have been doing in the past." He said he approved of the public attitude of the publisher and added that "people are known by the enemies they make, and you have every reason to feel proud of yours."

"I feel sure that these attacks are not being made on you on account of your patriotism or loyalty," continued Mr. Holland, "but because these selfish and protected interests have been affected through the adoption of progressive legislation urged by organized labor and advocated by your newspapers."

SEES OUR PRIDE OFFENDED.

Up-State Newspaper Comments on Hearst's Selection.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The following editorial article was published today in The Syracuse Post-Standard:

"Mayor Hylan by his appointment of William R. Hearst as Chairman of the Soldiers' Welcome-Home Committee, an appointment clearly designed to restore Mr. Hearst's dilapidated reputation, offended grossly the patriotic pride of New York. The committee dwindled in numbers as men declined appointment who felt that the Mayor was making the welcome 'a vehicle for public testimonial to Mr. Hearst.' The little Mayor responded by denouncing all who refused to serve as scoundrels, whereupon declination became unanimous.

"The little Hylan and the anxious Hearst stand alone at the dock, speaking welcome to the boys coming home in the name of the metropolis. It is not a spectacle to delight the New Yorker, who in spite of his eternal grumbling, has vast pride in his city. It is equally unpleasant to the man looking over the side of the vessel. As his mind has rested upon his home-coming, the delegates he has hoped and expected to see cheering him were not Hylan and Hearst.

"While New York is the greatest and best port upon the Atlantic coast, it is not the only one. All excepting the greater vessels may dock at Boston and at Philadelphia. Are the attractions of New York, pleasure ground as well as business capital of the New World, so great that the men over there will not be content to miss them in order also to miss the attentions of the committee of two? Shall we have as the next episode in this the only drab chapter of New York's part in the war, an appeal from men abroad to be delivered in Boston instead of New York?"

GERMANS PUT POSEN UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Berlin Asserts Pogroms by Poles Occurred There and Thirty Jews Were Killed.

BASLE, Jan. 1, (Havas.)—German authorities in German Poland have declared Posen under martial law, according to a report from there.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 1.—Pogroms occurred in Posen on Sunday, according to a Berlin dispatch received here. Youths raided Jewish houses, killed thirty persons, and wounded many, it is said. The Jewish synagogue at Posen is reported to have been destroyed.

The Berlin Tageblatt says that during the fighting at Posen on Saturday Jews fired upon Poles from the synagogue, whereupon the Poles directed artillery fire at the edifice, which was filled with worshippers.

Berlin papers print long stories detailing incidents of the fighting in Posen, and it is alleged, among other things, that Germans were attacked and robbed in the streets and that their houses and shops were plundered.

Polish Version of Posen Riots.

WARSAW, Dec. 30, (Associated Press.)—German soldiers are blamed by Polish leaders for the fatal rioting at Posen last Thursday in a statement given out tonight setting forth the Polish version of the trouble there.

It is said that at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon German soldiers recruited in Posen, angered at the reception given Ignace Paderewski by the Poles, formed a counter-parade, shouting "Posen is a German town." They began, it is charged, to tear down allied flags and to sing "Die Wacht am Rhein" and "Deutschland über Alles."

The Poles resented this, and street fighting ensued. Herr Dorfanti, a Polish member of the German Reichstag, addressed the Poles in the City Hall square and induced many of them to go to their homes. A short time later, it is stated, German soldiers, headed by an officer, appeared with machine guns and fired into the crowds remaining in the square. Forty-seven persons were killed, the statement says.

The trouble has delayed the departure of Paderewski for Warsaw.

Renewed activity by Ruthenian and Bolshevist forces at Lemberg is reported in an official statement issued by the Polish Army Headquarters here. They are said to be attacking vigorously south of that city, having heavy German artillery. The Poles are said to have been forced to fall back. It is said that the forces commanded by Petlura, the Ukrainian peasant leader, are joining in the attack.

Polish Situation Worries Berlin.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 31.—Paderewski's enthusiastic reception in Poland has awakened considerable concern in the German press, and those papers which still clung to the vain hope of Poland returning are now very pessimistic.

The Lokal-Anzeiger, commenting on the reception in Posen, says that General Wasilewski made a speech expressing the hope that the new year would bring a free Poland. The paper says that the Poles and Entente officers behaved on Prussian soil as though they were no longer obliged to consider the Government.

After the disturbance of Thursday, the paper continues, an English commission appeared on the scene with a Polish Commanding General. Grabski-meiphing objected to the Entente flags, reminding the people they were in Prussia and that enemy flags could not be allowed.

The paper emphasizes that the above is a Polish report and that the Germans do not appear to have been able to issue a report yet. It deplores the German policy in Poland and says that 800,000 Germans in Poland are now at the mercy of the Poles at the Peace Conference. They no longer turn hopefully toward Berlin, but must try to help themselves.

Vorwärts points out that the situation in Poland has become highly critical. The Poles are masters of the towns, and telephonic and telegraphic communication has been broken off. The Soldiers' Council is controlled by the Poles, and the Government has been asked to send troops immediately against them.

The Tageblatt says that Upper Silesia is now undoubtedly in a critical situation in view of the political agitation, and that there is lively traffic between Upper Silesia and Poland, especially in procuring cheaper foodstuffs for the latter country.

MODERATES URGE EBERT TO BE FIRM

Party Leaders Press Premier to Deal Vigorously with Liebknecht Group.

By LEONARD SPRAY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 30.—A test of strength in Berlin is all the more likely to be fought out on account of a fact which reaches me on good authority. It is that Ebert and Scheidemann are acting secretly in agreement with the leaders of the bourgeois parties.

I learn that for a long time past these leaders, who disappeared from public gaze after the revolution, have been bring pressure upon the governmental Majority Socialists to come out openly against the independents, that Spartacus group, the sailors and other extremist elements. Ebert and Scheidemann hesitated, harassed as they were by the presence of Minority Socialists in the Cabinet and by their own declaration when they took office that they would not resort to force, as their authority and that of the so-called Socialist republic was rooted in the people.

Now, however, they have been driven into at least threatening such measures partly owing to the provocative action of the extremists and partly under the continued pressure of the bourgeois leaders, whose support they have realized they could never do without if it came to an open conflict with Liebknecht, Ledebour, and the rest.

I am assured that the bourgeois leaders had made up their minds that it must come to civil war and that up to a few days ago they were hoping for this in the conviction that they would win. They also held the belief, the actual foundations for which have not come to my knowledge, that in the event of such a conflict certain much stronger men than Ebert and Scheidemann, with whom they had grown impatient, would be available who would lead them to victory.

However that may be, the fact remains, as stated, that they are now working behind the scenes in co-operation with the Governmental majority Socialists. A long-drawn-out civil war in more or less latent form is then to be anticipated.

In any event a state of affairs giving cause for great anxiety is developing not only in Berlin, but also in other parts of Germany. I learn, for example, from a traveler who recently visited the western countryside that many villages, hamlets, and farms have established a sort of armed guard. The men are posted and relieved regularly and each post is provided with machine guns.

The purpose of this more or less organized movement is not protection against lawless individuals, but to resist any requisitions which may be attempted by commissions from the Soldiers' Councils or other organizations which have set up a kind of local jurisdiction in various parts of the country. The movement offers an ominous parallel to what happened in Russia at the beginning of the Bolshevist régime.

OUR SOLDIERS BORED BY MONTH ON RHINE

New Year's Finds Army Weary of the Inaction and Eager for Return Home.

HOLIDAY OBSERVANCE TAME

American Order is Issued Requiring All Germans in Uniform to Salute Allied Officers.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Jan. 1.—One month ago this morning the American Army entered Germany. In that time the Americans have administered the affairs of some million Germans, living in an area of 5,000 square miles, without friction or disturbance. There has been not one untoward incident.

Coming among people naturally hostile the Americans, by their good behavior and moderate policy, have earned regard for themselves, so that now it is no exaggeration to say that our soldiers are popular along the Rhine.

The army of occupation has started the New Year with a resolve to keep on wishing to go home until it gets there. There was not a man in the American Army who wanted to go home before Nov. 11. I know of none who has not wanted to go home ever since then.

The men are not having a bad time along the Rhine, but it is very dull and that does not suit the doughboy. He came overseas for action, and when affairs reach the stage where there is no action he wants a ticket home to the United States.

Willing to Wait for Peace.

He has resigned himself now to staying here until peace is consummated, but it is going to be a disappointed contingent that is ordered to do any police work after the peace.

To get the American soldier's viewpoint one must realize that he is not, as a rule, a professional soldier. He does not take much stock in soldiering when there is no fighting going on.

Many of the men gave up good positions at home when they joined the army. Many have families which have been undergoing sacrifices so that the men could go and help defeat Germany. Now these men want to go home and the Government cannot take them any too quickly for their wishes.

That is how the Third Army feels this New Year's Day. As for the soldiers' celebration, it was a very mild affair. Cafés all over the sector had to stop selling drinks at 7 o'clock in the evening, which means that they closed soon after.

The pent-up gaiety of our boys is sort of being saved until they reach home to add to the general jubilation they are planning for that great and notable occasion which is in the minds of every one of them.

I took a ride around the bridgehead area yesterday, and everywhere, from every one, I met that oft-repeated query:

"Say, can't you find out when they are going to let us go home?"

Germans Ordered to Salute.

Beginning today all German officers and soldiers in uniform, and all railroad workers and policemen in uniform, must salute all officers of the allied armies in the American zone of occupation. An order to this effect was published in the local newspapers last night.

A corresponding order was issued by the French and English in the first days of occupation. While the American commanders thought at first that such an order was unnecessary, now they have decided it is best to make the rule alike for all occupied Germany because of the effect on the German population.

AMERICANS SEE NO NEED OF POLICING BERLIN

Army of Occupation Expects Ebert to Control—Mission Goes to Take Photographs.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COBLENZ, Jan. 1.—The general opinion among the American Army of Occupation is that it will not be necessary to send troops to Berlin for police duty.

This opinion is based on reliable information, coming through good channels. I find that the impression is that Ebert can hold the reins until the elections on Jan. 19, which will show whether the Moderates will control the coming National Assembly. If they gain control of the Assembly, it will be taken to mean that Germany is on the fair road to a stable Republican Government.

There remains, of course, the possibility that in the event of accession by the Bolshevists to control in Berlin and the disorder which is thought inevitable in such a case, the allied command will find it necessary to send forces to the German capital, in fact, it is believed that this would doubtless be requested from Germany. But at present it looks unlikely as the situation is seen here.

COBLENZ, Dec. 31, (Associated Press.)—Lieutenant Arthur Sutton and three men of the American Signal Corps left Coblenz today for Berlin with instructions to report to Major Gen. Harries, of he American Army, who has been in Berlin.

Sutton will take photographs for the American Army showing conditions in Berlin and its vicinity. The members of the party took with them rations for sixty days. They are traveling by rail in a special car.

RAIDING GOTHAS GIVEN UP.

Americans Accept 40 Planes, Some of Which Bombed Paris.

COBLENZ, Dec. 31, (Associated Press.)—Forty airplanes, including seven Gothas said to have been used in the bombing of Paris, were accepted today by the American Army Receiving Commission.

Two hundred machines are now in Coblenz or on the way, and all of them soon will be taken to France. Each airplane must be in perfect condition before acceptance, and German aviators are kept busy in testing them before acceptance.

Twenty-five hundred machine guns were also accepted today.

HARDEN ASKS GERMANS TO SHOW REPENTANCE

Says They Still Refuse to Face the Facts—London Times Scoffs at Revolution.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The London Times says that in Die Zukunft of Dec. 14 Maximilian Harden published a sort of appeal to the German Government to approach the allied powers with assurances that Germany really placed all her hopes on the abandonment of her militarist ambitions and the creation of a "new world"; that she was quite ready to fulfill all her just obligations and to give absolute guarantees with a view to her admission to "negotiation about the future."

Harden suggests that Germany is gradually drifting toward the certain danger of an armed invasion and a dictated form of Government, with the object of securing payment for the war and also of proving to the German people that their submission is absolute. He reprints relevant declarations of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George about the attitude of the Allies toward a reformed Germany and looks to the fulfillment of their promises, but he maintains that the German people are still failing to face the facts about their own plight and about enemy opinion, just as they have always failed to face them. The Germans, he says, do not really understand what an account is being made up against them—an account which he describes as follows:

"Fifty-one months of brutal rule in Belgium, where administrative unity was broken and raw materials, machinery, goods of every kind, and three milliards in cash and banknotes alone were carried away. All law was broken, forced labor imposed, civilians were deported, and at the eleventh hour industries were still destroyed and towns plundered.

"The devastation of Northern France and the destruction of cathedrals, monuments, mines, factories, and orchards.

"Air raids against all law and all customs;

"The sinking of passenger ships and hospital ships;

"Secret agreements with the Irish and the Flemish;

"The smuggling of explosives, bacilli, and incendiary instruments into neutral countries;

"Everywhere bribery, fraud, and theft;

"A cloud of witnesses brought to answer every accusation;

"A country fertilized with the blood of the Armenian people, and all over the earth hardly a voice for Germany."

Harden says that the German people simply do not understand the situation that they have to face, and that since the revolution they have been muddling along and indulging in all sorts of political and economic follies, merely waiting for the peace which they suppose to have been secured by the "acceptance of President Wilson's points." The only result, Harden declares, is that the enemy countries become more and more suspicious.

It is worth while, says The Times to quote Harden's account of the enemy attitude toward Germany as he sees it. He makes the enemy say that "this stupid copy of Russian disorder is not up to the standard of German cunning which for three years has made the war-hell so hot for us. It is a trick to deceive us. They still have 6,000,000 or 8,000,000 men under arms. They can quietly replace the heavy artillery that they have lost, and then fire a refreshed and reformed army with the cry that the soil of the Fatherland must be defended.

"Our Socialists would fall upon us and ask whether the army is to be misused for the purposes of conquest. The boches have driven away the Kaiser and his fellows because the promised victory could not be had. Yet only children believe in their revolution.'

"The walls of this empire were not so loosely built that a puff of wind could overthrow them. Nowhere has there been the storming of a bastile or even an attempt at serious resistance. A naval or military strike which was either ordered by Admirals and Generals or effected by Foch's blows is given, but as a German revolution it is the usual Berlin trash.

"From the old Field Marshal down to the young Prince in the diplomatic service, all offer their services to the new Government—a Government in Prussian Germany, containing men who before yesterday were accused of high treason. Behind the sham front the old officials sit at their old work, and no legation, no centre of propaganda, has cleaned out Hindenburg and Haase, Erzberger and Ledebour, Solf and Kautsky. That is the appearance of the much advertised revolution.

"Official language is unchanged. It is still the boast that the army is 'undefeated,' and as regards the approach of starvation, mentioned only to deceive us, where should starvation come from, since if the war went on, the last year's harvest must suffice until Spring?

"There is no trace of repentence or of an attempt to separate the innocent from the guilty, nor can there be, because so many sharers in the guilt are partners in business. They raged when the Bavarian published the report by their Berlin Minister and said that such disclosures could only help the enemy. It is a put-up game."

RED STAR LINE TO RESUME.

Freight Steamers to Begin Service to Antwerp This Month.

The International Mercantile Marine Company of 9 Broadway announced yesterday that the Red Star Line service between New York and Antwerp, which had been operated continuously from 1808 until August, 1914, would be resumed this month with the sailing of freight vessels as they were returned to the line by the Government.

The passenger liners Lapland, Kroonland, Finland, and Southland, it was said, would be placed in regular service when traffic conditions became normal again. P. V. G. Mitchell, one of the managers of the International Mercantile Marine Company, has sailed for Antwerp to look into conditions there and arrange for reopening the offices and piers.

Lithuanian Premier in Copenhagen.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 1.—The Premier of Lithuania, Professor Voldemar, has arrived in Copenhagen. In an interview he declared his mission was partly official. He had assurance from the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs that Denmark would take the same viewpoint as Switzerland and Sweden in recognising the de facto Lithuanian diplomatic representative without anticipating the official recognition of Lithuanian independence. He said it was impossible to tell just now whether Lithuania would be a monarchy or a republic.

UFA IS CAPTURED BY THE BOLSHEVIKI

Reds' Forces Are Also Pushing Forward in Esthonia and Livonia.

EXODUS FROM RIGA BEGINS

Russian Fleet May Go Out to Meet British in Baltic — Swedish Troops Land in Esthonia.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Ufa, capital of the non-Bolshevist Government in the area west of the Ural Mountains, was captured on Tuesday by the Bolsheviki, according to a Russian wireless dispatch received today, which reads:

"Ufa, capital of the White Guards on this side of the Urals, was taken by us Tuesday. On the same day the town of Sterlitamak, South of Ufa, was captured.

"Feeling that their position was endangered, the Lithuanian bourgeois Government has left Vilna for Kovno."

In Esthonia and Livonia the Bolshevist troops continue their advance westward and are marching on Reval and Riga, according to another Russian wireless report received today. Southeast of Riga, the Bolsheviki have taken Romershof, on the Dvina. The statement reads:

"On Monday in the direction of Reval our detachments had advanced as far as Loksha and Kolk after two days' fighting. In the direction of Riga we have taken Raimotzki, fifteen versts from Venden (northeast of Riga.) On the right bank of the Dvina we have taken Romershof. On the Svenisiany-Ponevesh railway we have taken Utsiany (midway between Dvinsk and Vilna)."

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 1.—Riga is panic-stricken over the advance of Bolshevist forces, which are but eighteen miles away, and many families are fleeing from the city, according to advices from Berlin.

The Russian fleet will attempt to leave Kronstadt and meet the British in the Baltic. Two battleships and some cruisers, manned by Esthonians and Lithuanians, tried to put to sea recently, but were fired upon from the Finnish coast and subsequently returned to Kronstadt.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 1.—According to information from Stockholm, the first troops, consisting of Swedish volunteers, have now landed in Esthonia.

SWISS ACTION AGAINST REDS.

Immediate Release of Legation Staff Demanded by Government.

BERNE, Jan. 1.—The Swiss Government has telegraphed a strong protest to the Soviet Government of Russia relative to the latter's action in preventing the departure of the Swiss Legation and staff from Russia.

Switzerland declares she will hold Russia responsible for all delays and demands an immediate answer.

RUSSIANS LIKE DOUGHBOYS.

Call Them Kind and Sympathetic and Bring Milk to Them.

WITH AMERICAN FORCES ON DVINA, Dec. 11, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—American soldiers are "dobrie ludie" and "ochen sympatieni." That is the verdict of the people living in the straggling little collections of frame and log houses which make up the villages along the Dvina.

The two phrases, meaning respectively "kind people" and "very sympathetic," are heard everywhere that the doughboy has gone in his struggle against the Bolsheviki. All the Allies are welcome, but there is no disguising of the fact that the soldier who has won the hearts of the peasant people is the American.

The correspondent went today with a command of Americans through a territory where they had been three weeks ago. There was a halt at one little village for a brief rest. The muddy soldiers had no sooner thrown themselves down on the grass before the church than curious heads popped out of windows of houses nearby.

"Amerikanski soldati," shouted one small boy, and soon from house to house went the word that these here were the same men who three weeks ago spent a day there.

The peasants brought milk to the "dobrie ludie"; smiling girls came out of houses and shyly smiled at the doughboys, and dogs of the husky arctic type wagged their tails as a welcome to the Americans.

The whole town turned out and waved good-bye when the march was resumed.

"I don't know just what it is that does it," one company commander told the correspondent. "But our men are popular nearly everywhere. Perhaps it is because they treat the peasants as friends, and pay as they go."

But there is something more than that. There are big husky Americans walking along the village roads with tiny Russian children clasping their hands, and today the correspondent saw a pretty peasant girl leaning from a window to pin a flower on a soldier she had met just five minutes before, and who couldn't speak her language.

KAISER'S LETTERS BURNED.

But His Notes on Foreign Office Papers Are Saved, Kautsky Says.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—All the correspondence of the former German Emperor which was kept at Potsdam has been burned, as well as a number of documents dealing with internal questions, according to a statement made to a correspondent of the Matin by Karl Kautsky, who is preparing a White Book dealing with the origin of the war.

Kautsky said that the book would contain all diplomatic documents bearing on the war, from the assassination of Francis Ferdinand to the invasion of Belgium. It will be in three or four volumes and the first volume will appear within fifteen days.

The book will contain many papers annotated in pencil in the handwriting of the former Emperor. Kautsky said that not one paper was missing from the Foreign Office.

Kautsky would not say who, in his opinion, appeared to be most compromised, but remarked that in the White Book there would be many letters from Count von Tschirsky, German Ambassador in Vienna, and a few from Baron von Schoen, German Ambassador in Paris at the outbreak of the war.

French newspapermen have been informed by Kautsky that the report that a German Crown Council was held on July 5, 1914, to decide finally on the question of making war was incorrect. The Emperor, Kautsky said, had a conference on that day with a small number of prominent Germans and it was decided to support Austria in her demands on Serbia.

Gorky Reproaches President Wilson

PARIS, Jan. 1, (Havas.)—The Journal publishes a letter from Petrograd announcing that Maxim Gorky, the author, has issued a statement protesting against allied intervention in Russia. Russia, he says, should be master of her own destinies. Gorky admits that Russia is a poorly civilized country and apologizes for the summary actions of the Bolsheviki. He concludes by reproaching President Wilson for "directing the fighting against Russia."

ALLIES IN RUSSIA DRIVE BACK REDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

allied position eastward was a tedious, dangerous roundabout trail.

In Kadish village there were warm log houses, and running at right angles from the town was a straight road leading direct to the next allied outpost. Tonight this village, with its comfortable billets and valuable road, is in the hands of the Americans, while are forward positions are a mile and a half beyond.

Five hundred Wisconsin and Michigan men struggling gamely through the heavy snow, carrying rifles, ammunition, machine guns, and extra rations, did the job of flanking the Bolsheviki and surprising them much the same as their British pals did the trick seventy-five miles to the west. As a result, our men will be able to celebrate New Year's Eve tomorrow night in warm, comfortable houses instead of in open camps or in freezing shelters.

ARCHANGEL, Dec. 31, (Associated Press.)—American troops yesterday recaptured the village of Kadish, on the middle sector of the Northern Russian front, and today pushed forward their lines a distance of two miles south of the village in the direction of Vologda.

This Winter push, which was against strong resistance, was undertaken simultaneously with a movement southward by the allied troops along the Onega River. The Onega column rested today at the village of Gogoli.

The recapture of Kadish gives the American troops a good Winter position in the blockhouses they had built. Since the retirement from the town early in November the troops on this sector had had virtually no shelter, the front line being unable to build fires for fear of the artillery and snipers on the opposite bank of the narrow Emtsa River.

The Onega River column in reaching Gogoli apparently obtained fully the objective of its Winter push southward. This column was composed of Americans, Russians, and Poles. The road along which the Allies advanced leads in the general direction of Vologia and crosses the railway line at an important strategic centre from which the Bolsheviki have been operating.

An important rôle in the fighting was taken by a Russian naval brigade which had been trained by American and British naval officers. The Polish troops who participated distinguished themselves in the early days of the fighting along the Dvina. The Poles and Russians are filled with hatred for the Bolsheviki and neither ask nor give quarter in combat.

APPEAL TO POLES IN AMERICA.

People of Poland Want Moral and Material Aid Against Enemies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Through the Polish Bureau here the people of Poland have appealed to their fellow countrymen in America for moral and material aid in their efforts "to establish a democratic government in a land black with starvation," and beset on the one hand by "the most open and brazen German propaganda" and on the other by Bolshevist, German and Ukrainian forces.

"The fear is growing," said a statement issued tonight by the Polish Bureau, "and is expressed in many of the messages received that Poland may even fail to secure recognition at the Peace Conference, which would absolutely undo the work of the Polish representatives in Poland and in Paris."

SAYS ALLIES DIVIDE U-BOATS

London Report That America, Italy, France, and Japan Took Many.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—German submarines which have been surrendered are being divided among the Allies, according to The Mail.

The newspaper says that fifteen go to France, ten to Italy, seven to Japan, and four to the United States. The U-boats turned over to the United States are said to be now on their way across the Atlantic.

The newspaper does not specify the manner in which the rest of the 127 surrendered submarines are to be allotted.

Prof. Williams Arrives in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Edward T. Williams, Professor of Oriental Languages at the University of California and former Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department, has arrived in Paris. He will assist the American peace delegation as a specialist on Far Eastern questions.

Which?

HUNDREDS of medicinal products are sold in the form of plain white tablets.

In appearance alone they are indistinguishable. Plain white tablets are sometimes offered when Aspirin is called for, but an unmarked white tablet is an unknown quantity.

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For your additional protection—every package and every tablet of genuine Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin is marked with The Bayer Cross.

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The Bayer Cross — BAYER — Your Guarantee of Purity

RUSSIAN EMISSARY INCITES GERMANS

Radek, Smuggled Across Frontier, Exhorts Bolshevist War on the Allies.

FEAR BAVARIAN OUTBREAK

Italian Troops Held Ready for Emergency—Barth Suspects Groener of Army Plot.

BERLIN, Dec. 30, (Associated Press.)—A feature of the congress of the Spartacus group today was a speech by M. Radek, head of the Bolshevist mission to Germany, who launched into a long defense of Bolshevism and declared that the Russians did not fear an Entente invasion because the invaders would become infected with the germ of Bolshevism.

He said he welcomed the prospect of French occupation of Germany for the same reason, because it would help the wave of Bolshevism to make still further progress westward. The Russian workmen, Radek said, were filled with pride at the prospect of fighting beside their German comrades on the banks of the Rhine against the Anglo-Saxon capitalism.

The Vossische Zeitung, commenting on the presence of Radek in Berlin, says:

"It is useless to inquire how he came to be admitted. The thing is, what is to be done now that he is among us.

"Apparently the German frontier is no longer efficiently guarded against foreign agents striving to rob the German people of peace and to incite them to fresh war. Toleration of Radek will be the first step toward resuming war with the Entente."

A prominent member of the new German Government informed the correspondent today that Radek had been smuggled across the border and probably would be asked to leave the country at once.

Italians Watch Bavaria.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Large forces of Italian troops are concentrated near Innsbrück, Austria, and, according to reports from Berlin received in Copenhagen, it is presumed that the concentration is directed against Munich. The Berlin reports say that if Bolshevism breaks out in South Germany the Italian troops will occupy that region.

Strikes continue in Upper Silesia, Germany, according to reports reaching Basle. At Lepine, soldiers fired on a crowd, and several persons were killed or wounded.

Richard Barth, Secretary of the German Independent Socialist Party, regards General Grörner, the successor of General Ludendorff, as the leader of a militaristic, counter-revolutionary movement, according to The Express, which prints an interview its Berlin correspondent had with Barth.

General Grörner, it is stated in the interview, is thought to have received secret orders from military leaders, with the intention of restoring the monarchy, but Barth could not say whether after the former Emperor's "cowardly flight" it would aim at restoring the Hohenzollerns to power.

Asked by the correspondent whether the people were likely to support a monarchist Government, Barth is quoted as saying:

"The German Michael is a strange individual. He adores today what he detested yesterday."

Cabinet to Organize Militia.

Formal announcement of the retirement of three Independent Socialists from the Ebert Cabinet and the appointment of Gustave Noske and Herr Wissel, Social Democrats, to two of the places, has been made by Germany in a wireless message received here. The first part of the proclamation reads:

"Paralyzing Discord Overcome.—The Government of the empire is again formed in unity. It knows only one law for action—the welfare, stability, and indivisibility of the German Republic before every party consideration."

Premier Ebert and Philip Scheidemann set forth in the proclamation their program, which includes the creation of a militia force, the disarming of persons not entitled to carry weapons, the attainment of peace as speedily and on as favorable conditions as possible, and the dispatch abroad, as representatives of the German Republic, of "new men filled with the new spirit."

The new draft of Germany's proposed legislative organizations, a semi-official dispatch from Berlin says, provides for a Peoples' House and a State House. The members of the State House will be appointed by the parliaments of the Federated States. A referendum is provided in case of disagreements between the two Houses or between the President and the Houses.

The draft says that the continuance of Prussia in its present form is impossible because Prussia has abandoned its historical past.

The State House will be composed of one member for each 1,000,000 inhabitants, but Prussia, which has around 40,000,000 inhabitants, will have only thirty-three representatives. It is provided that if Prussia is divided into more States each State shall have full representation.

TRIPLE TAX ON WAR PLANTS.

German Authorities Are Planning to Impose Drastic Levies.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 1.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the People's Commissioners, in agreement with the Secretary of Finance, have decided that war profits shall be collected in the shape of an extraordinary war levy for the year 1919; second, that there shall be an extraordinary levy on the increased value of property, and third, that all property remaining after the collection of war profits shall be subjected to a large general levy.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

Current History Magazine, January issue, contains a complete Diary of all the chief events, battles, &c., of the World War. Also a special Diary of U. S. War Record, and the official Reports of General Pershing, Secretary Daniels, and Secretary Baker. Now on news stands. 25 cents. Published by New York Times Company.—Advt.

Annual Season-End Sale of Fall and Winter Suits

Beginning Today

Embracing Their Entire Regular Stock, Excepting Cutaways, Evening Dress and Sport Clothes.

Reductions:

$35, $30 and $28 Fancy Suits	$24.50
$40, $38, $35 and $33 Fancy Suits	29.50
$45, $43, $40 and $38 Fancy Suits	34.50
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$58, $55 and $53 Fancy Suits	47.50
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Blue, Gray and Black Suits at Material Reductions

No Charge for Alterations

These are the standard Weber and Heilbroner clothes, made for our regular business, with nothing added and nothing omitted, except the items mentioned.

Materials were purchased much below prices existing at the beginning of the present season. They were then the last word in values. At these marked reductions the values are extreme.

To returning soldiers and sailors an opportunity is offered to replenish their civilian wardrobe at very low cost, with suits of latest metropolitan character, in cut, fabric and pattern.

Weber and Heilbroner

Five Clothing Stores

30 Broad · 241 Broadway · 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway · 42d and Fifth Avenue

SMITH PRESENTS POST-WAR PROBLEMS IN HIS MESSAGE TO LEGISLATURE

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

'Excelsior,' and it will be ever to the glory of the present generation, your generaton and mine, your Excellency, that when the test came, when we were called to war, the men and the women of the State of New York were ready to give, and have given, all their time, all their energy, their service, their labor, their treasure, and their blood, that the ideals of liberty and the ideals of civilization cherished here at home should not pass from the earth. On the battlefields of France are the everlasting memorials to the greatness of the manhood of the State of New York.

"The Governorship of this State is a great office. It has responsibilities grave and serious, and your Excellency will need, as I bespeak for you, all the help, aid and encouragement, confidence and approval, of the people of this State as you shall strive to administer the affairs of this Commonwealth and discharge your important duties as I know you want to discharge them. And permit me to say that if I can be of any help, or aid, or assistance in any way, it will be a great pleasure to be permitted to render such aid and such assistance.

"I assure you you have the good-will and the good wishes, not only of the party responsible for your election, but of the great people of the State without regard to party, and that we unite in the hope that your administration shall accomplish all for yourself personally that you may desire, and it shall redound to the new and increasing and greater glory and prosperity of the great State in which we all live, which from our hearts we all love."

Administration of the Oath.

Following Governor Whitman's remarks Secretary Hugo administered the constitutional oath of office to the new Governor merely as a matter of form, as Mr. Smith had been sworn in Monday at the Executive Mansion by Judge Hogan of the Court of Appeals. When the new Governor had signed his name to the accompanying document, Secretary Hugo turned to Mrs. Smith, the Governor's wife, and presented to her the gold pen used. He then turned to the Governor's mother, Mrs. Katharine Smith, and handed to her the Bible on which her son a moment before had taken the oath. Mrs. Smith clasped the large volume to her breast, which brought a cheer from the crowd.

Throughout the proceedings the wife, mother, and five children, Alfred E., Jr.; Emelie, Katharine, Arthur, and Walter, stood at the left of the Governor, evidently taking a deep interest in all that went on.

When the applause had died down Secretary Hugo said impressively:

"I have the honor of introducing his Excellency the Governor of the State of New York."

Governor Smith's Address.

With no trace of nervousness Governor Smith slowly read his inaugural speech in a voice that reached all corners of the chamber. He began by saying he felt it was under the most favorable circumstances that he entered upon the duties of his new office, and that good wishes and promises of hearty co-operation had come to him from every direction. He thanked Governor Whitman for his courtesy and for "making pleasant the change of his administration to mine," and also thanked the Secretary of State and other officials who had helped "prepare the way" for him.

"I am not a stranger in Albany," he continued, "having lived here for twelve Winters. My arrival in the capital city was something like a homecoming.

"The State of New York, with the whole nation, rejoices at the great victory which America and her allies have won. The people of New York welcome their sons who have gone forth to fight the battles of America. Those who come back in health and strength it is our task to reinstate in the employments they had or in positions equally as good. To those who return wounded and maimed it is not only the duty, but the privilege, of the State to see that they are made well and to provide suitable employment for them.

"Not only must we have in our minds the sacrifices made by the armed forces of the country, but we must think also of the tasks imposed upon our men and women at home. All have given willingly the best that was in them, and have sacrificed themselves to the utmost because they realized the greatness of the cause which they were supporting.

"While war presents its problems, taxing the brains and ingenuity of mankind, the reconstruction period following in the wake of war likewise presents problems of great moment to the people. They are as important as the problems of war.

"Not only elected officials, but all interested citizens must turn their minds to the enactment of measures of taxation which will bear equally upon all classes of our people.

"The readjustment of costs, production, and distribution of foodstuffs, of fuel, the question of wages and unemployment, problems of finance and banking, questions of sanitation, public health, the position of women in industry, education, and military training need solution at our hands as peace measures.

Lessons of the War.

"The lessons of the great war must not go unheeded. We must benefit by the war as a nation and as a State. It has taught us that more stringent and more universal laws are required for the protection of the health, comfort, welfare, and efficiency of all our people.

"Not a single drop of American blood should be shed in vain. While our boys on the battlefields in a foreign land commanded the admiration of the whole world in their struggle for the ideals of democracy, those ideals must likewise be realized at home.

"On all of these measures I will communicate to the Legislature at length when it convenes tonight.

"I am mindful of the burden of responsibilities which this office places upon my shoulders. I am looking for, and I expect to receive, the heartfelt co-operation of all the State officers and of the Legislature. I am happy in the knowledge that I enjoy intimate personal friendship with the leaders and a great many members of both branches of the Legislature. I know that they are disposed to help, and on this, the first day of the new year, I want to declare publicly that I propose to work with them, irrespective of party affiliation.

"We have all been elected by the people of this State to give it the best Government we can. I am ready to do my full share, and I ask your hearty co-operation.

"I desire to speak just a word of greeting to the people from all over the State who have journeyed to Albany for this inauguration. It is a matter of regret that they could not all find place in this chamber. I thank them for their generous expression of good wishes.

"With a firm resolve to make myself worthy of the great honor bestowed upon me by the people of this State, I ask that Divine Providence grant me the health, the strength, and the will to do the right as I am able to see it."

Conclusion of the Ceremony.

The Governor was frequently interrupted by applause. When he had concluded, Bishop Richard H. Nelson, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Albany pronounced a benediction. The ceremonies, which had taken less than an hour, ended with the band playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," while in the Capitol Park a salute of nineteen guns was fired.

The new and the retiring Governor left the chamber together, pushing their way with difficulty through the crowd that swarmed about the incoming official to offer him congratulations. The two went to the Executive Chamber, where a large crowd was waiting to continue the reception. Although he spent two hours in his office receiving the congratulations of his friends, Governor Smith threw open the Executive Mansion from 4 to 6 o'clock in the evening, and thousands more gathered there to wish the family the compliments of the season.

When it was all over the new Governor wearily retired to his room with the announcement that he felt "all in," and intended to take a rest for two full days at least. The Governor has not fully recovered from his recent illness, and today's ordeal has left him in a weakened condition. He said, however, that he felt certain a little rest would put him on his feet again.

The Inauguration Parade.

The ceremonies in the Capitol Building were only a part of the day's events. Beginning at 11 A. M., a parade formed at Pearl and State Streets and marched to the Executive Mansion to be reviewed by the incoming and outgoing Governors and a large party of friends. Joining the parade, the new Governor and his family, in an open carriage, drove to the Capitol.

Except in the case of William Sulzer, who preferred to walk from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol on his inaugural day, a parade has always been a feature of the installation ceremonies of a new Governor, but today's affair, according to old-timers, outdid all previous efforts of the kind. Democrats from every section of the State were in line. The Tammany delegation, 1,000 strong, was the largest of any political group. The Tammany Braves marched out of pure affection for one of their clan. The Alfred E. Smith League, made up of 100 residents of Mr. Smith's east side district, had the place of honor. The New York Police Band of seventy-seven pieces, led by Police Commissioner Enright, captivated the crowd.

The parade was made up of civic and military divisions, the latter under the command of Brig. Gen. F. De Forest Kemp, and included the 69th Infantry of New York, selected by Governor Smith as his personal escort; the 10th Infantry, four companies of the 2d Infantry, and Troop B. It was the first parade of New York Guard troops in the city since the former National Guard was disbanded to go into service, and the troops received a rousing reception.

SMITH'S MESSAGE IN FULL.

For Reconstruction Board and Reform of Service Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Governor Smith's message to the Legislature follows in full:

State of New York.
Executive Chamber.
Albany, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1919.

To the Legislature:

With the Christmas hymn "Peace on Earth to Men of Good Will" still ringing in our ears, we begin the new year full of thanksgiving to Divine Providence for the safe return of our soldiers, our sailors, and all our citizens who offered themselves that the principles upon which the great Republic was founded might endure.

Our hearts go out to the afflicted families who have but the memory of their loved ones, and the sad sight of the returning sick and wounded puts the pang of sorrow in our hearts. Let us, nevertheless, greet the dawn of peace as meaning the end of the black night of conflict that has convulsed practically every civilized nation in the world. The new era that is coming in the United States puts the duty upon our State of blazing the way in the conception of readjustment. The old order of things that means standing by and meeting the situation when it presents itself must at once give place to a policy of initiation, broadness of vision and foresight that will not only hold the position that we have inherited in the country's affairs, but will provide for the successful solution of every condition that can arise.

The men and women of our State have done their full share. Let us not be content with what we have accomplished, rather let us prepare to build for the future of our national life. Our State has been called upon to make heavy sacrifices and to meet an extraordinary upheaval in living and working conditions. In the wake of war there is much that needs readjustment, and ours is an opportunity for the upbuilding of the service of the State to the people on permanently progressive lines.

I have full confidence in the splendid resources and possibilities of this great State and Nation, and in the soundness and virility of our people. I firmly believe that if, with faith in the future, we devote ourselves wholeheartedly to the normal pursuits of peace, dealing justly with one another in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and forbearance, the period of reconstruction will be one of prosperity for our people.

Reconstruction.

The problems of reconstruction that will confront us may be divided into two classes:

First, those of a temporary nature, which call for immediate measures of relief, such as the care of the heroic injured, the impoverished family and the orphan child. They are certainly entitled to the care and protection of the State. Likewise, the question of unemployment, as a result of readjustment, cries to us for an immediate remedy.

Among the temporary tasks of reconstruction which confront us, not one is more important than extending help to returning soldiers. Many of these will want to go to the farm where they can live wholesome, satisfying, lives in the open country. Naturally a large part of those who seek this field are already fitted for that life. All the allied countries except the United States have made generous provision for helping soldiers to become established in the country under congenial conditions. This country can do no less.

The Secretary of the Interior has submitted to the country a carefully prepared plan of co-operation between the Federal Government and the States for creating soldier settlements in every State that wishes to participate. It is becoming more and more apparent that the ability and the experience of our agricultural leaders should be mobilized to create a planned rural development which will include co-operative organization for buying and selling, a system of credit that will give broader opportunities for men of small capital to become farm owners, and a better social life.

The soldier settlements proposed by Secretary Lane aim to bring into operation all of these agencies for rural progress. I am informed there are thousands of unused but really very good farms available in all sections of the State and these farms can be obtained under proper arrangement for those who want to secure them. The present machinery of the State will readily take care of this need.

The co-operation of New York with the Federal Government would show our appreciation of the sacrifices of the soldiers, enlist the services of some of our ablest agricultural leaders in constructive planning and be a demonstration of enduring value to the State. While this matter will receive the attention of the Commission hereafter spoken of in this message, I deem it of sufficient importance to specifically mention it to your honorable body today.

The second class would be permanent problems of reconstruction which will give to our people a full realization of democracy at home, the ideal for which they fought so valiantly to secure for all the world.

In the second group there comes to my mind problems pressing for solution as follows:

The enactment of measures of taxation which will bear equally upon all classes of our people.

Provision must be made for the production and distribution of the necessaries of life so that the people may obtain them at the lowest cost.

We must enact more stringent and more universal laws for the protection of the health, comfort, welfare and efficiency of our people.

The problems of finance and banking, as well as the questions of sanitation, unemployment, labor, the position of women in industry, education and military training, need solution as peace measures.

The readjustment of costs, production and distribution, of foodstuffs and fuel, wages and employment alone, present very large problems.

Reconstruction Commission.

As an effective means of assistance in the solution of these problems, I shall immediately appoint a Reconstruction Commission. That we may be well advised as to the best means of meeting these problems, I propose to call to my aid men and women of the State who, willing to give their time and service during the war, will, I am quite sure, be equally willing to aid the State in this period of reconstruction and readjustment. This commission can call to its aid advisory councils throughout the State. To their aid I shall summon the universities of the State with their expert staffs, the State departments and the voluntary social and civil organizations with their special knowledge of particular problems. In this way we will be able to co-ordinate the functioning of the State departments on these important problems and be advised as to legislation necessary for their solution. In appointing the commission I shall recommend specific matters to their attention, and from time to time I shall recommend to your honorable body such matters as they deem proper subjects for legislation.

During this period of reconstruction we must not forget that New York State is now the commercial centre of the world, and that the great business interests of this State have made their sacrifices because of war. Irresponsible and wanton attacks on business are a blow to capital and labor alike. The prosperity of the working man depends in large part upon the prosperity of the employer. In framing laws and in administering government, it is therefore of prime importance that legitimate business should be safeguarded, promoted and encouraged, to the end that we maintain our financial, commercial, and industrial supremacy.

Education.

The industrial efficiency, the economic soundness, and the civic righteousness of the State very largely depend upon our educational system. Ignorance is the greatest ally of poor citizenship. It should be our objective that no person in this State who can be brought under our influence should be without the ability to read and write, or without a clear conception of our American institutions and ideals. The youth, the future citizen of the State, is a God-given resource which should be conserved with all of our energy. The fundamental law itself places the duty on the Legislature to provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools. The most vital force in the schoolroom is the teacher. The highest standard of qualifications consistent with prevailing economic and financial conditions should be insisted upon. The efficiency of the school cannot rise above the standard of qualifications set for the teaching service. To bring this about the teachers should be adequately paid and fairly pensioned.

I strongly recommend that whatever curtailment may be necessary elsewhere, full and adequate provision be made for the education and training of our children.

Public Service Commissions.

There is widespread dissatisfaction, particularly in New York City, with the Public Service Commissions.

In the First District, a radical change should be made in the structure of the commission itself if it is to accomplish results. At the time of its formation in 1917 there was expressed grave doubt as to whether or not it would work out well. There were many who believed that the function of constructing rapid transit railroads for the City of New York should be divorced from the function of regulating public utility corporations generally. In my opinion experience has demonstrated that they were right.

For years the trend in New York City, as well as in the State, has been toward single headed commissions, to the end that the responsibility may be fixed upon one man. During the recent war the Federal Government taught us the lesson that results can best be obtained by a single executive clothed with proper power when any great work is to be carried out successfully. What we do in time of trouble is brought about by the very best judgment we can exercise. Why is it not sound in time of peace? It is my belief that the subway rapid transit system of the City of New York can be built better and quicker, under the direction of a Rapid Transit Commissioner whose entire time, brains, and energy would be devoted to the completion of the subway system. The regulatory functions of the commission in the First District also might be performed by a single Public Service Commissioner. Not only will this result in an economy of administration but it will be productive of results. The argument has been made that a separation of the functions of the commission might interefere with the work. This I do not believe to be the fact.

I therefore recommend that legislation be enacted to bring about this change, and I make this recommendation after years of observation.

Upon the same principle outlined above, I also believe that the affairs of the Public Service Commission in the Second District will be more economically and more efficiently managed by a single headed commission, and I recommend that legislation be enacted to bring this about.

I further call your attention to the weakness of the law itself in not giving to the commission sufficient power to enforce their orders. These weak spots history has taught us seem to have been inserted for the benefit of the corporations to be regulated. Without enumerating them in detail in this message, I would refer you to that part of the report of the Joint Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the Public Service Commissions transmitted to the Legislature March 10, 1915, and I ask you to enact such legislation as will remedy these defects and strengthen the arm of the commissions that they may more effectively carry out the functions for which they were organized.

Prohibition by Federal Amendment.

I ask your careful consideration of the pending amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for national prohibition. It is not my intention to review the arguments that have been advanced in favor of, or against, the prohibition amendment. The question to my mind is whether or not the people of this State are ready to surrender their inherent right to legislate upon this question. Are the people of the State prepared to forfeit any part of their police power? Are they reconciled to the policy of incorporating in the Federal Constitution a rigid restriction upon their personal liberty? I believe it is our duty to ascertain their will directly upon this subject. I believe we should consult them, and to that end, I recommend to your honorable body that legislation be enacted submitting the question to a popular referendum in order that its determination might repsesent the expression of the will of the majority.

Municipal Ownership.

Recent years have been marked by a great opening of the popular mind to the true scope of enlightened municipal administration. There is everywhere a recognition that it is only through the application of progressive conceptions of public duty that life can be made tolerable in our teeming cities, with their unprecedented growth in population, and the consequent living conditions. From every city in the State, represented by their chief executives in conference, there comes the demand that the State confer upon the cities the power to acquire, own, operate, and control their public utilities. The supply of transportation, light, heat, and power, is of the utmost importance to each local community. The services rendered have become a necessity to the life, health, comfort, convenience, and industry of the cities. These great services are monopolies, and whatever is of necessity a monopoly should be a public monopoly, especially where it offers a service of universal use.

I therefore recommend that legislation be passed granting our cities the power to acquire, own, operate, and control their public utilities.

Conservation of Our Undeveloped Water Powers.

Our undeveloped water power resources surpass those of any other State in the Union.

The Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers alone are capable of providing sufficient power for the present ordinary needs of the State.

The uniform flow of these streams insures a firm and steady supply of power during all seasons of the year. Nature has provided these great resources for our use.

The State owns the bed of these streams and controls the powers therein, subject only to the paramount right of the Federal Government to utilize the same in the interest of navigation.

There are, besides, many inland rivers capable of providing a vast quantity of power under proper regulation and development.

The bed of many of these streams likewise belongs to the State in virtue of its original or riparian ownership, and, therefore, the State controls the power possibilities therein.

The State also owns a large amount of power produced by the construction of its canal system. This is likewise available for the needs of the State, subject, of course, to the use of the water for the purpose of navigation.

These vast natural resources remain undeveloped.

The inhabitants of the State demand that this latent energy, still undeveloped, be utilized for lighting streets and highways, public buildings and grounds, commercial and domestic uses, and power for industrial purposes.

The advance in the art of the transmission of electrical energy makes these natural resources available to every municipality and every inhabitant of the State.

All agree that this is the proper time to begin the development of our unused water powers. This is impossible, however, until the State adopts a definite policy upon this important question.

After I have had time and opportunity to state what progress has been made in recent years by the Conservation Commissioner and what policy is under consideration by the Conference of Mayors of the State, who I am given to understand appointed a committee to draft a bill outlining a policy that meets with their approval, I will communicate with your honorable body.

Home Rule.

The State should grant to its various municipalities a broader grant of power to dispose of matters of purely local nature and interest. For as many years back as the mind of any one can run, both parties have been promising a larger and broader measure of local self-government to municipalties. Nothing seems to stand in its way except the lack of a disposition on the part of the State to do it.

If, in the judgment of your honorable body, amendment to the Constitution is necessary, let that process be begun at once.

Barge Canal.

The enlarged canal system of the State is nearing completion. The balance of the work upon it, as well as the speedy completion of the canal terminals, should receive the vigorous attention of all charged by law with its prosecution. The speeding up of necessary public construction at this time will go a long way toward the solution of the unemployment problems. There is, however, the broader question of policy by which the State may get some immediate return from the large investment necessary for the improvement of the canal. The spectacle of the congestion on the railroads with the canal lying comparatively idle must not be again apparent if it is at all possible for the State to prevent it.

As your session progresses I will communicate with you upon this subject at greater length.

Water Storage.

I recommend the enactment of workable and practical legislation for the better regulation of the flow of our rivers by the construction of storage reservoirs. The annual damage resulting from the Spring freshets of the Hudson River alone is estimated at $5,000,000. If this water could be properly stored and held back for usage in the time of Summer drought, not only would this great damage be avoided, but also the use of the water when needed would result in steadier employment in many industries and increased wage earning by those of our people who are now often temporarily thrown out of employment at times of low water.

Social Legislation.

Of particular importance to the State is the necessity of adequate protection for workers, especially the women and children. We should strive constantly to better their conditions. For just as we have maintained in the realm of international relations that right and not might should pervail, so in our economic life the weak and helpless should be protected against exploitation and oppression and given the opportunity to enjoy those material and spiritual blessings which alone make life worth living. Such beneficent measures are dictated not alone by sentiments of humanity and fair play, but the welfare of the State demands them and they must be adopted if we are to continue and develop as a nation of sound and virile men and women.

I recommend the passage of legislation to lift labor out of the category of commodities or articles of commerce.

Child Labor.

When and wherever children are permitted to work they should be surrounded with adequate protection as to hours and tasks which they may be permitted to undertake. No children should be allowed in any occupation injurious to health, and the provision requiring physical examination of children should be extended to all employments in which they are engaged.

Minimum Wage Commission.

I recommend the establishment of a minimum wage commission of three members, who shall serve without compensation. Appointments to the commission shall be so made that the views of employers, employes, and the public will be properly reflected. Acting through wage boards appointed for a given industry the commission should have the power to fix the living wage to be paid to women and minors. Such a law was recommended in this State a number of years ago after a careful investigation by an official legislative commission. A similar law is in successful operation in other countries and in many States in our own country. The justice and necessity of a law of this kind are manifest. It is just as cruel to underpay a woman as to overwork her, and just as harmful and wasteful from the standpoint of the State.

If you believe that the future mothers of this State are a resource that we should conserve, you will give this legislation your most earnest and careful consideration.

Milk.

The present high cost of milk is a public menace. It is unnecessary to describe the misery, disease and death that follow an inadequate milk supply.

Thousands of poor people and especially children, are deprived of sufficient nourishment on account of the high cost of milk. Honest differences of opinion exist between many people as to the reason for this condition. One fact is certain. There are three parties at interest: the producer, the distributer, and the consumer. Each is entitled to have his interests safeguarded, but not at the expense of the others. I propose to appoint a commission composed of fair-minded representatives of these three interests to investigate the methods of handling this important commodity and the whole milk situation and to speedily make recommendations as to possible legislation, with the object of reducing costs of production and distribution so as to correspondingly reduce the cost to the ultimate consumer.

Feeble Minded.

There was created by Chapter 197 of the laws of 1918 a State commission on feeble minded. Section 485 detailed the general powers and duties of the commission. Among other things, it provides that they shall prepare and recommend to the Legislature on or before February 1, 1919, a general commitment law for feeble minded persons in the State of New York. The whole question of the care and treatment of the feeble minded is one of immens importance to the State of New York.

I would ask a careful study by your body of the act creating the commission as well as its report when received, and I will communicate with you in greater detail after Feb. 1.

Extension of the Labor Law.

The labor law should be extended to protect women who have entered new industries because of the war. I refer particularly to the employment of women on our surface, subway, and elevated railroads, and in the operation of elevators. Such employment is today unregulated, and the women do not receive the protection and safeguard that the law throws around their work in industrial pursuits generally.

Health and Maternity Insurance.

Nothing is so devastating in the life of the worker's family as sickness. The incapacity of the wage earner because of illness is one of the underlying causes of poverty. Now the worker and his family bear this burden alone. The enactment of a health insurance law, which I strongly urge, will remedy this unfair condition. Moreover, it will result in greater precautions being taken to prevent illness and disease, and to eliminate the consequent waste to the State therefrom. It will lead to the adoption of wider measures of public health and hygiene, and it will operate to conserve human life. The large percentage of physical disability disclosed by the draft shows how deeply concerned the State is in this matter. Proper provision also should be made for maternity insurance in the interest of posterity and of the race. Other countries are far ahead of us in this respect, and their experience has demonstrated the practical value and economic soundness of these principles.

Workmen's Compensation Law.

The provision of the State Constitution under which the compensation law was enacted authorized a statute for the payment of compensation resulting from "injuries." The intent of this constitutional provision has been limited by defining "injuries" in the compensation law as meaning "accidental injuries." This limitation deprives the commission of jurisdiction to award compensation for disability resulting from occupational diseases and occupational injuries.

I recommend that the law be amended in keeping with the constitutional provision, to the end that occupational diseases and injuries may be subject to its provisions. This will entail a very small increase in cost in comparison with the resulting benefit.

I am making an investigation to determine the cost of workmen's compensation to the industries of the State as compared with the amount actually received by injured workmen and their dependents. I am also inquiring into the working of the law itself, and I will at a later date address a communication to your honorable body.

State Hospitals.

The State Hospitals for the Insane have suffered severely during the war. The great demand for physicians and nurses in the military service has taken away one-third of the men from the medical staffs and hundreds of nurses and ward attendants. The war stopped all deportations of the alien insane with the result that approximately a thousand alien patients are being cared for by the State of New York.

Shell shock and other forms of nervous and mental disease have already brought several hundred New York State soldiers to the State hospitals for treatment, and will bring hundreds more. The rapidly rising cost of building materials and labor has made new construction increasingly difficult during the last two or three years, consequently very little progress has been made in reducing the serious overcrowding which on Sept. 1, 1918, amounted to 22.6 per cent., or 6,546 patients in excess of the total certified capacity of the thirteen State Hospitals for the Insane. The increase in patients averages approximately 900 per year. The heaviest overcrowding and the greatest need for additional accommodations are in the metropolitan district. These facts and figures were supplied to me by the State Hospital Commission. I give them to you for your earnest and careful consideration.

Agriculture.

The people are fed and clothed from the land. The persons whose privilege it is to farm the land must be contented and prosperous in their work not only for their own sake but for the good of the public at large. It is a first concern of any Government to see that the land continues to produce its supplies. The State is under obligation to make it possible for the farming people to do their best without waiting for them to take action in their own behalf. Whatever improves the farming and the rural life also contributes directly to the welfare of all the people, and is not in the interest of a class.

It is the farming people themselves who must improve the agriculture of the State. We should provide them with fair opportunities and remove the impediments. They must have knowledge and they must be well taught. We must continue to give substantial encouragement to the teaching of agriculture in the schools. The special schools, the experiment station, the colleges are to be well supported. The State College of Agriculture at Cornell, set up by the State as its agency for higher education and for extension teaching, should have its plan carried to completion as rapidly as possible.

The farmer must have sufficient returns to make his work attractive and worth while. The particular need is better and more direct processes of putting produce in the hands of the consumer and returning to the producer an adequate part of the proceeds. The producer and consumer, the city and the farm, should work together for the accomplishment of this end. The State should adopt a line of action developed from the careful study of trained persons, and not rely on ready-made schemes which at best are likely to be experimental. The distribution and marketing problem is so complex and difficult that the solution must be developed as the result of a well-considered continuing policy of progress and correction. The marketing situation is involved with the agricultural situation, and the two should be worked out together.

The Agricultural law is to be thoroughly applied and the police powers of the State extended to the protection and encouragement of agriculture.

The agricultural agencies are many. They have grown up piece by piece. The functions of these instrumentalities should be clarified by definition to prevent duplication and loss of effort.

The agricultural welfare should be one of the major enterprises of government, ranking in dignity with public health and education, and the State's efforts in its behalf should be kept above partisan considerations. While the State should be liberal with appropriations for the encouragement of agriculture, all the processes should be simple, clear, and economical.

State Militia.

New York welcomes the return of the members of the former National Guard who have upheld its traditions and the glory of our nation and State on the battlefields of France and Flanders.

These men in the famous 165th United States Infantry and the 27th Division have earned the eternal gratitude of our people. The problem of the reinstatement of these former members of the National Guard in the State Militia is one which I will present to your body in a special message in the near future.

Prison Reform.

Recent years have marked the dawn of a brighter day for the administration of our prisons and the proper treatment of convicts. The man power of our jails and prisons, however, is still kept under an iron discipline which degrades and tends to destroy the very manhood it is our intention to restore.

I will have a thorough investigation made of the correctional administration of the State, and that which needs remedial legislation I will communicate at a later date.

Crimes Respecting the Elective Franchise

There is urgent need for a thorough revision and recodification of our statutes both in relation to crimes respecting the elective franchise and corrupt practices. Article 74 of the penal law purports to contain the statute law of the State in relation to crimes respecting the elective franchise, but a great many sections of the election law contain provisions on the same subject. These provisions are scattered throughout the election law without any attempt at systematic arrangement. In some cases the provisions of the penal law and of the election law conflict with one another or overlap one another. Similarly while Article 16 of the election law purports to deal with the subject of corrupt practices there are important provisions on the same subject in the penal law, the civil service law, and even the general corporation law. This condition of our statutes on subjects of great importance is bound to work serious injustice. The principle that every citizen is presumed to know the law becomes an absurdity where the law is statutory and the statutory provisions are so scattered that a lawyer cannot locate or construe them.

I therefore recommend that all provisions relating to crimes respecting the elective franchise be taken out of the election law and placed in the penal law, and that you enact a systematic codification of all these provisions.

I also recommend that all the provisions relating to corrupt practices be collated into a separate chapter either of the election law or the penal law, and that you enact a systematic codification thereof.

Corrupt Practices.

The Corrupt Practices act should contain a provision for the publication before election of all campaign contributions, to the end that the public may known what, if any, obligations a candidate has incurred by virtue of a large campaign contribution from interests that would have occasion to seek special favor at the hands of the Government. If a public official is to discharge his duties fearlessly and without favor he should be under no obligations except those which he owes to the people of the State.

The Law's Delays.

While the Legislature in recent years has accomplished substantial reforms toward simplifying practice and lessening the law's delays, complaint is still heard.

Our practice on appeal to the Court of Appeals especially deserves your consideration. Under technical provisions of the Constitution, even where the Court of Appeals has jurisdiction, it is in many cases deprived of entertaining a full review. On the other hand, it is overburdened with too many appeals in cases where the Appellate Division's decisions should be final. What could be accomplished by legislation was done in 1917. There is urgent need for a constitutional amendment.

As to Supreme Court practice, a Joint Legislative Committee for two years past has been engaged in drafting a proposed new Practice Manual to replace the Code of Civil Procedure. This committee has consulted various State, city, and county bar associations. I am wholly open-minded as to the merits of this new work.

In view of the possibility that it may be presented in complete form to the Legislature for consideration this year, I urge all members of the Legislature and of the Bar to carefully examine the chapters already published so that the purpose and effect of the work may be generally comprehended.

New Revenues.

The constantly increasing cost of Government and the pronounced loss in revenue from excise taxes make it necessary for the Legislature to greatly revise our revenue laws with a view to increasing the receipts therefrom and to enact new laws which will produce sufficient to meet the requirements of the State.

We are facing a situation where we must either restrict the service the State gives to the people or find new sources of revenue.

I am opposed to any levy upon real estate in excess of the amount required to provide the legal contributions to the State's Sinking Funds and the interest upon the funded debt. It must be apparent to every thinking man that real estate today is carrying as heavy a burden as it can sustain. Any additional obligation placed upon it might well be calculated to spell disaster.

State Finances.

Appended hereto is a statement summarizing the transactions of the Treasury for the year ended June 30, 1918, also the condition of the sinking fund and the State debt, the figures for which were furnished me by the Controller.

The budget appropriations requested by the various departments for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1919, amount to $96,602,290.78. This is an excess of the estimated revenue of the State by $38,964,416.92. That these requests can be greatly reduced there is no doubt. It must be clear to you that they do not represent the actual needs of the State. They not only can but they must be greatly reduced.

With taxation bearing heavily upon the shoulders of all of our citizens, their demand that useless and unnecessary public offices be abolished is a just and reasonable one. Many of the proposals for new activities of the State will require money. The wasted dollar not only burdens the citizens but helps retard the progress of the State.

There is no doubt that many of the departments of the State government are over-manned. Notably the Highways Department, the Conservation Commission, the Department of Public Works, and the Excise Department. I believe that you can abolish the Department of State Police. There seems to be no justification for its further existence. The return to the State is not commensurate with the cost. Its 250 men cost the State for salary and maintenance more than $750,000 in one year.

There are general questions of policy with regard to the appropriation bills which I believe you should take into consideration. There has grown up in the State the practice of creating positions of counsel to the various departments, and scarcely an activity of the government is conducted without advice of counsel appointed without reference to the Attorney General, the elected lawyer of the State of New York.

I believe that a great saving can be affected by the abolition of this place and the return to the custom of having the various Commissioners and heads of State departments apply to the Attorney General to have their legal work performed. I believe he can do it with his present staff.

There are too large a number of State commissions and boards. Much of the work of the State could be consolidated under single-headed commissions, and much of it could be performed by officers that the Constitution requires the people to elect.

As a matter of sound, financial policy, your body should put an end to the practice of granting lump sum appropriations to departmental heads in lieu of traveling expenses. This policy is not calculated to promote economy. State officials should travel as little as possible, and when the necessity of their office compels them to do so, they should be allowed only what is absolutely necessary, and such payments should be subject to the audit of the Controller.

Boards and commissions created to meet the exigencies of war should be dispensed with and what remains of their activities may be turned over to some already organized department of the Government. Their unexpended appropriations should be returned to the State Treasury.

The bill providing the appropriation for taking over the duties of the Health Officer of the Port of the City of New York is pending at Washington. I will urge our Representatives from this State to lend their efforts to its speedy enactment.

The office of Port Warden should be abolished. They perform no necessary State function and from a reading of their duties as outlined in the Legislative Manual, I believe the office belongs to an age long passed.

I will ask the department heads to cooperate with your committees. It is their duty to assist and I believe they will.

The Constitution makes the Legislature the appropriating branch of the Government and lodges with the Executive certain defined powers of veto over their acts. It is my belief that economy can be best affected by the Legislature and the Executive working in harmony before the passage of the bill. To that end I am ready to co-operate with your Finance Committees at any moment.

ALFRED E. SMITH.

NEW LEGISLATURE MEETS.

Both Women Members of Assembly Are in Their Seats.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The Legislature of 1919 met tonight and organized, many new members of both houses, especially the Senate, being in their seats. There are two women members of the Assembly this year—Miss Ida B. Sammis, Republican, of the Second District of Suffolk County, and Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, Democrat, of the Seventh Manhattan District. A number of women were in the Assembly galleries to applaud the new women members.

Mrs. Lilly offered a resoulution that the Legislature present a memorial to Congress urging action upon the woman suffrage amendment. Simon Adler, Republican leader of the Assembly, objected that the resolution was not in order, and suggested that as the male members must abide by the rules, special favors should not be shown a woman member. Mrs. Lilly applauded the suggestion and sat down.

Senator Law of Westchester introduced a resolution making it a misdemeanor to display the red flag in parades or at public meetings.

Joseph Steinberg of the Fifteenth Manhattan District offered a resolution to permit women to sit as jurors in municipal courts. He said women had as much intelligence as men, and should have the jury privilege.

Under the reorganization of the legislative bodies, J. Henry Walters of Syracuse was made President pro tem of the Senate, over which Lieut. Gov. Walker presided for the first time.

James A. Foley became minority leader of the Senate, taking the place long held by Robert F. Wagner, elected Supreme Court Justice last November. Charles D. Donohue was re-elected Democratic leader, and Simon Adler Republican leader, of the Assembly.

In his address to the Assembly Speaker Sweet cautioned the members of that body against considering legislation that would be likely to cater to Bolshevist propaganda. He also asked that the Assembly give eraly consideration to the ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment. Republican leaders are inclined to fight shy of the amendment, but it is likely to furnish the spectacular event of the present session.

The Senate session was enlivened by an attempt on the part of Senator George F. Thompson, of Niagara County, to have the rules of that body amended so as to prevent what he termed the practice of stifling bills during the closing days of the Legislature. Minority Leader Foley fought against the change. When a vote was taken Thompson's resolution was defeated, 45 to 1. Changes suggested by Senator Walters were adopted.

Governor Smith's message was read to both houses, and the Legislature then adjourned until next Wednesday night. Although Governor Smith had stated that he would not announce any appointments until next week, the report was revived tonight that he was considering the appointment of Thomas Mott Osborne, Lieutenant Commander of the Navy Prison at Portsmouth, N. H., as Superintendent of State Prisons. Mr. Osborne today called upon Governor Smith and the two conferred a short time. Mr. Osborne later stated that while he would not accept the wardenship of Sing Sing again he would not be averse to accepting the post of Superintendent of Prisons. Those close to the Governor say that he has no intention of appointing Mr. Osborne.

ALBANY, Jan. 1, (Associated Press.)—Two proposed amendments to the State Constitution were introduced at the opening session of the 1919 Legislature tonight by Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany. One would provide that all veterans of the world war have civil service preference. The other is designed to provide that in future proposed amendments to the United States Constitution shall be submitted to a popular referendum before being ratified by the Legislature.

In explaining the latter proposal, Senator Sage said his object was to prevent a recurrence of the incidents which have characterized the contest over the ratification of the Federal Prohibition amendment.

Senator Sage also introduced a series of bills designed to abolish the various war commissions. Among the instrumentalities that would be eliminated by the passage of the measure are the State Council of Defense, the State Food Commission, and the Ice Controller.

BANKS MET STRAIN WELL.

Not One Closed During Year, Says Bank Commissioner.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Notwithstanding the fact that 1918 was one of the trying and eventful years in the history of modern banking, it was not necessary to close and liquidate the affairs of a single corporation or individual under the supervision of the New York State Banking Department, according to the annual report of Superintendent Skinner, submitted to the Legislature today. In commenting upon what he terms this "remarkable record," Mr. Skinner said that "this country has emerged from a successful war without the slightest apparent financial stress or strain."

Total resources of the State banks on Nov. 14, 1917, amounted to $932,437,232, while on Nov. 1, 1918, their reported resources were $1,020,241,720. Their deposits on Nov. 14, 1917, aggregated $819,341,180, while on Nov. 1, 1918, deposits were $861,024,926.

During the same period the reported resources of the private bankers under the supervision of the department increased from $15,505,206 to $19,070,[illegible], and their deposits from $10,060,544 to $13,656,670. Total resources of the trust companies on Nov. 14, 1917, were $3,164,170,014, while on Nov. 1, 1918, they amounted to $3,221,871,[illegible].

Total reported resources of the banks, authorized private bankers and trust companies of the State on Nov. 1, 1918, aggregated $4,261,284,042, compared with $4,112,112,452 on Nov. 14, 1917, a gain of $149,171,590.

The last available reports of the savings banks of the State were made as of June 30, 1918, when they reported resources amounting to $2,169,877,[illegible].

At the end of the last fiscal year thirty-one State banks and trust companies had become members of the Federal Reserve System.

TRAVIS URGES ECONOMY.

Controller Recommends Adding to State's Sources of Revenue.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—In a report to the Legislature tonight, Comptroller Travis made recommendations for increasing the revenues of the State so as to offset the anticipated loss of liquor receipts, and also measures for a more economical administration.

He advocated a more stringent control over the income of the State, saying that considerable loss had resulted from the present antiquated methods of collection.

In relation to the inheritance tax, he recommended that the exemptions allowed to corporations and non-resident estates be reduced and progressive rates provided which, it is believed, would greatly increase the State's income. He also proposed acceptance of a description of investments in lieu of the originals, which the owners reluctantly transmit for fear of loss in transit.

The report shows that during the last year the State expended as its share for town highway repairs, $2,410,800, and for the maintenance and repair of improved highways, $3,408,645, with $20,000 additional for Franklin County roads and $81,000 for Indian highways and bridges.

Court and trust fund accounts aggregating $7,838,081 were on deposit in the counties, $67,555 being transferred to the State and $13,464 returned to previously unknown beneficiaries.

Bugbee Would Be Governor.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 1.—Controller Newton A. K. Bugbee, Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee for many years, announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor at a dinner here tonight of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. "Without camouflage I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor at the September primaries, and as such seek your support," said Mr. Bugbee.

Future Requirements

The law forbids you from buying alcoholic beverages after June, 1919.

The ideal highball or cocktail is made of BACARDI. It is preferred to other liquors by many good judges.

Have you considered the desirability of making provision for your future requirements by purchasing a stock of BACARDI sufficient for your needs? Later the cost will be advanced owing to increased taxation.

THE BACARDI CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
267 West Broadway, New York

POST TOASTIES
instead of toast for breakfast.
says Bobby

Prejudice makes an otherwise sensible man drink a doubtful and variable mixture when he might enjoy the perfect blending and selected liquors of

Club Cocktails

Can You Design and Build a Die-Casting Machine?

Have you ideas on the theory and practice of pressure castings?

Do you know how present methods can be improved?

Can you design the necessary machines or dies?

There is a wonderful opportunity for an engineer skilled along these lines, to do the best work of his life, with a company interested in die-casting, made not only from the usual zinc-tin alloys, but also from aluminum and brass.

This corporation is the largest of its kind in the country, and expects to give the right man a free hand and all the necessary equipment and assistance of an exceptionally complete metallurgical and mechanical laboratory.

In answering this advertisement please give details about your experience and practical die-casting work or in general machine design. For what companies you have worked recently—are you married or single—approximately what salary would you desire? Y 314 Times Annex.

REPORTED CASUALTIES TOTAL 211,279

Army Announces 569 More Names; Marine Corps List of 147 Also Given Out

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The War Department gave out two army casualty lists today, which contained 569 names, bringing the total for the army up to 205,745. One Marine Corps casualty list was issued, which contained 147 names, bringing the total for that arm of the service up to 5,534. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 211,279.

The army lists issued today contained the names of 11 killed in action, 101 died of wounds, 1 died of accident, 115 died of disease, 270 severely wounded, 6 wounded to a degree undetermined, 5 wounded slightly, and 60 missing in action.

The Marine Corps list contained the names of 4 killed in action, 3 died of wounds, 2 died of disease, 31 wounded severely, 107 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Jan. 1.	Total.
Killed in action	28,243	11	28,254
Died at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	11,445	101	11,546
Died of accident	2,261	1	2,262
Died of disease	17,002	115	17,117
Total	59,683	228	59,911
Wounded	126,154	281	126,435
Missing	19,339	60	19,399
Total	205,176	569	205,745

Summary of Marine Corps Casualties to Date.

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	90	1,952
Wounded	110	2,904
In hands of enemy		54
Missing	1	423
Total	201	5,333
Grand total		5,534

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded. (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

BECKER, L., 604 West 125th St.....(MA)
BELTH, I., 117 Van Buren St., Bklyn...(MA)
BENNETT, E. E., Jr., 41 Essex St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(DW)
BERGER, WALTER H., 119 Driggs Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)
BRESS, WM., 510 West 51st St.....(DW)
BROWN, F. W., 360 West 52d St.....(DD)
BROWN, H. L., 438 4th Av., Bklyn.....(WS)
CAHILL, J. T., 153 Cleveland St., Bklyn(WS)
CONTE, T. V., 1,484 Gates Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(MA)
CROWLEY, J. J., 635 47th St., Bklyn...(DD)
DUFFY, CHAS., 135 14th St., Bklyn.....(DD)
FRIEDEL, WM. P., 891 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn.....(DD)
GALLAGHER, JOHN, 246 East 61st St.(DW)
GUTTZEIT, A. P., 128 Clarkson St., Brooklyn—Lt.....(WS)
HAND, JESSE D., 927 Trinity Av.—Lt.(DD)
HANLEY, LESTER, 589 Mitchell Av., Flushing—Sgt.....(DW)
JACOBSON, H. H., 120 East Broadway(DD)
KNOX, ROBERT G., 1,327 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....(DW)
LAWRENCE, WM. R., 422 West 23d St.(WS)
LEHNERT, DIETRICH F., 1,687 East 13th St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
McGEE, JOHN ROBERT, 2,947 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....(WS)
MARTIN, WILLIAM CHARLES, 1,821 7th St., Brooklyn.—Corp.....(KA)
MELE, MICHAEL, 82 Rapelye Av., Corona.....(WS)
NARDOZZA, LUIGI, Williamsbridge..(DW)
NORRIS, FRANCIS N., 302 West 93d St.—Corp.....(DW)
PETER, RICHARD J., 86 Madison St..
PRAFFES, NICHOLAS, 114 Devoe St., Brooklyn.—Corp.....(KA)
PURTELL, MICHAEL, 1,495 Lexington Av.—Sgt.....(DD)
RHINELANDER, THOMAS J. O., 2d, 18 West 48th St.....(DW)
SCHNEIDER, JAMES A., 224 East 85th St.—Corp.....(WS)
SPAGNUOLO, Gioacchine, 227 Elizabeth St.....(DW)
STAFFORD, WALTER NICHOLAS, 21 Edson St., Corona.....(WS)
STEWART, HOWARD, 14 West 134th St.....(WS)
TAUBY, CHARLES, JR., 301 East 26th St.....(DW)
TREKAN, ANTON, 164 Throop Av., Brooklyn.....(DW)
WAGNER, RICHARD H., 41 Elmhurst Av., Elmhurst, L. I.....(WS)
WILCOX, LEO FRANCIS, 434 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.....(WS)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

BECKER, MILES, Endicott.....(DW)
BOLTON, GEORGE F., Perry.....(DW)
BURROWS, GORDON H., Lake Placid.(DD)
CASTELLUCCI, S., Rochester.....(WS)
CASTLE, H., Delonson—Wagn.....(DD)
CAVANAUGH, A. F., Buffalo.....(WS)
DAMIANO, MICHAEL, Westchester..(WS)
DAVIS, HARRY, Canastota—Corp.....(KA)
DOUGHERTY, EARL G., Groton.....(WS)
D'OVIDIO, SIMPLICIO, Rochester..(WS)
FAIRWEATHER, E. L., Utica.....(DD)
FROMMELT, F. J., West Haverstraw.(MA)
GOMO, FRED, Rochester.....(WL)
HANKINS, HOWARD, Hudson.....(DD)
HEGEMAN, MERTON E., Rochester..(DW)
KELCHLIN, L. F., Gardenville.....(WS)
KUELER, F. W., Tonawanda.....(WS)
LAWLER, C. E., Glens Falls.....(WS)
LEHR, PETER, Buffalo.....(DW)
MATTESON, S. R., Watertown.....(DW)
MICHEL, JEROME, Buffalo.....(WS)
MILITERNO, ENCOLINA, Jamaica...(MA)
MILLER, E. W., Rockville Center.....(DD)
MILLER, F. D., Martinsville.....(DW)
PICARD, JOSEPH H., Albany.....(WS)
RIFFLARD, L. A., Sayville—Corp.....(DW)
RYAN, J. J., Victory Mills.....(WS)
SCHLING, NICHOLAS H., Huntington(WS)
SCHMIDT, GEORGE J., Buffalo.....(WS)
SHERO, HERBERT F., Hamburg.....(DW)
SLAVIN, JOHN F., Cohoes.....(WS)
BROKZ, JOHN, Buffalo.....(WS)
STERLING, E. S., Canandaigua.....(WS)
STEVENS, GLENN D., Minetto.....(WS)
STEVENS, WM. T., Palisade Park....(WS)
STRONG, CLARENCE, Babylon.....(WS)
VALCORE, ALVAH C., Penfield.....(WS)
VAN DE WATER, E. S., Lynbrook....(WS)
WHITWELL, W. J., Syracuse.....(DD)
ZIELINSKI, T., East Eden.....(WS)
ZYGMONTOVITCH, A., Mechanicsville.(WS)

ALABAMA.

WALDRIP, BEATLAS, Collinsville....(DD)
WEST, PORTER, Baker Hill.....(DW)
WILKERSON, PALMER, Lafayette...(DW)

ARKANSAS.

BROWN, G. T., Wabbaseka.....(DW)
PEOPLE, JACOB, Ethel.....(DD)
SANDLIN, WALTER R., Hachett.....(DD)

CALIFORNIA.

BIRMINGHAM, A. J., Los Angeles....(DD)
CHEW, LEE HONG, San Francisco..(DW)
HIGDON, LOUIS E., San Diego—Sgt..(DD)
MORRIS, C. J., Los Angeles.....(DW)
PASHA, J. R., Santa Cruz.....(DW)

COLORADO.

COLLINS, JOHN E., Arlington.....(DD)
HERBRAND, M. W., Denver.....(DW)

CONNECTICUT.

CARUBBA, CARL, Berlin.....(WS)
DWYER, J. G., Waterbury—Corp.....(MA)
ENSTAM, E. M., New Britain.....(WS)
EVANS, A. J., Windsor—Corp.....(WS)
JACOT, E. J., Torrington—Corp.....(WS)
MOSSAS, ——, New Haven.....(WS)
McSHERRY, DANIEL, Greenwich.....(DW)
MARCELLO, JOSEPH, Bridgeport.....(DW)
MORRIS, ROYAL E., Seymour.....(MA)
PARSONS, S. P. M., Seymour.....(DD)
ROKAWSKI, S. J., Meriden—Corp....(MA)

FLORIDA.

BATES, SYDNEY M., Lockloosa.....(DD)
BROWN, SOLON L., Trilby.....(DW)
JONES, EDWARD, Miami.....(DD)

GEORGIA.

CLEMONS, S. La Grange—Sgt.....(DA)
MAYFIELD, FOREST, Ashland.....(DW)
MELTON, SAMPSON, Lawrenceville..(DD)
ROUNTREE, WILLIE J., Hahira.....(DD)

IDAHO.

BAILEY, A. H., Menam—Corp.....(DW)

ILLINOIS.

BEARDEN, WILLIAM L., Auburn....(DW)
FINK, WILLIAM I. F., Chicago.....(DD)
GRADDY, FRANK, Chicago.....(DD)
GUNDSTRUM, H. G., Chicago—Sgt....(KA)
HERISCH, JOHN V., Elmhurst.....(DD)
MATERAZZI, LUIGI, Chicago.....(DW)
MIREUX, GULES, Spring Valley.....(DW)
NIES, WALTER A., Petersburg.....(DD)
RIDLE, ALVA S., Macedonia.....(DW)
PEISEL, ISAAC M., Bethany.....(DW)
ROUSE, OTIS M., Chicago.....(DD)
SEEGER, WALTER C., Bloomington..(DW)
STEFFENSON, HARRY V., Ringwood..(DD)
WILSON, MILTON, Kingston—Lt.....(KA)
WILTGEN, VINCENT J., Chicago.....(DD)

INDIANA.

BREWER, WILLIAM, Elizabeth.....(DD)
DILLON, FRANK, Muncie.....(DD)
KILLION, URSHEL E., Valionia.....(DD)
WOODROOF, I., Indianapolis—Corp...(KA)

IOWA.

ANDERSON, GUST B., Des Moines....(DW)
BURGESS, ALVA U., Centreville.....(DW)
DIXON, PAUL R., Mystic—Corp.....(KA)
ENO, I. L., Havelock.....(DW)
HALBUR, JOHN, Carroll.....(DD)
HURD, J. Z., Green.....(DD)
LOFTAAS, MALCOLM, Northwood.....(DD)
MILLER, C. H., Bianchard.....(DW)
NOMSEN, C. F., Wall Lake.....(DD)
RANBARGER, M. E., Fort Madison...(DD)

KANSAS.

CORRISTON, FRANK, Kansas City...(DW)
ROBINSON, K. M., Iola.....(DD)

KENTUCKY.

COLEMAN, C. T., Paducah.....(DD)
FARMER, LAWRENCE, Dayton.....(DD)
NORMAN, E. V., West Point.....(DW)

LOUISIANA.

ACHEE, CHARLEY, Belle Rose.....(DW)
ANDRUS, L. E., Sulphur.....(DD)
ARMSTEAD, MATTHEW, Chenyville..(DD)
MONTALBANO, F., Donaldsonville...(DD)
STINSON, JOE, Natchitock.....(DD)

MARYLAND.

STITELY, CLIFFORD M., Thurmont...(DW)

MASSACHUSETTS.

CORBETT, MICHAEL R., Lowell—Sgt.(DD)
DE STEFANO, LUIGI, Highpark.....(DW)
DONOVAN, EDWARD J., Lowell.....(DD)
DUFFIE, ARTHUR R., Roslindale.....(DD)
EDWARDS, FREDERICK G., Methuen.(DW)
GALE, DANIEL C., Gloucester.....(DD)
KELLEY, PATRICK J., Roxbury.....(DD)
SMITH, DANIEL J., Centre Marshfield.(DD)
TRUE, LEON A., Waverley.....(DD)
WRIGHT, WARREN B., Amherst.....(DD)

MICHIGAN.

ANDERSON, J., Franklin Mine.....(DW)
DABRILLA, WILLIAM, Detroit.....(DD)
McBREARTY, RUSSELL W., Detroit..(DD)
O'BERRY, EMORY L., Pontiac.....(DD)
SIMONS, JAY W., Concord.....(DD)
SPENCER, ARTHUR W., Ishpeming...(DD)
TALBOT, ROY A., Benton Harbor.....(DW)
TANKS, JOSEPH W., Corunna.....(DW)
VANDENBERG, HARRY J., Grand Rapids—Corp.....(DD)

MINNESOTA.

BRINKMAN, CARL E., Fairmont.....(DD)
MOEN, SEVER, Stephen.....(DW)
ROTH, IRVING J., Minneapolis—Lt.....(KA)

MISSISSIPPI.

BAILEY, JOSEPH, Oxford.....(DD)
COTTON, ELIJAH, Gunnison.....(DW)
CRAFT, CARL, Soso.....(DW)
DINKINS, THOMAS, Madison Station.(DD)
HOLLOWAY, LEE, Wesson.....(DD)
MORGAN, ISAAC, Oxford.....(DD)

MISSOURI.

KILE, LLOYD M., Cabool.....(DD)
McCARREN, ANDREW, Gower.....(DW)
MASON, EARL, Courtois.....(DD)
MEREDIAN, VIRGIL, Pontiac.....(DD)
SHELTON, LLOYD, Memphis.....(DW)
WIDEMAN, ALFRED C., Crystal City.(DW)
WILLIAMS, ARTHUR A., St. Louis..(DW)

MONTANA.

FERRIS, EARL L., Miles City.....(DD)
GIOVANDO, JOHN, Walkerville.....(DD)
HEGARTY, MICHAEL J., Apex.....(DW)
MORRIS, GEORGE H., Amos.....(DD)
TUDOR, LEONARD J., Bozeman.....(DW)

NEBRASKA.

McENTAFFER, HARRY M., Emerson.(DD)
MEIDL, FRANKE, Meadow Grove....(DD)

NEW JERSEY.

BARCIK, STANISLAU, Bayonne.....(MA)
BEEBE, J. W., Upper Montclair.....(WS)
BURNS, JOHN J., Newark.....(DW)
CALDRONY, W., North Hackensack...(DD)
CASPER, NORMAN, Salem.....(DD)
HARRISON, IRVING, Penns Grove.....(DD)
HEHN, JOHN C., Newark.....(DW)
JASPER, JAMES, South Amboy.....(WS)
MELILLO, THOMAS, Orange—Corp....(MA)
PEDEE, CLARENCE, Hazlet—Corp....(WS)
VARANAI, JOSEPH M., Woodbridge..(WS)
WOLF, EVAN O., Newark—Sgt.....(WS)

NEW MEXICO.

GANDERT, FREDERICK W., Holman(DW)
NARANJO, FRANCISCO, Socorro.....(DD)

NORTH CAROLINA.

PARKER, WALTER, Rocky Mount....(DD)
SHORT, JURNEY L., Fremont.....(DW)

NORTH DAKOTA.

BOURK, SEVRIN, Sykeston.....(DW)

OHIO.

ARPS, RUDOLPH, Hamler.....(DD)
CAIL, JOHN, Youngstown.....(DD)
CLIPPENGER, DAVID E., Pittman.....(DD)
MASTERSON, JOSEPH, Lima—Sgt.....(KA)
STONE, GEORGE, Canton.....(DW)
WANGER, A. E., Elmwood Place.....(DD)

OKLAHOMA.

AARON, MOSES, Fort Towser.....(DD)
DUFFEY, JOHN D., Ludlow.....(DD)
MATHEWS, LUTHER C., Vera.....(DD)
MORTON, G. W., Tulsa—Corp.....(DD)

OREGON.

BAKER, THOMAS C., Pilot Rock....(DW)
McGREGOR, ROBERT, Portland.....(DW)
WELLER, HARRY J., Baker.....(DW)
YOST, FRANCIS M., Cushman—Corp.(DW)

PENNSYLVANIA.

COONEY, A. E., Bradford.....(DW)
COOPER, H. A., Pittsburgh.....(DW)
FRYE, G. D. W., Greensburg.....(DD)
GATHERS, LOUIS, Clarion.....(DW)
GHERNITSKY, J. M., Mt. Pleasant...(DW)
HALEY, J. J., Philadelphia—Corp.....(KA)
HARTMAN, EARL, Annville.....(DW)
HESSELGESSER, R. E., Sarver.....(DD)
HOFFMAN, E. E., Brookville—Corp...(DW)
HUCLESS, R. J., Philadelphia.....(DD)
LEYNAUD, L. P., West Meshannon....(DW)
RUTSTEIN, I. R., Wilkes-Barre.....(DW)
SANTERSERE, VITO, Dunmore.....(DD)
STEINER, E. H., Berwick.....(DW)
SULLIVAN, LLEWELLYN, Morrisdale.(DD)
VANSICKLE, ROY, Markleysburg.....(DW)
WALKER, F. R., Chester.....(DW)
WARD, A. J., Philadelphia—Corp....(DW)
WARGO, JULES, Monessen.....(DD)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ALFORD, BARTHOLOMEW, Latta.....(DD)
COLE, WILLIAM C., North.....(DW)
DECKREY, JOHN, Spartanburg.....(DW)
DRENNAN, DAVID W., Bascomville...(DD)
MIDDLETON, ALEX, Adams Run.....(DD)
REYNOLDS, GROVER C., Aiken—Sgt...(DD)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

BRUNE, FRANK J., Salem.....(DD)
DUDLEY, JOE E., Madison.....(DW)
ORTH, EMANUEL, Scotland.....(DW)

TENNESSEE.

GRAVES, WILLIE B., Westmoreland.(DD)
JACOBS, LUTHER D., Bolivar.....(DD)
SMITH, HARM, Hilham.....(DD)
STEPHENS, MILTON G., Bradford...(DD)
SUMMERS, WILLIAM H., Beechgrove.(DW)

TEXAS.

ANDERSON, A. F., Georgetown....(DW)
BARFIELD, CLIFTON P., Cheapside.(DW)
BENTON, WILLIAM F., Abilene.....(DW)
BRISCOE, RICHARD L., Pecos.....(DW)
FULLER, EARL, Orange.....(DD)
JANECEK, STEVE J., Smithville.....(DD)
SIMON, PHILIP H., Mason.....(DD)
THAMES, REGINALD G., Clarksville..(DD)
WEAVER, ROSSER W., Graham.....(DD)

VIRGINIA.

AUSTIN, SAMUEL J., Fincastle.....(DW)
JAMES, CROSBY F., Shipman.....(DD)
MURPHY, ROBERT, Richmond.....(DW)

WASHINGTON.

MARTIN, WILLIAM H., Spokane.....(DW)
SETWICK, JOHN, Seattle.....(DW)

WEST VIRGINIA.

BULLION, H. C., Webster Springs....(DW)
DORSEY, JOHN T., Weston.....(DW)
HASKINS, JAMES, Tipp.....(DW)
HAMRICK, MORGAN M., Curtin.....(DD)
SIMONS, RITCHIE, Benea.....(DW)

WISCONSIN.

HAUCK, GEORGE A., Lancaster.....(DD)
MILLER, C. A., Theresa—Sgt.....(DD)
PASZEK, STAMULUS, Edgar.....(DD)
RAWLEIGH, MARTIN T., Kenosha...(DW)
RENNEBOHM, R. B., La Crosse—Sgt..(DD)
SCZENSKI, WALTER, Menasha—Corp.(KA)

HOLLAND.

MEYER, M., Grotte Ypolder Sloterdyk.(DD)

IRELAND.

WILKINSON, CLARENCE, Donegal County, Kilmackleo, Greeslough.....(DW)

ITALY.

PORTUCI, TONY, ——sola, Delgvansassa Porfono, Accorna, Provinglo, Di Terama Albruzzi.....(DW)

SWEDEN.

MONTAN, ERIK L., Grenna, Province of Vastergotland.....(DD)

Marine Corps Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

FLOOD, EDWIN H., 101 South 9th St., Brooklyn.....(MA)
LANGFORD, THOMAS A., Hotel Le Marquis—Lt.....(WS)
PAUL, PERCY, 514 Freedom Av., Richmond Hill.....(MA)
POLLOCK NORMAN, 1,045 Steling Pl., Brooklyn.....(MA)
WATTS, T. M., 620 E. 15th St., Bklyn.(MA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

CLOUGH, CHARLES L., East Aurora—Corp.....(KA)
CONDON, ARTHUR J., Buffalo.....(WS)
FOLLETT, J. C., Machiac.....(MA)
GISNER, O. G., Schnectady—Corp.....(MA)
GRACE, LORNE, Limestone.....(WS)
GRANDUSKY, LEO L., Olean.....(MA)
JOHNSON, GEORGE T., Buffalo.....(WS)
LYMAN, JOHN R., Albion.....(MA)
McMILLIAN, JOHN S., Canandaigua..(MA)
MYERS, LEWIS F., Troy.....(MA)
PEAKE, LESTER A., Sidney.....(MA)
PIKE, LLOYD E., Silver Springs—Sgt.(WS)
RACINOWSKI, STANLEY, Buffalo...(MA)
SCHNEKENBURGER, A., Buffalo....(MA)
WARREN, JAMES P., Dunkirk.....(MA)
WITT, FREDERICK, Irvington.....(MA)

COLORADO.

SPEAKE, WM. L., Model—Sgt.....(KA)

KANSAS.

WALKER, FAY E., Green.....(DD)

LOUISIANA.

ROPER, WM. A., Little Woods.....(KA)

MICHIGAN.

RHODES, C. A., Detroit—First Sgt....(DD)

MISSOURI.

SCHINDLER, I. P., St. Louis—Corp..(KA)

NEW JERSEY.

HOPTA, JOSEPH L., Newark—Sgt....(MA)
HUTTON, HAROLD J., Paterson.....(MA)
FANCOAST, CHARLES W., Irvington..(MA)
ROTHHAUSER, JOHN, Newark.....(MA)

OHIO.

FRITZ, LOUIS H., Berea—Corp.....(DW)

PENNSYLVANIA.

ELLIOTT, BARTON W., Pittsburgh...(DW)

VIRGINIA.

STRICKLAND, C. A., Witt—Corp.....(DW)

Revised Report of Casualties.

The War Department has issued the following revised report of casualties, under date of Dec. 31:

	Now Reported.	Prev. Re- ported.
BECKER, F. C., Chicago, Ill....	(RF)	(P)
DOPPINER, W. J. B., Kibberley, Idaho	(In hosp.)	(KA)
HUGHES, C. R., Fairland, Ind..	(RF)	(P)
KILDUFF, Capt. D. A., previously reported as 1st Lt., Berkeley, Cal.	(DW)	..
SANDERS, H., Lewistoun, Ill....	(RF)	(P)
SHERMAN, K. O., Boothbay Harbor, Me.	(RF)	(P)
SMITH, S. C., Baltimore Md....	(RD)	..

Revised Report of Casualties.

The War Department has issued the following report of revised casualties under date of Jan. 1:

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Rptd.	Prev. Rptd.
BLOOD, F. E., 153 3d Av., Corp.	(RD)	(MA)
FEENAN, H. A., 303 Hick St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
KASPERIAN, HARRY, 309 W. 42d St.	(RD)	(MA)
KOPETSKY, STANLEY, Long Island City	(Sick)	(MA)
KROGER, J. D., Corona—Corp.	(Sick)	(MA)
LINDEN, RICHARD, 26 Georgia Av., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
McGARIGAL, GEORGE, 423 E. 79th St.	(RD)	(MA)
McJAMES, A. J., 633 Park Pl., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
MOLANDER, G. E., 208 Dean St., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
OSTORE, ANGELO, 2,013 1st Av.	(RD)	(MA)
PAPA, GIUSEPPE, 144 14th St., Brooklyn	(Sick)	(MA)
RASKIN, D. H., 713 E. 176th St.	(RD)	(MA)
SCIOTINO, VINCENT, 512 E. 18th St.	(Sick)	(MA)
SCIRICA, BARNEY, 128 Suydam St., Brooklyn	(Sick)	(MA)
STEIN, SOLOMON, 953 Kelly St.	(RD)	(MA)
SULLIVAN, T. J., 968 Union Av.	(RD)	(MA)
VAIRO, E. R., 608 Wales Av.	(Sick)	(MA)

NEW YORK STATE.

CILLO, V., Niagara Falls.....(RD) (MA)
EFTHIM, PETER, Buffalo.....(RD) (MA)
FITZPATRICK, JAS., Syracuse..(RD) (MA)
HOWES, W. K., Syracuse.....(RD) (MA)
KIRK, G. E., Poughkeepsie.....(RD) (MA)
PEACH, R. J., Jamaica.....(RD) (MA)
VAN KLEECK, R. E., Unadilla.(RD) (MA)

OTHER STATES.

HAAKON, A., Ryder, N. D.....(MA) (KA)
BRUNING, W. H., Jersey City, N. J.....(MA) (KA)
FENNER, W., Swartswood, N. J.(RD) (MA)
KUCHINSKY, G. J., Stamford, N. J.....(S) (MA)
SMITH, J. S., Haskell, N. J.....(S) (MA)

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
AHEAD OF THE FIREMEN

Your Insurance Has Advanced

It's costing you more to insure your property today, so the savings Globe Sprinklers effect assume a new importance. Not only do Globe Sprinklers offset the higher rate but they pay for themselves in a few years. Let us explain.

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Benjamin Franklin says:
"They that won't be counseled, can't be helped."

Safe-Guard Your Securities

Appoint this institution the custodian of your securities and assure their safe-keeping.

This Company will collect your income for you, credit proceeds to your account, give advice as to investments and render monthly, quarterly or yearly accountings, as desired. The fee is moderate.

We will be glad to send our booklet, "*Custodianship of Real and Personal Property*" on request.

Franklin TRUST CO.
Established 1889
46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.
Store opens 9:00 A. M. and closes 5:30 P. M.

Just the Right Sort of Bag for the Business Man

Men who have for months transacted business by mail or wire are once more "on the go" getting into personal touch with customers.

For these Men

of business we call attention to a traveling bag which will meet all the needs of a short trip. It is of real cowhide, 20 inches long, sewed in frame, a rubberized lining and with two side pockets.

It is a man's bag, strong, well made and ready to stand up under hard usage. Priced at $17.74 it is a genuine find for one who needs a bag.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Don't Be Helpless If the Heating Plant Goes Wrong

Heating plants, particularly in country or suburban homes, often go wrong just when a frigid wave comes hurtling out of the northwest. Provide against such a contingency now.

If the house is piped for gas, a cylinder type of gas heater at $3.04 or a reflector type of gas heater, at $4.94 to $14.59, will drive the chill away.

If the house is electrically lighted, Electric Heaters at $8.94 or $11.74 will maintain a comfortable temperature.

In the Absence

of either gas or electricity, oil heaters will keep the home cozy. A Japan finish, nickel-trimmed heater with a brass tank, one gallon capacity, is priced at $7.44.

Macy's—Basement, 35th St.

Where a Business Man May Lunch

A noonday lunch in our Restaurant will prove a satisfying experience for the busy man. It is more than a neighborhood institution, for men travel here from downtown and uptown for our good foods and good service.

Macy's—Eighth Floor.

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Shop with a BLUE "WILL-TAKE" TRANSFER. It saves time, labor and materials.
Instead of carrying your parcels from counter to counter—
Instead of waiting for change—
Instead of having your purchases sent——carry them home in one compact parcel, presented to you at our main floor desk, where you pay for them in one payment, when ready to leave the store.
We provide the service—you provide the co-operation.
Shop With A Blue Card

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Nowhere in America, and only in the Galeries Lafayette in Paris can be equalled this collection of lingerie

French Blouses

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Augustine Thomas Tronche
Francine Mlle. Weil
Tollman Maqque
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is sometimes referred to as "conventional" because it has been in style so long. One might as well call the Golden Rule "conventional" because it is 2000 years old.

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Right now when you need Furs, comes this timely reduction in price every Coat included in this sale The Furs & Garments most in Vogue this Season

Extra Special Coat of Muskrat $125.

Short Coats of Furs Mole-Seal-Nutria & Muskrat.

Formerly $250	Formerly $400	Formerly $500
NOW $175	NOW $250	NOW $300

Minks
Capes, Dolmans, Coats (Fitted Effect)

Formerly $625	Formerly $1,000	Formerly $1,500
NOW $350	NOW $645	NOW $945

Sables
The Richest in Rich Furs
Capes - Stoles - Coatees

Formerly $400	Formerly $600	Formerly $900
NOW $225	NOW $375	NOW $650

Illustrating a Sable Cloak Formerly $12,500 Now $10,000

Dolmans of Seal, Nutria, Mole, Kolinsky.

Formerly $525	Formerly $650	Formerly $895	Formerly $1,000
NOW $350	NOW $450	NOW $600	NOW $650

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10% DISCOUNT
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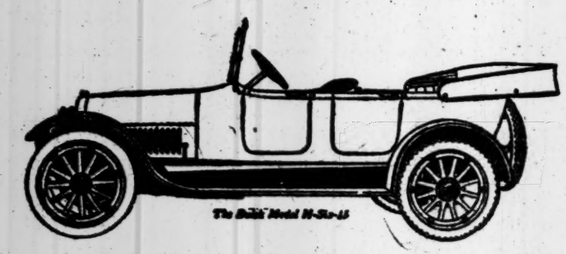
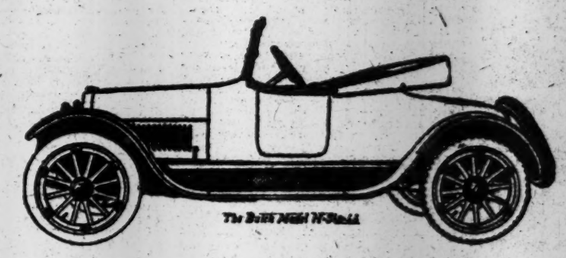
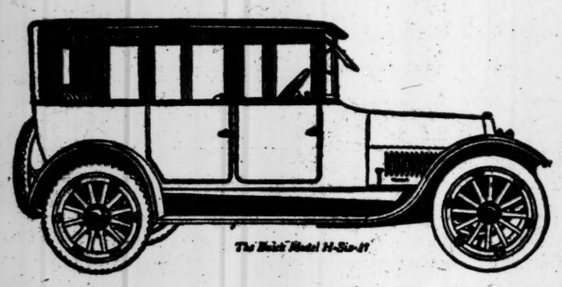
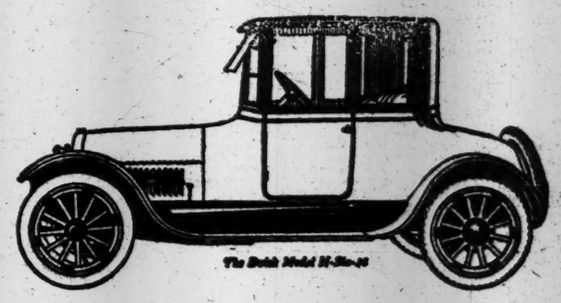


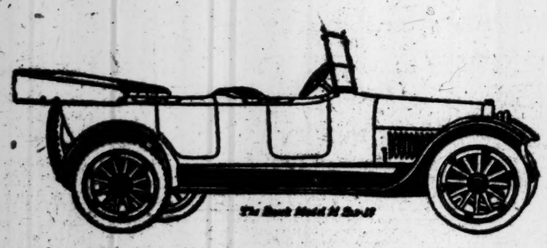


The assurance of material for quantity production of Buick cars enables the Buick Motor Company to establish the following prices on the various Buick models, effective January first, 1919.



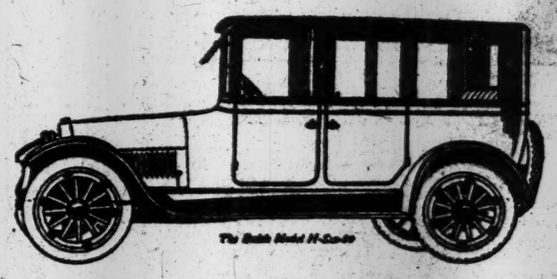


These prices will not be changed during our present dealers' selling agreements.



Three Passenger Open Model H-Six-44	$1495
Five Passenger Open Model H-Six-45	1495
Four Passenger Closed Model H-Six-46	1985
Five Passenger Closed Model H-Six-47	2195
Seven Passenger Open Model H-Six-49	1785
Seven Passenger Closed Model H-Six-50	2585

Prices F. O. B. Factory



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A HAPPY NEW YEAR

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NEW REVENUE BILL AROUSES PROTEST

Business Men Say Some Provisions Would Restrict Needed Expansion and Development.

AN AMENDMENT SUGGESTED

Suggestions by Great Organizations Given in Letters to Senate and House Committees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Business men, in letters addressed to the Senate Finance Committee and House Ways and Means Committee, have protested against provisions in the Revenue bill which, they assert, tend to injure business, in that their enactment into law would restrict expansion and development at a time when the resources of the country should be employed to permit employment of men turned from war activities and returning soldiers seeking work.

One protest received from Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is from the War Service Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Joseph H. Defree, as Chairman of the committee, says in a letter reciting the substance of a resolution recently adopted:

"It becomes essential that the Government should at once proceed to ascertain the industries which have been developed during the European war, and ascertain those, the maintenance of which are indispensable for the safety of our industrial structure and our military establishment. When these pivotal industries have been ascertained, means suitable in view of their nature and situations should at once be provided for their encouragement and preservation.

"The cessation of hostilities brings to business interests a feeling of deep concern in the matter of taxation. The problems of readjustment are made more difficult through inequalities in the present law. We believe, therefore, that in the consideration of amendments to the present act, or the passage of new revenue legislation, the Congress should give most careful consideration to the views expressed by organizations of commerce and industry.

"Ability to pay, inventory values, and proper reserves, together with careful survey of the amount of revenue required under the new conditions, are matters of vital importance to business interests of the nation during this readjustment period.

"We urge that Congress should give careful consideration to the grave menace now facing all industry, due to the fact that both raw materials and finished goods are carried in full measure to meet the extraordinary requirements of the Government and of the people, and that in large part the stocks have been acquired at abnormal cost and are therefore carried into inventories at inflated values, thereby showing apparent profits which have not been realized and which probably will never be fully realized. These are largely bookkeeping or 'paper' profits, and should not be used as a basis for taxation.

"We, therefore, recommend that any tax law shall provide that during present conditions the taxpayer shall be allowed to make a deduction from his apparent profit by way of a reserve for subsequent shrinkage in the value of merchandise.

"We believe that the interests of the Government can be protected against abuse of this privilege by the fixing of a maximum percentage of deduction to be allowed, and by the use of proper methods of inspection and appraisal."

Objection is made by the National War Service Committee of the Retail Dry Goods and Department Stores to alleged inequities existing as to the manner of making inventories. The Senate bill, in effect provides that when inventories are taken by the taxpayer to determine his income they shall be taken "upon such basis as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe as conforming as nearly as may be to the best accounting practice in the trade and business as most clearly reflecting the income."

The National War Service Committee suggests that on Page 8 of the Senate bill, after line 13, the following be inserted:

"In case the articles dealt in and inventoried by the taxpayer are of a kind whose cost has substantially increased since the close of the pre-war period, as defined in Title III. of this act, the taxpayer may reduce the amount of the inventory determined in accordance with the foregoing provision by a reduction to be fixed by the commissioner, but not more than 20 per centum; and in the event of such deduction the taxpayer shall, with his return, under the provision of this act, give bond to the United States in such form and in such amount and with such surety or sureties as may be required by the commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, conditioned that if during the next succeeding taxable year the cost of such like articles shall not have declined to the full amount of such deduction the taxpayer shall pay an additional tax, determined in accordance with the provisions of this act, on the excess of such deduction over said decline in cost; that if during the next succeeding taxable year the cost of such like articles shall have declined to any amount in excess of such deductions, such excess shall be credited or refunded to the taxpayer in accordance with the provisions of Section 252."

Without such amendment, says the letter, there is imposed upon the taxpayer the necessity of paying taxes upon paper profits which may never be realized by actual consummation of sale, and the burden and inequity of which is only partially removed by Subdivision 12, Section 214, and Subdivision 13, Section 234, which provide for the credit, or refund, in subsequent years, of losses resulting from reductions in inventory values.

Negro Doctor at Bellevue.

Dr. J. B. Ford, a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C., the first negro doctor to ride out on a Bellevue ambulance, responded to a call yesterday morning. He was assigned to Bellevue following his graduation on Oct. 1, 1918.

Matinees for Caruso and Lazaro.

Louise Homer and Jose Mardones will sing at next Sunday's opera concert, when Toscha Seidel, the violinist, will be an added star. Beginning the Metropolitan's ninth week is "Faust" next Monday, with Farrar, Martinelli, Couzinou, and Rothier. A special Wednesday matinée of "La Boheme" has Caruso, Alda, Romaine, Montesanto, and Didur. Next Wednesday evening, for the first time, "Crispino e la Comare" will be sung by Hempel, Braslau, Scotti, Chalmers, and de Segurola. There are also a Thursday "Oberon," with Ponselle and Martinelli; Friday "Lodoletta," Caruso and Easton; Saturday matinée "Tosca," Farrar, Scotti and Lazaro—his first appearance this season—and Saturday evening, Jan. 11, "Marouf," Alda, Howard, and De Luca.

Opera Benefit at the Park.

The proceeds of "The Gondoliers" at the Park Theatre this evening will go to the Soldiers and Sailors' Social Club Canteen of the Vacation Association. A large theatre party for the graduating class of Holy Cross Lyceum attended yesterday's matinée of "The Mikado."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Slumber Party," a musical comedy with book and lyrics by Otto Harbach and score by Rudolf Friml, will have its first performance in Philadelphia next month. It is produced by Arthur Hammerstein in association with Selwyn & Co.

A second company of "Dear Brutus" is being organized to present Barrie's play in cities which the Empire Theatre organization will be unable to visit.

George Le Guere, well known as an actor both on the stage and in films, is convalescing after an eight weeks' illness.

Stuart Walker's Portmanteau company this season will include McKay Morris, Edgar Stehli, William Farrel, Joseph Graham, Aldrich Bowker, George Somnes, Robert McGroarty, Morgan Farley, Leon Cunningham, Leonard McClelland, Margaret Mower, Beatrice Maude, Elizabeth Patterson, Lael Davis, and Elizabeth Black. The Portmanteau will begin an engagement here late this month.

BAKER INVESTIGATES BREST CONDITIONS

Orders Harbord to Report on Allegations of Bad Shelter and Food in Camp.

CHARGES MADE BY WRITER

Says Place Is a Disgrace to the Government—Asserts Soldiers Sleep in Wet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Secretary Baker today cabled to Major General Harbord, embarkation officer at Brest, directing him to make an immediate inspection of the embarkation camp there, known as Camp Pontanezen. This action followed the publication in the Washington Post this morning of a story written by George R. Brown, of its staff, who returned home Monday on the Mauretania, after four months spent on the battle fronts. He asserts that 70,000 soldiers at Camp Pontanezen live in mud swamps, while awaiting ships, and are inadequately sheltered and insufficiently nourished.

Secretary Baker authorized this statement today:

"I have read the description of conditions in the embarkation camp at Brest and have cabled General Harbord asking that he make an immediate personal inspection of conditions there.

"In October I visited and inspected this camp. It lies on a hill and consists of two parts, one the old camp with wooden barracks, and the second a large tent camp, meant for the temporary receipt of men who are on their way to or from ships. Somewhat later the so-called iron camp was started and barrack buildings of corrugated iron are in process of construction as a more complete protection against the Winter weather for the soldiers assembled at Brest for embarkation home.

"On the 25th of November Mr. Keppel, the Third Assistant Secretary of War, made a personal inspection of the entire camp. Conditions at that time were excellent. The men were comfortable, well fed, and every attention was being given to the sanitary condition of the camp. I have no later report on the subject, and cannot have until I receive General Harbord's reply to my cable.

"In the meantime, it must not be forgotten that Brest especially, and all of the western ports of France, to a greater or lesser degree, are essentially wet places. Officers stationed in Brest told me that it rained there regularly five times a day, and on each of my visits there something like this average has been attained. The mist, rains, and squalls from the Bay of Biscay are constant, and it will be wholly impossible to find a dry place for the assembly of the soldiers who are to return to the United States.

"The whole service at Brest is planned for the rapid passing of men from the trains to the ships, and only brief detention in the camp at Brest is contemplated. The same arrangements are made for officers and men both as to food and shelter. General Helmick, who is the commanding officer at Brest, was for a long time a member of the force of the Inspector General and is a zealous and effective officer."

General Smedley D. Butler, who commands at the camp, is a son of Representative Butler of the House Naval Committee. Secretary Daniels, when before the committee today, said he had no direct report on conditions, and spoke of the story as being "sensational" and "written when conditions may have been at their worst." Secretary Daniels said that while Butler was in command the marines were under orders of the War Department.

The Secretary said he had no direct report from Butler, but had received a report from the army officer in charge of the district, which commended Butler and the 13th Marines for their efforts to make the Brest camp tolerable.

"The camp," said Mr. Daniels, "was planned as only a temporary one and not as a permanent place. When marines landed there trains awaited them to take them. Coming back, the ships cannot be there. General Barnett told me that on the ship he went over on 900 persons were carried off sick and that another ship dumped hundreds of sick into the camp. It was in bad shape then, but the number of patients there would have been a burden for a modern hospital in Washington. The officers, I think, did everything that they could.

Representative T. S. Butler, the father of General Butler, said that he had learned from doctors who had been at the camp that 30,000 to 40,000 cases of influenza and pneumonia were at the camp at one time, and that, while conditions were bad, he understood they had been considerably improved.

In his article Mr. Brown said in part:

"Seventy thousand American soldiers are awaiting transportation home at Brest under living conditions of such wretchedness and misery that one marvels at the discipline that keeps them from breaking into open rebellion.

"Insufficiently nourished and inadequately sheltered from the elements of a Breton Winter, they are enduring a state of affairs that is a disgrace to the Government.

"I do not know who is to blame, but I think that the responsibility should not fairly be placed upon the A. E. F.

"These 70,000 men are the victims of incompetency and blunders. They were concentrated at Brest before any adequate plan for their reception had been worked out. * * * To make this camp habitable 16,000,000 feet of lumber are needed immediately. It is not there.

"The concentration camp is three miles from Brest, over one of the bleakest roads in Brittany. It covers an area of about one square mile—600 and 700 acres of swamp. Some of the men are living in rude barracks, buildings of wood, but by far the greater part are under canvas. Most of the tents are old and thin and leak continually under the rain which falls steadily in Brittany at this season of the year. Out of 120 of the tents which I visited less than thirty had board floors. None of these tents is ditched, and the men are obliged to put their bedding rolls down on the bare ground that is continually flooded.

"I have seen mud in the front-line trenches, but I realized that I had never known what mud was until I visited this place. The mud in many parts of this camp is thigh high. Every company street is a river of mud which flows over into the tents.

"The health of the camp at present is good, for the men have come there from the front or from other camps, where they have been toughened by outdoor life. I spoke to one of the surgeons about this. He shook his head.

"'The health of the men is good now,' he said, 'but I dread to think what may happen within a month.'"

Reinald Werrenrath Sings.

Reinald Werrenrath, the baritone, gave a recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday, most unusual in that all his songs were in English, beautifully enunciated, and at the same time popular in restoration of "old home" songs and ballads of the mother tongue. It is long since Sullivan's "The Lost Chord" has been so welcomed as it was at the climax of this matinée, with accompaniment at the organ by Charles A. Baker. Among Mr. Werrenrath's encores were the famous "Health to King Charles," "Fuzzy Wuzzy," and "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes." The audience was large and it was enthusiastic.

"Aida" and "Tosca" Sung Again.

Holiday audiences filled the Metropolitan twice over yesterday for performances of "Aida" and "Tosca." In Verdi's opera Mmes. Muzio and Homer, Messrs. Crimi, Montesanto, and Mardones sang, led by Mr. Papi, while Puccini's tragedy, conducted by Moranzoni, was sung by Mme. Farrar, Messrs. Martinelli and Scotti.

UPHOLD FREEDOM OF PRESS

Right to Criticise Judges Affirmed by New Mexico Supreme Court.

SANTA FE, N. M., Jan. 1.—The Supreme Court of New Mexico today reversed the decision of the District Court, which on Sept. 10, 1917, held E. Dana Johnson, editor of The New Mexican, guilty of contempt for editorially criticising District Judge Merritt C. Mechem after the trial of a libel suit against The New Mexican. Judge Mechem sentenced Mr. Johnson to thirty days in jail for contempt and the editor appealed.

In overruling the judgment of the lower court the Supreme Court held that "under our theory of government, the right of freedom of speech and of the press is essential to the public welfare," and that, while the right of free speech did not warrant attacks on courts or judges which would interfere with the administration of justice, nevertheless the "force of public opinion has greatly restrained the courts in the exercise of the power to punish for making disrespectful or injurious remarks, concerning the judiciary."

The litigation grew out of a political campaign. The contempt proceedings developed from the fact that during the trial of a case against the newspaper, and Captain Bronson M. Cutting, formerly of New York City, President of the newspaper company, in one of the lower courts of New Mexico, Captain Cutting's sister, Mrs. Cabot Ward of New York City announced that she had discovered that one of the attorneys for the plaintiff was wigwagging signals to his client to indicate to the latter what answers he should make on the questions which were being asked him by the attorney for the newspaper. Later, when Captain Cutting attempted to secure the disbarment of the attorney, the trial judge filed an affidavit indicating that the wigwagging did not occur, whereupon the State Board of Bar Examiners dismissed the disbarment proceedings.

The New Mexican came to the defense of Mrs. Ward and the others who had filed affidavits in the disbarment proceedings. The paper sought to show that the political, business and personal associations and affiliations of the Judge might be regarded as having prompted the making of the affidavit in exoneration of the accused attorney. Contempt proceedings against the paper, its editor, and Captain Cutting followed. The case against Captain Cutting was not tried because of his absence as military attaché at the American Embassy in London.

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GUILBERT
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Tonight, 8, Cavalleria Rusticana. Easton, Perini; Althouse, Chalmers. Cond. Moranzoni. Coq d'Or. Garrison; Dias, Didur.—Galli, Bolm. Cond. Monteux.
Fri. at 8. "Il Tabarro," "Suor Angelica," "Gianni Schicchi." Farrar, Muzio, Easton; Crimi, De Luca, Montesanto. Cond. Moranzoni.
Sat. at 2, Manon Lescaut. Alda; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola, Reiss, Bada. Cond. Papi.
Sat. at 8, Special Performance. Forza del Destino. Ponselle, Gentle; Caruso, De Luca, Mardones, Chalmers. Cond. Papi.
Sun. Eve. Concert, 50c to $2. Toscha Seidel, Russian Violinist; Homer; Mardones. Cond. Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8, Faust. Farrar, Delaunois; Martinelli, Rothier, Couzinou. Cond. Monteux.
Wed. Special Mat. at 2. ($1 to $5). Boheme. Alda, Romaine; Caruso, Montesanto. Cond. Papi.
Wed. 8:15, 1st time, Crispino e la Comare. Hempel, Braslau; Scotti, Chalmers, Segurola. Cond. Papi.
Thurs. at 8:15, Oberon. Ponselle, Gentle; Martinelli, Althouse, Reiss, Rothier. Cond. Bodansky.
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Hotel Plaza, Tuesdays in January, 3:30.
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Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Jan. 12, at 3
ZIMBALIST
Violin Recital. Tickets at Hall.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Eve., 8:15
ELSHUCO TRIO
SAMUEL GARDNER, Violin; WILLEM WILLEKE, 'Cello; RICHARD EPSTEIN, Piano. Tickets at Hall.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Jan. 8, at 3
VAHRAH HANBURY
Song Recital. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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THIS SUNDAY NIGHT
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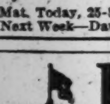

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
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FROM WAR TO PEACE.

If the transition from war to peace were a mere matter of beating swords into ploughshares the problem would be a simple one of the smithy. But that phrase, an easy symbolism of our language, denotes in the case of this war a task that is complex, immensely difficult, gigantic. Its difficulties are every day increased by the unconscionable, perhaps inevitable, delay in beginning the actual formulation of the terms of peace at Paris. A great part of the world is in a state of disorganization, without responsible government, a prey to accumulating ills and dangerous disorders. Unrest and apprehension will grow until the chaos of armistice gives place to the positive determinations of a peace treaty.

While the war was in progress men's minds were concentrated upon one purpose, the use of force, always more force, "force to the utmost." Victory was achieved, and now we are embarked upon the sea of speculation about peace terms. A peace that shall be permanent is the end sought—the nations are agreed upon that. There is only a general rough agreement as to the means by which that end is to be attained; we hope the preliminary conferences will bring complete agreement nearer. The chief men of the great nations are getting acquainted, that counts for much, it is essential to the meeting of their minds. It is most fervently to be hoped that, without much further delay, they will feel that they understand each other well enough to sit down at the table and begin to put their agreements into form. The world must know the conditions of peace before it can intelligently and with confidence undertake the immense tasks of reconstruction. Other nations, hard beset and with sufferings incomparably greater than ours, are weary of war. In this country, we are becoming weary of the legal fiction that the war has not yet ended. It is made the pretext of ventures and undertakings against which the public registers its protest but has no power to inhibit. The sword won the war, the victory of peace must be won by brains, by the highest wisdom, foresight, breadth and soberness of view. Last year brought victory, this year puts before us the tasks of a magnitude that makes them fit to be compared with the problems of war.

They are not tasks for small politicians, obstinately applying policies that have no sanction outside their own minds. The pacifists and the German plotters never endangered success in the war to anything like the degree that incompetent political plotters, if they have their way, will endanger the firm establishment of the industries and the prosperity of the country upon the basis of peace. We are not helped along our difficult way by a seizure of great industrial systems by the Government, by their operation at the expense of the taxpayer, by decrees that enormously increase the cost of operation, with the practical certainty that when returned to private ownership regulating commissions will reduce war rates without reducing war costs. Public apprehension is aroused by such proceedings. It is not in that way that we shall come to sound reorganization, to a successful diversion of energy from the arts of war to those of peace. If the politicians and the Federal Government can devise ways to stimulate production and create confidence in the future, nothing further will be asked of them. On these two things, above all, recovery from the destruction and calamities of war depends.

There was a passage in one of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE's speeches during the electoral campaign that would give him a high place among constructive statesmen even if he had never publicly uttered another word. We quote that passage and commend it to the most serious attention of legislators, employers, labor leaders, of all Americans who are taking thought about the future of the country:

> There is one condition for the success of all efforts to increase the output of this country—confidence. Bolshevism is the poison of production; Russia proves that. Russia will not begin building up a productive system until Bolshevism has worked itself out. Meanwhile there will be great suffering and penury throughout the land, and all classes will suffer alike. You must give confidence to all classes, confidence to those who have brains, to those who have capital, and to those with hearts and hands to work. I say to labor: You shall have justice; you shall have fair treatment, a fair share of the amenities of life, and your children shall have equal opportunities with the children of the rich. To capital I say: You shall not be plundered or penalized; do your duty by those who work for you, and the future is free for all the enterprise or audacity you can give us. But there must be an equal justice. Labor must have happiness in its heart. We'll put up with no sweating. Labor is to have its just reward. And when the whole world sees that wealth lies in production, that production can be enormously increased, with higher wages and shorter hours, and when the classes feel confidence in each other, and trust each other, there will be abundance to requite the toil and to gladden the hearts of all. We can change the whole face of existence.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE had explained that, as Minister of Munitions, he had been able to increase production of the factories "by improved organization, by stopping waste, by improved machinery, by suspension of the old restrictions on output," notwithstanding the withdrawal of some 6,000,000 young men into the army and navy. His admonitions to labor and capital are the fruits of his experience. Neither capital nor labor can have an "easy time" in this country or can be at war with each other if we are to do our duty to ourselves, to our late allies, to the world, if we are to be spared the prostration of trade which is so commonly a sequence of war. Confidence in the future, a high rate of production, and thrift will be the chief factors of our upbuilding.

GOVERNOR SMITH'S MESSAGE.

Most messages of most Governors are perfunctory, fat with recommendations that nobody expects will be heeded. Since Governor SMITH has to deal with a Republican Legislature, a sort of unreality makes itself felt in his first message, which contains, none the less, some sound if rather obvious suggestions and truths. But how painful to find him talking about "the true scope of enlightened municipal administration," and approving the effort of the singularly bedarkened municipal administration of this city to set up municipal ownership and operation. This scheme, financially impossible, the Governor recommends to the Legislature, well knowing that it is the last thing the Legislature will do. In paying, on paper, for his political debts to allies from whom he must detach himself if his administration is to be successful, Mr. SMITH strains considerably the patience of many of his supporters.

A rather interesting, if likewise fruitless, proposal is single-headed Public Service Commissions. These bodies have suffered from strong injections of politics, and a single Rapid Transit Commissioner would at least bear full responsibility. But to be of any use, competency should count for 100 per cent. and politics for nothing, in his appointment. Would it?

Governor SMITH asks the Legislature to consider carefully the Prohibition Amendment. He thinks, correctly, that the people should be allowed to express their opinion, to say if they want a part of the police power of the State given up to the Federal Government, to restrict their personal liberty. Here it is to be hoped that the Legislature will agree with him.

The Budget appropriations asked by the State departments amount to nearly $97,000,000, almost $39,000,000 more than the estimated revenue of the State. "They must be greatly reduced," says the Governor. Evidently, but while he deplores the present heavy taxation and proposes some reduction of the bureaucracy, he would add to it. There are too many Commissions already, yet he favors the creation of a Reconstruction Commission, a Minimum Wage Commission, a Milk Commission, and includes in his social legislation health insurance and maternity insurance, which would cost a pretty pot of money. His recommendation that the State Police be abolished must be regarded as a sop to a queer prejudice of "labor" rather than as a measure of economy. The State Police is one of the most useful, one of the most necessary bodies in the State. The rural regions long suffered through the absence of this preserver of order and preventer of crime. It should be enlarged.

Governor SMITH has the right notion of prison reform and discipline. He is going to have the whole prison system of the State investigated. Of the repeal or revision of the direct primary law he says not a word.

THE RATE REGULATION CRISIS.

The appointment of a receiver for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is not more a crisis for the company than for the system under which the regrettable incident has happened. The company is not more bankrupt in dollars than the system of public regulation is in results. Nor is the New York Public Service Commission more bankrupt in that sense than the Interstate Commerce Commission before it, and other State commissions. In some States there is talk of disestablishing regulation, and in others of indicting the regulators, as though they were personally responsible for the faults of the system. The proof that the system is in fault, and not the commissioners, is written large on the records. Some commissions or commissioners may be personally at fault, but that cannot be held true regarding a system which has had like results over many years.

In the years before 1915 the railways were our most favored private investment, but in 1916 the industrials had risen above them. In 1916 the public utilities were above both the railways and the industrials in the esteem of investors. The utilities fell below the industrials in 1917, and in 1919 will fall below even the rails unless the present tendency is reversed. The factor common to both rails and utilities, and absent from the industrials, is regulation. No observer of detached judgment can doubt that regulation of the sort we have experienced is in receivership as well as the regulated companies.

The regulators, State and national, can plead the excellence of their intentions. But so can the companies, even the particular company whose fate is the topic of the moment. The company carries more riders faster, further, and more comfortably than ever before. In fact, improvements in its service are the cause of its troubles, for regulation has compelled increase of costs without increase of charges. It is true that the total of fares taken has increased, although the nickel remains the unit of charge. That is why the receivership has been delayed. It would have been delayed still further, even might have been averted altogether, if the increase of traffic had not been limited by the failure of the city to perform its share of the bargain between them. The company has been carrying the burden of scores of millions spent in the construction of a new system whose completion has been years delayed, and more by the fault of the city and the commission than of the company. There is reason to believe that if the city had kept pace with the company in building the dual subway the company might be solvent today, and there would be less cause of complaint of its service.

It is as profitable to ask what the city and the commission are going to do about it as what the company will do. The company's troubles are over, for it is now in the care of the courts, and it will do what it must and take what results come to it. But the city and the commission still have a choice respecting all utilities as well as this one. It will not have gone bankrupt in vain if its collapse leads to a reconsideration of their position by the Legislature, the commission, and the city, and possibly even by the nation. The deterioration of the credit of the railways and the utilities affects a capital larger than the total of the Liberty loans. Regulation was prescribed for excess of profits by the railways, and they now are not earning their keep any more than the utilities. Now the remedy prescribed for both by the same doctor is Government ownership. There are shocking examples of what Government ownership and operation have done for both railways and utilities, both at home and abroad. But the object lessons of experience are less instructive than the alluring promises of those who give no guarantees of performance.

WAR WITH THE BOLSHEVIKI.

Whether or not we are at war with the Bolsheviki, the Bolsheviki are at war with us. By their creed they are in a state of perpetual war with every bourgeois—that is, democratic—government in the world, a war which can end only when these governments have been overthrown or when Bolshevism has been crushed. This war is still several thousand miles away; at present the frontiers of freedom are on the Dwina, in the Urals, in Poland and Lithuania. But just as we realized eventually that the men fighting in France and Belgium were protecting our own country from German attack, we ought to see that the armies now gathering to oppose the Bolsheviki in Poland are fighting for our Government as much as for that of the Poles. The infection has not yet contaminated any country that was democratic before the war; it is confined within the territories of the old Russian, Austrian, and German Empires, and it is by no means universal even there. The menace can be turned aside if our peoples are intelligent and our Governments courageous and willing to act. So far the allied peoples have seen through Bolshevist fallacies well enough, but what have the Governments done?

The dispatch of Mr. ACKERMAN in THE TIMES yesterday morning presented the situation at the eastern outpost of democracy. The Czechs originally fought the Bolsheviki in self-defense; they wanted nothing except free passage out of Russia. When the allied Governments saw that they were fighting victoriously, that they were not only willing but able to save Siberia and the eastern frontier of Russia from the Germans and those who were aiding the Germans, they gave the Czechs encouragement and promises. In June the French Government promised intervention and said that "the Czech army forms the advance guard of the allied army." In July an American Consul General told the Czechs that the Allies wished them "to be the main backbone and support of allied action in Russia and Siberia against Germany." At the end of November American officials were urging the Czechs to hold out, as allied aid was to be expected. But the aid has never come; the Czech army has been practically the whole of the effective allied action in Russia and Siberia. Germany and Austria collapsed, and when the Allies late in November ordered the Czechs to undertake a new offensive against the Bolsheviki the Czechs refused.

This was not through love or fear of the Bolsheviki. The Czechs have beaten them before, know they could beat them again, but they could not reconquer Russia unaided. "As an allied army," says Mr. ACKERMAN, "the Czechs have been left high and dry in Russia and feel that the Allies have betrayed them." They have stayed in reliance on our promises, which have not been carried out. These men want to get back home to their own country, which has now set up its own democratic government and needs their services. If the Allies, using them, can do anything practical in Siberia, no doubt they will stay, but they have lost faith in our promises. And as for fighting Bolsheviki, if the Red Army now moving westward breaks through Poland, they may soon be needed to fight them nearer home.

FOOD FOR EUROPE.

Time is just now the essence of the enterprise undertaken by the United States to feed the distressed people of Europe; that is to say, a beginning must be made at once to avert famine in some districts, and in others chaos as well. This done there may be a breathing spell, and relief can then be systematized and gauged to necessities as they arise. The first informing cable reports have come from Food Administrator HOOVER. In some respects they are disquieting. Not only are there obstructions in the wake of war to the carrying out of relief measures, but in the background moves the black spectre of Bolshevism, which finds hunger helpful to its designs. Ten days more will bring the existing food supply of Vienna to a very low ebb; in homely phrase, the cupboard will be bare. In one of his messages Mr. HOOVER says:

> So far the Bolsheviki have been kept under control in Vienna, but advices indicate that unless foodstuffs can be furnished for the city it will be impossible to maintain order.

Unfortunately, it has been the experience in the vanquished countries in Europe, Russia, Austria, and even Germany, that when it is no longer possible to preserve order in any district Bolshevism appears upon the scene and a struggle with the moderates ensues. In Russia the Bolsheviki by controlling what food supply remains have imposed their will by violence upon communities. As regards Vienna, Switzerland is able to step into the breach with a few days' relief. After that the United States is expected to save the city. Representatives of Mr. HOOVER have already left Berne for Vienna, but it is one thing to have food ready for shipment and another thing to transport it to a destination. The railroads in Austria are in such a state of disorganization that "Vienna is practically cut off from any supplies." It is for the Austrian authorities to furnish transportation.

Rumania is better off than some parts of Austria, having enough food to last thirty days by strict rationing. In Rumania also the railroads have almost stopped functioning, and there also is projected the baleful shadow of Bolshevism. Rumania, however, can be relieved in some degree by way of the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, if coal "can be borrowed from the allied navies," which really have little to spare. Whatever way one turns there is a new problem. It must be understood that Rumania has no money to pay for relief at present. Austria may be better off in this respect. Serbia, Bosnia, and Montenegro are on the very verge of famine. For those countries help is near if railroad facilities can be obtained. One cargo has arrived at Trieste and cargoes are due at Cattaro and other Adriatic ports besides Trieste. Nothing is to be hoped for from any railroad leaving Saloniki, because the Bulgarians made a wreck of everything before surrendering. Poland presents less of a problem, since it should be practicable to get trains through from Vienna when once that city can be used as a relieving base. Poland, it may be supposed, is not yet in dire straits.

Mr. HOOVER has warned the people of the United States that they must continue to save, but it appears that they will not be called upon for such sacrifices as they cheerfully endured during the war. No restrictions are urgently necessary at present except as regards fats and dairy products. Nevertheless, hoarding will not be allowed by the food authorities, and they have the power to discipline offenders. It must be understood that restrictions will be enforced again if there is any waste in staples. Our people are expected to use only food to meet their requirements.

The United States must export 20,000,000 tons of food in 1919 to Europe, as compared with 17,500,000 in 1918. The increase is possible because foodstuffs have been conserved during the war.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Analogy Utterly Delusive. There is one heavy responsibility, hitherto unnoticed, that the inventor of radio telegraphy will have to bear through the ages. At any rate, evidently it will not be long before the followers and the exploiters of all the mystical cults cease to support their contentions by calling attention to this form of communication as proof that "mind" is an entity, not a function, and that "thought" can produce effects on matter at a distance.

The case as they put it is about as follows: Sending messages by ethereal vibrations is mysterious and incomprehensible, but it is done every day; therefore telepathy, absent treatment, clairvoyance, or whatever may be the speaker's particular fad or delusion, being also mysterious and incomprehensible, is also a reality and worthy of belief.

Now, this syllogism, in all of its various forms, has just about every fault and weakness known to logicians. Between telepathy, for instance, and wireless telegraphy there is not one essential point of similarity, while the dissimilarities are so many and great that to couple the two in an argument discloses scientific ignorance so nearly complete as to be almost admirable. As a matter of fact, there is nothing mysterious about wireless telegraphy except in the sense that all manifestations of force are mysterious. It is quite as well understood as is telegraphy of the older sort, and it differs from a thousand activities of ordinary life only in the peculiarity that few people instead of many have learned to make and manipulate the instruments used. The sequence from cause to effect in it is visible and invariable, and that is all that can be said of any phenomenon of its class.

But Here's a True Mystery. Curiously enough, there is in most houses, nowadays, a machine that would serve, or at least seem to serve, the purpose of the miracle-mongers far better than does the wireless telegraph, and they do not appeal to it for corroboration of their follies simply because it has become so familiar as to be taken as simple and explicable. That machine is the phonograph, which, with its near relative the telephone, really does almost deserve to be credited with performing the impossible.

The phonograph reproduces practically all the sounds in nature, and it accomplishes this wonder by means of a single device that has not one resemblance in either form or action to any of those by which the sounds it reproduces were originally produced. It is unique, too, in that, despite the amazing simplicity of its disk and needle, it can make many sounds at once, all correctly, and in harmony or discord as demanded by the guiding line of microscopic dots so intelligently followed by the unintelligent stylus.

Yet nobody is astonished by the phonograph—nobody uses it as demonstrating the possibility of the impossible! That cruel task has been reserved for the unoffending wireless. Why, nobody could tell.

AMERICA AND IRELAND.

Opinion Here Does Not Support Separatists, Says H. N. McCracken.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

American public opinion does not, as the Sinn Fein claim, support their advertised campaign for an Irish Republic. Americans who have given thought to this eternally vexed question favor a Dominion of Ireland, a united self-governing element within the British Empire. If the Sinn Fein are wise, they will conciliate Ulster, guarantee her religious freedom, and economic safety, and drop their talk of a separate Irish Republic.

There is everything to gain by a united Ireland; everything to lose by deserting Great Britain in this time of British greatness. Ulstermen and all moderate Irishmen from Leinster, Munster, and Connaught are at one on this question, when viewed from this side of the water. The great mass of American public opinion is with them.

HENRY N. McCRACKEN.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1918.

Silver Stripes Instead of Gold.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your discussion on silver chevrons the following has been perpetrated by our poet laureate, which is me:

"Darling, here's your warrior bold!
Silver stripes instead of gold
Shine upon his sleeve today
'Cause he couldn't sail away."
"But, my darling, don't you bleat—
No one thinks you had cold feet!
Y' had to do as you were told—
Silver stripes instead of gold."

And I might add if the mud of the French trenches is worth gold stripes, and the mud of Camp Lee silver stripes, running one of these S. A. T. C. outfits is worth a whole sleeveful of radium.

ALBERT L. STILLMAN,
Captain, Infantry, U. S. A.
West Virginia University S. A. T. C., Morgantown, W. Va., Dec. 31, 1918.

Magazines for the A.E.F. in Siberia

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter from an officer with the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia makes a plea for reading matter which I send to you in the hope you will print it and that it will inspire the sending of books and magazines to a part of our army which, in their interest in affairs in Europe, most people are prone to forget. The forces with which this officer is engaged are now somewhere inland in Siberia, in Winter quarters for a Winter that began in October and will last until the end of May. He says: "Our big trouble here this Winter is going to be to give the men enough to do to keep them busy. Reading material is not, and any magazines you could send would be appreciated. I'll guarantee they will be read aplenty."

Books and magazines for them should be addressed simply, American Expeditionary Force, Siberia.

READER.
New York, Dec. 28, 1918.

AMERICA TODAY.

Now that we're happy in victorious pride
We see another war before us lie—
A war upon ourselves! Not yet to cry:
"On with the dance—make festal joy your bride!"
For still each pleasant wish must be denied
That we send help where they of hunger die—
Where children with gaunt face and hollow eye
Grow daily weaker by their parents' side.

And we, who never yet have gone unfed,
Let us give freely and with willing heart,
That they, our more than hundred thousand dead,
May know we honor them, nor slow to start.
We need but sacrifice till one year's fled—
Then go our way and know we've done our part!

G. M. G.

LOSS ON RAILROADS PUT AT $150,000,000

Deficit from Government Operation in 1918 as Figured by Federal Officials.

MAY BE MADE UP BY JULY

That Depends Upon Continued Government Control—Record Year in Railroad Turnover.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The Government's loss in operating the railroads in 1918 is calculated by Railroad Administration officials at less than $150,000,000. This represents the difference between the aggregate amount the Government will pay the railroad companies as rental for the properties—the so-called guaranteed return—and the net income which the Government will receive from the railroads.

It will take six months more of receipts from the increased freight rates to permit the Government to recoup its losses, officials believe. If Congress does not approve the proposed five-year extension of Federal control, and if, as a consequence, President Wilson carries out his announced intention of returning the roads to private management at an early date, the Government's loss will not be made up.

This deficit does not include the big sum—between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000—which has been loaned to railroads to help them pay for the extensive program of improvements and purchase of new cars and locomotives. These loans will be repaid eventually.

The Government's loss cannot be stated exactly until the compensation of each road is finally determined, and until the Interstate Commerce Commission compiles figures on earnings and expenses for November and December. Officials believe, however, that the aggregate Government compensation for all roads will be about $950,000,000, and that the net income from railroad operations credited to the Government will be a little more than $800,000,000. For ten months up to Nov. 1, the Government's net income from the railroads, as reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was $605,000,000.

Operating revenues for the entire year, officials calculate, probably amounted to $4,800,000,000, more than ever before in railroad history, and operating expenses probably ran up to $3,800,000,000. This left $1,000,000,000 of net revenue, which was cut down more than $200,000,000 by deductions for ordinary taxes, rentals for equipment not owned by railroad companies, and other incidental items.

War taxes and expenses of maintaining financial and other corporate offices, including salaries of officers not actually employed in physically operating the railways, must be paid by the railroad companies out of the $950,000,000 which the Government guaranteed them.

For the railroads, 1918 was a year which broke all records of revenues and expenses. Although receipts were nearly 20 per cent. greater, expenses were even more. It took 80 per cent. of the operating revenues to pay operating expenses, although only 70 per cent. was taken for that purpose in 1917. Operating expenses, which, with estimated figures for the last two months, amounted to $3,800,000,000, were $1,000,000,000 more than in 1917. Increased wages are estimated variously to have been responsible for between $600,000,000 and $800,000,000 of this $1,000,000,000.

In the ten months ended Nov. 1, for which the Interstate Commerce Commission has compiled definite reports, receipts from freight, passenger, and other revenue sources were $4,032,000,000, or a little less than the $4,041,000,000 revenues for the entire year of 1917. In the ten months, $2,818,000,000 came from freight, and $856,000,000 from passenger traffic.

Operating expenses for the ten months amounted to $3,247,000,000, or about $400,000,000 more than the $2,852,000,000 expenses for the entire year of 1917. So-called transportation expenses, including the bulk of the cost of running the trains, amounted to $1,666,000,000, maintenance of cars and locomotives cost $897,000,000 and maintenance of tracks, roadway and structures cost $521,000,000. Most of these figures probably will be raised 20 per cent. by returns for the last two months.

The reports do not include small roads with less than $1,000,000 revnue a year.

Eastern roads in the ten months reported $1,828,000,000 revenues and $1,551,000,000 expenses. Western roads $1,349,000,000 revenues and $890,000,000 expenses, and Southern roads $642,000,000 revenues and $493,000,000 expenses.

Director General McAdoo spent new Year's Day working on his final report on Government railroad operations for 1918 for submission to President Wilson. He now plans to leave Washington for a vacation in California next Sunday, but will retain his functions of Director General until a successor is named by the President.

1918 A RECORD COAL YEAR.

Bituminous Mines Turned Out a Total of 587,500,000 Tons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—A new record for production of bituminous coal was established in 1918. Official figures of the Geological Survey, supplemented by an estimate by the National Coal Association, place the total production at 587,500,000 tons, an increase of 36,000,000 tons, or nearly 7 per cent., over 1917, which also was a record year.

The nation's war-time demand for coal, the heaviest in the country's history, has been met in full. The mining of this banner tonnage during 1918 also virtually insures the country against a repetition of the shortage of coal last Winter.

The year's record tonnage has been mined, under the spur of war-time necessity, with fewer men, generally, in the coal mines of the country than during 1917. Reports from virtually every producing field indicate that no fewer than 100,000 mine employes entered the military service during the year, approximately 80,000 through the operation of the draft law alone.

Y. W. C. A. WORK IN RUSSIA.

Seven Additional Secretaries Will Sail for Vladivostok About Jan. 15.

A party of seven additional secretaries to assist in carrying on the work of the Young Women's Christian Association in Russia will sail for Vladivostok about Jan. 15, it was announced yesterday by the War Work Council of the organization. Several other secretaries have already begun the work there, although for a few months there was a stop in sending workers because of the conditions there and the difficulty of enrolling volunteers here.

"The welfare work in Russia includes organization work among girls, work for refugee women, hostess house entertainments, and extensive work in the hospitals where the Y. W. C. A. is organizing committees to make plans for the soldiers when they come out of the hospitals," said the announcement. "A new hostess house for American soldiers, where 300 men are fed and entertained each day, has just been opened. Officials are now working on a 'Make Russia Popular' campaign, and it is believed that within a few months the work in Russia will be as popular as that in France."

BEAT TURKS IN OPEN DRIVE.

Allenby Tells How Infantry Cut a Way for His Cavalry.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Details of what was, perhaps, one of the most spectacular operations of the war became known today, when General Allenby's report on the Palestine campaign was published. British Indian, French and Italian contingents participated in the fighting, and in addition Arab forces from east of the Jordan rendered effective assistance. The British Navy also had a share in the operations.

General Allenby's plan was ambitious. He sought to break the Turkish lines, send his cavalry through, and encompass what he describes as a "rectangle forty-five miles in length and twelve in depth," in which the Turkish troops were crowded. By this stroke he planned to cut the enemy's communications and complete his discomfiture by joining hands with the Arabs.

A force vastly superior to the Turkish armies was gathered against the right wing of the enemy's army, near the Mediterranean coast. On the morning of Sept. 19, after an intense bombardment lasting only fifteen minutes, the allied infantry attacked. A great gap was torn in the Turkish lines, and through it were sent masses of cavalry which had been held in leash until the moment had arrived.

"Within thirty-six hours," says General Allenby, "all the main avenues of escape for the Seventh and Eighth Turkish Armies had been closed."

All organized enemy resistance ceased and roads were blocked by retreating men and transport. Then the allied air forces hurled themselves at the huddled masses of Turks.

"The Turkish armies melted into nothingness," says the report. "A junction was made with the Arabs and the way to Damascus and Aleppo was open."

MILITARY SECRETS KEPT.

Gen. Cockerill Lauds Work of British Special Intelligence Department.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Brig. Gen. George K. Cockerill, the retiring Director of Special Intelligence at the War Office, in his farewell message today to his associates in that department, calls attention to the fact that although miliary secrets were known to many persons in Great Britain, not one word reached the enemy. He says:

"You have been the chief agency in preventing the leakage of naval and military information. To mention a few instances of your success, the withdrawal from Gallipoli, the construction of tanks, the preparations for the offensives at Cambrai, and also for the recent counteroffensives which destroyed the German armies, were all known to numbers of people in this country, but were concealed from the enemy.

"There is no evidence that enemy submarines ever received information of the departure of shipping from a British port. In most cases the arrest of a spy has quickly followed his entry into this country. Thanks largely to your efforts, no act of destruction or incendiarism has been committed by enemy agents in this country.

"In the opinion of the Minister of Blockade, your work has contributed in a very large degree to the satisfactory working of the blockade. In practically every case of contraband before a prize court, the evidence has been furnished by you. The estimated value of prize cargoes, excluding ships, is over £30,000,000. You have stopped enemy remittances to the value of £70,000,000 and completely destroyed the enemy's oversea communications so far as they were vulnerable."

BRITISH REVENUES HIGHER.

Expenditures and Charges on War Debt Also Increase.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Revenues of the United Kingdom for the last nine months aggregated £609,165,805, an increase of £108,515,502 for the corresponding period of 1917, according to a statement from the British Treasury today.

The total expenditures for the same period chargeable against revenues were £2,049,998,606, compared with £2,029,435,062 for the same period last year. Interest and other charges on the war debt amounted to £215,410,379, compared with £144,578,657 for the same months in 1917.

Expenditures under the heading "Supply Services" totaled £1,813,908,302, compared with £1,862,404,425 a year ago.

ROBINSON, AIR HERO, DIES.

Won Victoria Cross by Downing a Zeppelin Raiding London.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—William Leefe Robinson, one of the best known members of the Royal Flying Corps, died tonight at Harrow, following an attack of influenza.

Robinson, to whom was awarded the Victoria Cross in 1916 for bringing down a Zeppelin which was raiding London, was captured by the Germans last April and returned to England on Dec. 14.

During his imprisonment, Robinson attempted several times to escape, but was recaptured. The Germans placed him in solitary confinement in a small cell, it is said. Since returning he is reported to have suffered severely from the hardships he endured while a captive.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HELD.

Fog Halts Sailing of Transport with Many Notables Aboard.

The American transport George Washington did not sail from Hoboken for Brest at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon as scheduled on account of the thick weather outside. She probably will leave at daybreak this morning.

The passengers began to arrive at noon, led by Lou Tseng Tsiang, the Chinese Ambassador to the Peace Conference, and his suite, followed by Señor Pani and the members of the Mexican delegation. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt and Charles M. Schwab arrived just after 1 o'clock, followed by Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board; General William P. Ennis, U. S. A.; Dr. John H. Finley, Red Cross Commissioner to Palestine; Major William Wickham Hoffman, recently appointed American military attaché to Belgium, and several minor officials of the various departments at Washington.

Captain Edward McCauley, Jr., commander of the George Washington, posted a notice that the transport would not sail until this morning because of the fog and the low tide. Few of the passengers went ashore.

FEAR INDUSTRIAL CRISIS.

Jersey Labor and Business Men Urge Extension of War Contracts.

Approximately 100,000 workers in the war plants of New Jersey will be thrown into idleness and the business of the State of New Jersey will suffer serious injury unless the order of the War Department canceling all unfinished war supply contracts on Jan. 31, 1919, is modified or withdrawn, according to a statement issued yesterday from the Newark headquarters of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor.

The organized labor interests of the State, in conference with the officers of the Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey, have made a joint appeal to the Government, setting forth that the threatened sudden cessation of war contract operations would bring great hardships and suffering throughout the State.

Y. M. C. A. Huts in Champs de Mars

PARIS, Dec. 31.—The City Council has authorized the American Red Cross and the American Y. M. C. A. to build wooden huts in the Champs de Mars for the accommodation of American soldiers on leave.

PROMISE ENOUGH MILK FOR THE CITY

Dooling Says There Will Soon Be a Plentiful Supply from Other States.

LEAGUE MEN SUBPOENAED

Assistant District Attorney Declares New York Will Not Suffer Because of "Any Small Clique."

Failure of the New York Milk Conference Board, representing the milk distributors of New York City, and the Dairymen's League, representing the producers that supply considerably more than one-third of New York's daily average of more than 3,000,000 quarts of milk, to reach an agreement on the price to be paid the producers for the month of January may result in some curtailment of the supply today. A. I. Van Bomel, General Manager of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, said last night that the shortage to the trade would be approximately 25 per cent.

The Dairymen's League wants $4.01 per 100 pounds for milk on a basis of 3 per cent. butter fat, a reduction of 5 cents a hundred pounds from the December price. The Milk Conference Board has met this offer with a counter proposal of $3.60 a hundred pounds, which the officials of the league said would not be accepted.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who has charge of the milk inquiry before Chief City Magistrate McAdoo, said last night there was nothing in the situation to cause alarm.

"Our information," said Mr. Dooling, "is that there will be a reasonable supply of milk tomorrow from the old sources, and, starting tomorrow, and increasing steadily, there will be a plentiful supply from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and other regions that have not served New York heretofore."

Mr. Dooling said the dairymen in the States mentioned by him would be glad to sell to New York. Their markets heretofore, he said, have been restricted, and they used their surplus milk in making butter, cheese, &c. Owing to the open Winter, he said, there is plenty of milk in the surrounding States.

"I think that the honest, law-abiding dairymen up the State will keep within the law and will not be influenced by any small clique in this city," continued Mr. Dooling. "I have issued subpoenas for several men who have been in the city for the last two days to appear in court Thursday. They are not residents of this city. In fact, it is an anomalous situation—a New Jersey corporation with a suite of offices attempting to control the supply of milk of New York City. Judge Swann, the Health Department, and I have not been idle. We know what is going on and will see that New York does not suffer as a result of the work of any small clique."

It was learned at the office of the Dairymen's League that notice had been received that subpoenas would be issued for R. D. Cooper, President of the League; F. H. Thompson, and H. J. Kershaw, members of the Executive Committee; C. M. Coe and H. C. Colver, Directors, and M. W. Davidson, treasurer. Mr. Cooper said that it was presumed their presence would be wanted in court today. Mr. Cooper further said it cost the farmers $4.01 a hundred pounds to produce the milk, and the price proposed to the Milk Conference Board provided for absolutely no profit.

"There is a point which the public should not lose sight of," said Mr. Cooper, "in connection with the announcement of the Milk Conference Board to reduce the price to consumers 1 cent a quart. The distributers are perfectly willing to sell at 1 cent a quart less, provided they can buy at 1 cent a quart less. They make no sacrifice at all."

Mr. Cooper said the Milk Conference Board appeared to be making an effort to destroy the Dairymen's League, since he had been informed that plans had been made by the Conference Board for bringing in milk from points as far West as Chicago. He said that milk coming from so great a distance would warrant the Health Department in looking into the condition of the milk before it is offered to the public.

Borden's Farm Products Co., Inc., and the Sheffield Farms have announced a reduction of one cent a quart on milk, the latter effective yesterday, and the former effective today. Grade A milk, quarts, 18 cents; Grade B, quarts, 16 cents; pints, 10 cents; extra heavy cream, half pints, 26 cents; route cream, half pints, 20 cents; condensed milk, half pints, 16 cents. Buttermilk has been reduced to 10 cents by Borden's, while no reduction is made by the Sheffield Farms.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Milk was shipped from Little Falls to New York today as usual by the local branch of the Dairymen's League, which consigns the product to independent dealers. This is the home city of R. D. Cooper, President of the Dairymen's League, and that organization controls most of the milk output of Herkimer County. Many branches throughout the county having contracts with dealers in New York shipped milk to Little Falls Station today. The Little Falls branch has one of the biggest and best stations in the State, and is equipped to make cheese, and in a few days will begin the manufacture of condensed milk.

NEW HEAD OF COLLIER'S.

T. L. Briggs, Former Newspaperman, Elected President of Company.

T. L. Briggs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of National Advertisers and a member of the executive staff of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Inc., has been elected President of P. F. Collier & Sons, Inc., to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Robert J. Collier.

The direction of Collier's Weekly and the Collier publishing business is still in the hands of the Managing Committee, composed of Payne Whitney, Finley Peter Dunne, and Francis P. Garvan, who have had charge of Mr. Collier's business affairs since 1914 and recently renounced, in favor of the widow, their interest in the residuary estate, which was left to them by Mr. Collier's will. Mr. Briggs was elected to the management of Collier's by this committee, and will be in active charge of the affairs of the publishing house today.

Mr. Briggs was a reporter on a Rochester newspaper fifteen years ago. Afterward he worked in the business and advertising departments of magazines and spent five years as a traveling salesman. He had been with the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company for eight years. He became advertising manager of the company, and, during the enormous expansion of the concern in the war, became a member of its executive staff.

Favors Keeping Naval Camps.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Retention by the Government of most of the twenty-four training camps for instructing the naval reserve force was advocated by Captain Laning, Acting Chief of Navigation, in a statement submitted today to the House Naval Committee. Captain Laning said that the only cost to the Government would be in maintenance, and added that this was "the cheapest possible form of naval preparedness."

All of the training camps will be required until demobilization is completed in 1920, Captain Laning said, but several of the special schools at the camps will be suspended before July.

JOYOUS NEW YEAR'S FOR MEN IN SERVICE

Soldiers and Sailors Here Entertained in Private Houses and in Clubs.

CHILDREN FED ON FLAGSHIP

Orphans Get Gifts and Feed the New York Was to Have Provided for Scotch Youngsters.

Soldiers and sailors in New York City were entertained at thousands of private homes yesterday and at the rooms of war relief organizations and private clubs. The New Year was celebrated on the warships in the harbor, where thousands of visitors from ashore took part in the New Year's parties and enjoyed the hospitality of the ships.

The dreadnought New York, flagship of Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, commander of the Ninth Battle Force of the Atlantic Fleet, was the scene of a happy gathering when 120 little boys and girls, most of them the orphaned children of men who had served in the navy or army, were the guests of the New York's crew at dinner and later at an entertainment on the forward deck. Each boy and girl received one or more useful presents which had been selected by Lady Beatty, wife of Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander in Chief of the British Grand Fleet. For thirteen months the New York was the flagship of the American battle unit in the Grand Fleet.

The children were taken to the New York, which is at anchor off Seventy-ninth Street, in the battleship's "steamers," and were received on board by about 300 of the New York's crew of 1,000 bluejackets and marines. A happier party was not to be found in all New York yesterday. However, the armistice was the cause of it all, for the party was planned months ago, when everybody expected the war to go on for at least another year. The guests, it was planned then, were to have been 120 little Scotch lads and lassies from the Haymarket section of Edinburgh.

The members of the crew had raised a fund of more than $2,500, and a part of this money was used to buy the suits, dresses, and toys that had been selected by Lady Beatty at the request of Admiral Rodman, who acted for the enlisted men. There was a suit for every boy and a dress for every little girl.

There also were dolls that smiled and opened and shut their eyes for the girls, and toy railroad trains, battleships, tanks, and submarines for the boys. Half of the dolls were in kilts. And even this was not all. There was a book and a warm Scotch woolen muffler for every child, and shoes and stockings for some of the little girls.

The children who were the guests of the flagship were selected by the Salvation Army, preference being given to the orphaned little ones of sailors and soldiers of the regular services. On Tuesday the suits, dresses, shoes, and caps were sent to the Salvation Army barracks in Cherry Street, where the youngsters assembled shortly before noon yesterday. There they were dressed in their new clothes and taken to the battleship landing in special motor buses. Every boy wore a Sotch jacket and every girl a dress made of real Scotch plaid.

At 2 o'clock came the New Year's dinner, and it was a dinner that would have been a credit to the best chef on Fifth Avenue. There was all the turkey the youngsters could eat, vegetables, cakes, pies of all kinds and sizes, and finally enough ice cream to feed twice the number of children who were on board.

A number of Missouri men, back from France, were the guests at the Hotel Astor yesterday of the Missouri Hospitality Committee, which was appointed by Governor Frederick D. Gardner of Missouri when he was in New York recently. Mrs. Frank M. Swacker, J. W. Gillespie, and Ben Altheimer were members of the committee. A gay party was held in the College Room of the Astor and the soldiers, many of them wounded, were made to feel for a time that they were back in Missouri.

Open house for soldiers and sailors was held at all the Y. M. C. A. branches, which are issuing three months' membership cards free of charge to discharged soldiers and sailors. An elaborate entertainment was held at the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A., which was crowded with visitors throughout the day.

The Junior Society of Temple Emanu-El entertained about 500 soldiers and sailors at the Temple at Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue in the afternoon. Dinner was served and safety razors and tobacco were distributed among the guests. After the dinner performers from the Hippodrome and Loew's circuit entertained them.

Nearly all the saloons in the city closed last night at 6 o'clock by voluntary action on the part of the members of the New York City Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. All the large restaurants and cabarets closed their bars at this hour, although liquor was served with meals as on Sundays. Most of the hotel bars, however, remained open. These measures wert taken, it was said, to prevent liquor from getting to men in uniform.

GREET CARUSO AND BRIDE.

Ambassador Gerard Is Among Tenor's 1,000 Guests at Reception.

Signor Caruso and Mrs. Caruso gave their first large reception since their marriage yesterday afternoon and evening at the Hotel Knickerbocker, where the entire ballroom floor and Armenonville terrace on the second floor were thrown open to about a thousand guests. The tenor received with Mrs. Caruso, who wore a gown of orchid crepe, and who was also assisted by her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Park Benjamin, Jr., and by her uncle, Walter Benjamin, and Mrs. Benjamin. Paul D. Cravath, of the Metropolitan Opera Board, who has just returned from Versailles, was with Mrs. Cravath among those present, as also were former Ambassador and Mrs. James W. Gerard.

New Year's Entertainments.

There were many different entertainments on New Year's Day and evening that included large afternoon receptions and dinners and dances in the evening. Mrs. Otto Kahn gave a small dance, followed by a supper for perhaps 150 guests, for her younger daughter, Miss Margaret D. Kahn, at Mr. Kahn's new home, 1,100 Fifth Avenue. The guests were all of the younger set and included also a number of the younger men in the service who are here in town.

Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, of 5 East Sixty-fifth Street, entertained with a dinner for her daughter, Miss Mary Jay Schieffelin, who is soon sailing for overseas duty with the Y. M. C. A. Miss Schieffelin, who took a course that prepared her for a librarian's duties, has been stationed at Camp Upton at the library for soldiers there. Mrs. John Henry Hammond was hostess at a small and informal dance for young people at 9 East Ninety-first Street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Arents, Jr., had guests for a dinner dance at their country estate, Hillbrook, Rye, N. Y. The evening's entertainment also included music and moving pictures.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Kozminski gave a large reception yesterday afternoon in the Hotel Plaza ballroom, at which were present a large number of French officers. Mr. Kozminski is the General Passenger Agent of the French line, and with Mrs. Kozminski makes hi- home at the Plaza.

LIEUT. BRUSH MARRIES.

Is Wedded to Miss Marjorie Smith in Greenwich Church.

The marriage of Lieutenant Graham Manvel Brush, U. S. N. A. C., a son of Edward Brush of Greenwich, Conn., and Miss Marjorie Gilbert Smith, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gilbert Smith, took place in Christ Episcopal Church, Greenwich, yesterday afternoon. There was special music by G. Waring Stebbins, the New York organist, and a harpist from the Russian Symphony Orchestra. The bride, in white satin and her mother's wedding lace, was attended by her sister, Miss Katherine Smith, as maid of honor.

The Rev. Arthur H. Judge of New York, assisted by the rector of the church, the Rev. M. George Thompson, officiated. After a honeymoon in Florida Lieutenant Brush will take his bride to live in Washington.

MISS DILLON ENGAGED.

To Wed Lieut. Page, Who Fought at Chateau-Thierry.

Mrs. John Milton Dillon of 205 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, and Far Hills, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Downey Dillon, a granddaughter of the late ex-Judge John F. Dillon and of Augustus Downey, to Lieutenant Donald C. Page, United States Marine Corps, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Page of the Leonori, this city, and Bernardsville, N. J. Lieutenant Page, who has three brothers in the army, was at Château-Thierry and was gassed, but afterward returned to the front. He arrived here on the Sant' Anna a few days ago.

Lieut. Walker Weds Miss Quinn.

Miss Margaret Quinn, a sister of Mrs. John Kenny of 41 West Eighty-third Street, was married to Lieutenant Byron B. Walker of Boston yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Joseph O'Connell of Holy Trinity Church, West Eighty-second Street. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Quinn, and Sergt. Major Neil MacNeil was best man.

MISS SIDGWICK'S FUNERAL.

Root, Hadley, and Others Are Pallbearers for British Educator.

Many persons of note in the educational, literary, and political life of England and America attended the funeral yesterday afternoon of Miss Rose Sidgwick of Oxford, England, held in St. Paul's Chapel of Columbia University. Miss Sidgwick, who was a member of the British Educational Mission to this country, died in the Post-Graduate Hospital here last Saturday of pneumonia.

The honorary pallbearers were Elihu Root, Chairman of the Honorary Reception Committee of the American Council on Education; Commander Blackwood, the British Naval Attaché; Geoffrey Butler, representing Sir Henry Babington Smith, K. C. B.; President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, Professor W. H. Schofield of Harvard, Provost William H. Carpenter of Columbia, Dean Archibald L. Bouton of New York University, Professor Peterson of the College of the City of New York, Professor J. F. Jackson of Cambridge, England, and Lord Charnwood.

R. G. Knowles, Comedian, Dead.

Richard George Knowles, comedian and lecturer, died last night at the Memorial Hospital, on Central Park West, following an operation on the throat. He was in his sixtieth year. Mr. Knowles returned to New York Nov. 5 after consulting Sir Alfred Tripp, a noted surgeon in London. He had been in Belgium engaged on a plan for a patriotic monumental roadway through Belgium and France, for which King Albert was sponsor. During the war Mr. Knowles lectured and helped to spread propaganda for the Allies. He was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Oct. 7, 1858, and on becoming an American citizen began his business career in Chicago, but took to the stage and came to New York with the company of Augustin Daly.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. GERTRUDE R. HAWKS, widow of the late Francis Lister Hawks, died at her home in this city Tuesday, in her nineteith year. Mrs. Hawks was a daughter of the late Dr. Jabez Holmes of Rhode Island and a niece of the late Bishop Renshaw.

Mrs. ANNA E. COLLINS, wife of Joseph M. Collins, died suddenly Tuesday evening of heart trouble at her home, 760 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss MARY DURKIN, supervising nurse of the Seaview Hospital, Staten Island, died yesterday of pneumonia. She was born at Stapleton, S. I., and was 45 years old.

Miss MARY M. ROBERTS, daughter of the late Marshall O. Roberts, one of New York's leading merchants many years ago, died yesterday at her home, 4 West Fifty-first Street. Miss Roberts inherited the bulk of the estate of her father, valued at $8,000,000.

LOUIS ROSENBERG, a retired clothing merchant, in business in the old Fourth Ward for forty years, died on Tuesday. He was 66 years old and lived at 379 Water Street for nearly half a century.

ANTHONY ALBERT DE CICCO of the law firm of Phillips, Mahoney & Wagoner, 51 Chambers Street, died Tuesday at his home in Astoria, L. I., of pneumonia. Mr. De Cicco was born in Astoria twenty-seven years ago and attended the New York University Law School.

FRANKLIN BROWN MILLER of 54 Jane Street died yesterday of pneumonia following influenza. He was 72 years old and was one of the "old residents" of Greenwich Village and formerly President of the Lincoln Union and Republican leader in the old Seventh Assembly District. He was thirty years a member of the New York County Committee.

Miss LUCY FELICIA HERZFELD died Tuesday of pneumonia at her home, 147 West Eighty-sixth Street. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Herzfeld.

ISAAC STERN, for forty-one years a member of the firm of Voss & Stern, importers of lace, now at 71 Fifth Avenue, died yesterday morning of a complication of diseases at his home, 18 East Ninety-third Street. Mr. Stern was born in Germany and came to New York City fifty-two years ago. He leaves a widow and two sons, David I. and Charles H. Stern.

LOUIS ALEXANDER DUSSELDORF, son of Dr. Louis M. Dusseldorf, died yesterday at his home, 392 Union Street, Brooklyn, of heart disease. Mr. Dusseldorf was 27 years old and a graduate of Long Island Medical College.

Colonel CARL E. HOLMBERG, U. S. A., commandant at Fort Whipple, near Phoenix, Ariz., died yesterday after a week's illness of influenza.

DR. R. W. RAYMOND DIES.

Plymouth Church Mourns Scientist Fifty Years a Member.

The funeral of Dr. Rossiter Worthingham Raymond, mining engineer and author, whose death occurred suddenly Tuesday night at his home, 123 Henry Street, Brooklyn, of heart trouble, will be held Friday evening at 8 o'clock at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, where Dr. Raymond, as was his custom for the last half century at the holiday season had read "a Christmas story" to the Plymouth congregation on Christmas Day.

Dr. Raymond was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1840, the eldest son of Robert R. Raymond, who was the first Professor of English literature at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn. He was graduated at the age of eighteen from this institution and studied in Germany, at the University of Heidelberg, the Royal Polytechnic School, Munich, and the Saxon Mining Academy of Freiburg.

He served in the Union Army from 1861 to 1864 and then began practice as a mining engineer and metallurgist. In 1868, he was appointed United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, and in 1870 lecturer on economic geology at Lafayette College. Dr. Raymond was one of the United States Commissioners to the World's Fair in Vienna in 1873, and in 1885 was appointed New York State Commissioner of electrical subways, for Brooklyn.

Dr. Raymond was for many years, beginning with 1866, editor of The American Journal of Mining, afterward The Engineering and Mining Journal, to which he had been a special editorial contributor for the last few years. He was the author of a number of books and was a member of many scientific societies.

BISHOP COURTNEY BURIED.

Clergy of Many Denominations at Service in St. James's.

Attended by leading clergymen of his own and other denominations, the funeral of the Right Rev. Dr. Frederick Courtney, former Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Nova Scotia, was held yesterday afternoon at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, of which he was rector emeritus.

As the funeral procession entered the church, headed by Bishop Burch of the New York diocese, the opening sentences of the service were pronounced by the Rev. Dr. James V. Chalmers, rector of Holy Trinity parish. The lesson was read by the Dean, Howard C. Robbins, of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The rector of St. James's Church, the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Crowder, offered the prayers and the committal was read by Bishop Burch.

The interment was in Trinity Cemetery, where the services at the grave were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Crowder, rector of St. James's.

DEATH OF W. H. F. FIEDLER.

Long Known in Newark Politics and Postmaster Under Cleveland.

William H. F. Fiedler, prominent in politics in Newark, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 171 Littleton Avenue, of a complication of diseases. Mr. Fiedler had been in the real estate business as head of the Fiedler Corporation, and was a Vice President of the United States Savings Bank and Director of the Newark Memorial Hospital.

Born in New York, Aug. 25, 1847, Mr. Fiedler grew up in Newark, where he was elected Alderman in 1876, Mayor in 1879, and later Assemblyman and Congressman. He was appointed Postmaster by President Cleveland in 1885.

The funeral will be held Saturday evening at his late home, conducted by the Rev. F. W. Hock, chaplain of the New Jersey Grand Lodge of Masons.

C. Y. Turner, Artist, Dies.

Charles Yardley Turner, the mural painter, of 1,230 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md., died at the Presbyterian Hospital in this city yesterday of Spanish influenza, after an illness of two days. He was born in Baltimore on Nov. 25, 1850, and studied at the National Academy of Design, helping to found the Art Students' League of New York. He studied also in Paris with J. P. Laurens, L. Bonnat, and M. Munkacsy.

Titanic Survivor Dies.

Mrs. Edith Temple Gracie Adams, wife of Captain Dunbar Adams, and daughter of the late Colonel Archibald Gracie of Washington, died Tuesday of pneumonia, following influenza, at the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Mrs. Adams was a survivor of the Titanic disaster with her mother and father, the latter having written a history of that wreck. She was married a year ago, and her husband, who is unaware of her death, is in the service in France.

Born.

DURLAND.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Durland of Greenwich, Conn., Tuesday evening, Dec. 31, at Woman's Hospital, West 110th St., city, a son. New Orleans papers copy.

Engaged.

SCHRATWIESER—O'CONNOR.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. O'Connor of Lynbrook, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Katherine, to Mr. William E. Schratwieser, son of Mrs. Jacob Schratwieser of Lynbrook.

Married.

BLANKINGSHIP—GRAHAM.—Mary Bell Graham of New York City to Captain Oliver Francis Blankingship, U. S. A., at Richmond, Va., on Dec. 24, 1918.

VER PLANCK—PATTISON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, at St. Luke's Church, Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. Luke M. White, Adele Blackmar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Pattison, to Philip Ver Planck 2d of Brookline, Mass.

Died.

ADAMS.—In this city on Dec. 31, of pneumonia, Edith Temple Gracie, beloved wife of Dunbar B. Adams, now in service in France, and daughter of Constance Shack Gracie and the late Archibald Gracie. Funeral from St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

ANHALT.—Of 208 West 119th St., on Dec. 31, aged 72 years, Abraham, beloved husband of Sarah (nee Phillips) and devoted father of Jack L. and Mrs. Henry Stern. Relatives, friends, and members of Centennial Lodge, F. and A. M.; Henry Jones Lebanon Lodge, No. 79, I. O. B. B., and Board of Governors of I. O. B. B. Home are invited to attend the funeral from the Masonic Temple, (Grand Lodge Room,) 24th St. and 6th Av., on Friday, Jan. 3, at 10 A. M.

BALL.—On Monday, Dec. 30, 1918, Mary Isabel, widow of Horace B. Ball. Funeral services at her late residence, 34 Mount Morris Park West, Thursday, 8 P. M.

BARNES.—The death of Dr. William Leonard Barnes occurred Tuesday, Dec. 31. Funeral from the home of his brother, George Barnes, Syracuse, N. Y.

BAVIER.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1918, Grace Madeleine, beloved wife of Robert N. Bavier and daughter of Sarah A. and the late Charles P. Pearson. Funeral services at Saint Gabriel's Church, New Rochelle, N. Y., at 10 A. M. on Saturday, Jan. 4, 1919. Interment private.

BLENDOW.—Lily B., (nee MacArthur,) beloved wife of Edgar A. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,215 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1919, at 8:30 P. M.

BOLGER.—Suddenly, on Dec. 31, William J., beloved husband of Helen Ryan. Funeral from his late residence, 421 55th St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 3, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 5th Av. and 59th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be sung. Automobile cortege.

BREWSTER.—Ella Tuthill, daughter of the late Charles Henry and Cora Tuthill Brewster, at 136 West 78th St., New York City, on Dec. 31, 1918. Services at Washingtonville, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 3, 1919. Funeral private.

BRIESEN.—Frank V., suddenly, on Dec. 30, 1918, in his sixty-sixth year. Funeral services at Arion Society, 226 West 72d St., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 12 o'clock noon.

BRIESEN.—It is with great sorrow that we announce the death of our ex-President Frank v. Briesen. The members are requested to attend the funeral at our clubhouse on Thursday, Jan. 2, at noon.
ARION SOCIETY.

BYRNE.—On Dec. 31, May Byrne. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St., Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

COHEN.—On Dec. 31, in her 51st year, Mathilda, (nee Dreyfuss,) beloved wife of Henry Cohen, retired Police Inspector of New York, and devoted sister of Jacob and Samuel S. Dreyfuss. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Chapel of Saul A. Rothschild, 2,003 7th Av., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 2 P. M.

COOK.—On Jan. 1, 1919, at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, of pneumonia, Major Charles F. Cook, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. Notice of funeral later. Washington, D. C., and Little Falls, N. Y., papers please copy.

DARBY.—Suddenly, at Montclair, N. J., on Jan. 1, 1919, Marcia Grace Pitt. Notice of funeral service hereafter.

DE CICCO.—Anthony A. De Cicco, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Pasquale De Cicco, age 27, of Clark St., and Van Alst Avenue, Astoria, L. I., after a brief illness, passed away at his home. Funeral services will take place at 9:30 A. M., at his late home, Thursday, Jan. 2, 1919.

DE NORONHA.—Zulmirina Jennings De Noronha, beloved wife of Mr. Pedro Paulo B. De Noronha, aged 20 years, of 398 East 2d St., Brooklyn, N. Y., after a brief illness passed away at her home on Dec. 31. Requiem mass at 9:30 Thursday morning, Jan. 2, 1919, at Immaculate Heart of Mary Church, Fort Hamilton Parkway and East 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DUDDE.—Entered into life eternal, Dec. 31, 1918, at her residence, 322 East 53d St., Bertha Dudde, (nee Behman,) aged 56 years, dearly beloved mother of the Rev. J. H. Dudde, Elsie Zantow, and William Dudde. Funeral services at Christ Church, 406 East 19th St., Thursday, Jan. 2, 1919, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

DUNKLE.—At the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles W. Demarest, 191 Elm St., New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1919, Charles W. Dunkle, aged 82 years. Funeral services at the home on Friday, at 5:15 P. M. Chicago papers please copy.

DURKIN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 31, 1918, Sara C. Durkin, daughter of the late John and Rebecca Durkin. Funeral services will be held on Friday afternoon, Jan. 3, at funeral parlors of James H. Hughes, 183 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

DURKIN.—Mary J., sister of Mrs. H. Charles Miller, at Cedar Villa, Richmond, N. Y., on Dec. 31 of pneumonia. Funeral private on Friday, Jan. 3, 1919.

DUSSELDORF.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 1, 1919, Louis Alexander Dusseldorf, son of Dr. Louis M. and Madeline Dusseldorf, in his twenty-eighth year. Funeral from his late residence, 392 Union St., Brooklyn, Saturday morning, 9:30. Solemn requiem mass at St. Agnes's Church, Hoyt and Sackett Sts., Brooklyn. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

ENGLISH.—At New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1, 1919, Teresa Henrietta Farren, widow of Benjamin R. English. Funeral services will be held at the home of her son, Benjamin F. English, 334 Edwards St., New Haven, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ELY.—On Dec. 31, after a short illness, Eliza Upham, daughter of Charles and Eliza Adams Ely, at the home of her niece, Mrs. John Craig Clark. Funeral services on Thursday, 12:30 P. M., at St. Andrew's Church, Meriden, Conn. Interment West Springfield, Mass.

FAHNESTOCK.—At his residence in Plandome, Ernest Benjamin Fahnestock, of pneumonia, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 31. Funeral services at the house Friday, at 2:15, on arrival of L. I. train leaving N. Y. at 1:22 P. M. Interment private.

FEGUEIRA.—On Dec. 30, Paulo Wessells Fegueira. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, 38 Madison Av., Jersey City. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

FEGUEIRA.—New York State Society of the Cincinnati, General Order. The President with deep regret announces to the society the death of Paulo Wessells Fegueira, an hereditary member of this society, on Monday, the 30th ult. The members of the Society of the Cincinnati are requested to attend the funeral, wearing the usual badge of mourning, on Thursday, Jan. 2, 1919, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, 38 Madison Av., Jersey City, N. J.
TALBOT OLYPHANT, President.
FRANCIS BURRALL HOFFMAN, Secretary.

FELDHUSEN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1918, Christyne Louise Feldhusen, (nee Daisy Schumacher,) beloved wife of Herman Feldhusen. Funeral services from her late residence, 2,072 Homecrest Av., Brooklyn, on Friday at 2 P. M. Interment private. Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

FIELD.—At Lakewood, N. J., on Dec. 31, 1918, Anna Horton, wife of the late Alfred E. Field and mother of Harriet V. R. Field. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISCHER.—Sylvia, beloved daughter of William and Matilda Fischer, in the 5th year of her age. Funeral at 10 A. M. from the residence, 9 Pinehurst Av.

GIBERT.—Suddenly, on Jan. 1, at her late residence, 44 East 82d St., Clara Magdalen, daughter of the late James Therigny and Anna M. Gibert. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GOSLER.—Henry, on Jan. 1, 1919, in his 73d year, at his residence, 3,268 Hull Av., Bronx. Notice of funeral service later.

GRANO.—Einar Vang, age 35 years, from influenza, Dec. 30, at his residence, Leonia, N. J. Services at 3 P. M. Thursday, Jan. 2. Funeral private.

HARRIOTT.—Amelia Roberts, beloved wife of Edward L. Harriott, entered into rest Tuesday evening, Dec. 31. Funeral services at her late residence, 144 St. James Place, Brooklyn, Thursday at 2 P. M.

HARRISON.—Mrs. Sarah F., at her home in Mountain Lakes, N. J., Jan. 1. Services at her late residence, 2:30 P. M., Jan. 3. Interment at Philadelphia.

HASSENFRATZ.—Private Walter V. of Company E, 106th Infantry, killed in action Sept. 27, 1918. Memorial service will be held at his late residence, 238 West 132d St., on Saturday, Jan. 4, at 4:30 P. M.

HAWKS.—On Dec. 31, Gertrude Richards Holmes Hawks, in the ninetieth year of her age. Interment at Detroit.

HERZFELD.—After a short illness, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, Lucy Felicia, beloved daughter of Felix and Ida Herzfeld. Funeral private.

HERZFELD.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Auxiliary 12 of Stony Wold Sanitarium held on Dec. 31, 1918, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That we mourn the passing away of our dearly beloved Treasurer, Lucy F. Herzfeld, and be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to her bereaved family.
MILDRED S. SIDENBERG, Chairman.
AMY NORDLINGER, Secretary.

HILLYER.—Died, at his residence, 80 Sanford Av., Flushing, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1918, James E., beloved husband of Annie E. W. Hillyer. Funeral service private, on Friday, Jan. 3, 1919.

HOCHBAUM.—Jacob, (Jack,) on Jan. 1, in his 37th year. Services at Pick's Funeral Chapel, 239 Lenox Av., Friday, Jan. 3, at 10 A. M. Friends and relatives, also Elks Lodge, No. 1, Consistory of New York City; 32d Degree Masons, Mystic Shrine, Mecca Temple and Justice Lodge, No. 753, F. and A. M., invited to attend. Little Rock, Ark., papers please copy.

HOLLAND.—On Dec. 31, in her 29th year, Miriam, (nee Hambro,) beloved wife of George and devoted daughter of Louis H. and Annie Hambro. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 2,013 Bryant Av., Bronx, near 179th St., on Friday, Jan. 3, at 10 A. M.

HOYT.—On Dec. 31, 1918, Emily Jane, beloved wife of Henry F. Hoyt. Services at her late residence, 27 Rutland Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 3, 1919, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

HURD.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 31, 1918, Jane Agnes, (nee Halstead,) beloved wife of Ebenezer Hurd. Funeral service at her late residence, 490 West End Av., on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

KAUFFMAN.—Gertrude, wife of David, sister of Frances and Gustav Bowski. Funeral Friday, 10 A. M., from Meyer's Chapel, 228 Lenox Av. Hartford papers please copy.

KERN.—After a brief illness, on Jan. 1, 1919, George J. Kern, in his 33d year, dearly beloved husband of Joanna Moller and son of Lena Kern Lehmann and the late Julius Kern. Funeral service at his late residence, 2,015 Grand Concourse, Friday evening, at 8:30 o'clock. Funeral Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

KNOWLES.—Richard G., well-known comedian and lecturer in United States and England, died last night at the Memorial Hospital, Central Park West and 106th St. Notice of funeral later.

KRAUS.—Arthur A., beloved husband of Frances Kraus, (nee Klein,) brother of Julia and Walter, at Kent, Ohio. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 2, at 1:30 P. M., Sam Rothchild's Funeral Parlors, 208 Lenox Av.

KROOKS.—Benjamin, beloved brother of Eva, Robert E., Joseph, and Samuel, and Carrie Hirschberg, at Sydenham Hospital, 343 East 116th St. Funeral from hospital Thursday.

LARNED.—Mrs. Thomas H., suddenly, at residence of her daughter, Mrs. Robert E. Hall, Winnetka, Ill., Dec. 30, 1918. Interment Pittsfield, Mass. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

LEAVY.—At her late residence, 609 West 127th St., Dec. 30, 1918, Alice Mary McCabe, widow of Hugh George Leavy and mother of Alice, (Mrs. Ashley T. Cole) and Estelle Leavy. Services Thursday, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock, Church of the Ascension, 107th St., near Broadway.

LEIGH.—At his home, Waldemere Av., Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 30, 1918, William Bushnell Leigh, beloved husband of Frances Barnum Leigh. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Thursday, Jan. 2, at half-past 2 o'clock. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

McHUCHEON.—Charles. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Saturday, 8:30 P. M.

McKALLEN.—On Dec. 31, at her residence, 33 Morningside Av., (117th St.,) Jane A. Campbell, beloved wife of the late John J. McKallen and mother of Rev. John J., Francis J., Hugh J., Edward E., May A., Jane M., and Isabella V. McKallen, and niece of the late Hugh E. O'Reilly. Solemn mass of requiem at Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th St., Friday, Jan. 3, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary. Automobile cortege.

MARTIN.—On Dec. 31, at her residence, 137 West 104th St., Mabel Annie Martin, in her 36th year, beloved daughter of Fanny S. Imlah. Services at residence Friday, Jan. 3, at 2 P. M.

MILLER.—Mary Rice Miller, in her 79th year, wife of the late M. Silas Miller and mother of Ernest Miller. Funeral services at her late residence, Coxsackie, N. Y., at 4 P. M. Jan. 2. Burial services at Albany Rural Cemetery Jan. 3, 11 A. M.

MILLER.—Jan. 1, 1919, in his 73d year, Franklin Brown, beloved husband of Mary Emma Miller. Funeral services at his late residence, 54 Jane St., Friday evening, Jan. 3, 8 o'clock. Interment private.

MURPHY.—On Sunday, Dec. 29, Helen, daughter of the late Samuel Jennings Murphy and the late Serena Chesnut Deas. Funeral service will be held at the residence of her brother, Dr. Deas Murphy, 165 East 62d St., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn. Mobile, Ala., and Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

O'BRIEN.—On Jan. 1, Catherine C., beloved daughter of Mathew M. and Catherine O'Brien, (nee Dorgan.) Funeral from her late residence, 28 West 127th St., Saturday, 9:30 A. M. Solemn high mass of requiem at All Saints' Church, Madison Av., 129th St., at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

PLATT.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1919, Walter R. B. Platt, beloved brother of Mrs. H. S. Peck. Funeral service from his late residence, 1,242 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 3, 1919, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

POST.—Herbert Hicks, on Twelfth Month, 30th, at Westbury, N. Y., son of John W. and Phebe H. Post. Funeral will be held from his late residence on Fifth Day, First Month, 2d, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Penn Station at 9:59 A. M., and Brooklyn 9:57 A. M.

POWERS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1919, Mary Lord, beloved child of Harry and Elizabeth (Hazard) Powers. Funeral services at her late residence, 34 Mount Morris Park West, Thursday, 8 P. M.

RAYMOND.—Suddenly, of heart failure, Dec. 31, 1918, at his residence, 123 Henry St., Brooklyn, Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond, in the 79th year of his age. Services will be held at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Friday, Jan. 3, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

RICCIO.—J., beloved wife of Michael Riccio, at her residence, 337 Pleasant Av. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 4, 10 A. M. Services at Holy Rosary Church, East 119th St.

ROBERTS.—Entered into rest at her home, Jan. 1, 1919, Mary M., daughter of the late Marshall O. Roberts. Funeral service Friday, 2:30 P. M., at her late residence, 4 West 51st St.

ROOT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1919, Frances R., beloved wife of Dr. Arthur L. Root. Funeral services at her late residence, 114 West 81st St., New York, on Saturday morning, Jan. 4, at 11 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of family.

ROSENBERG.—Louis, beloved father of Jacob, Ely, and Mrs. Annie R. Morris. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 2, 1919, at 2 P. M., from late residence, 3,800 Broadway. California, Butte, and Chicago papers please copy. Omit flowers.

RUSSELL.—On Dec. 30, 1918, Harriet L., beloved wife of James C. Russell and daughter of the late Richard Varian. Funeral service from her late residence, 1,817 Clay Av., Bronx, on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 4 P. M.

SATTERLEE.—Edward Lansing. A memorial service for Captain Satterlee, son of the late Edward Rathbone Satterlee and Johanna Reese Satterlee, who died in the service of his country in France, Dec. 4, will be held at Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Thursday, Jan. 2, at 5 o'clock P. M. Invitation to attend is extended to his family and friends and to members of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and to veterans of the 7th Regiment.

SCHMIEDER.—On Monday, Dec. 30, 1918, at 11:15 P. M., Aimee, beloved sister of Henry, John C., and Robert L. Schmieder. Funeral services at her late residence, 27 Jane St., Englewood, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 2, 1919, at 11:30 A. M. Burial private.

SHEPARD.—In France, on Dec. 16, Captain Francis B. Shepard, 313th Field Artillery, 80th Division, U. S. A., beloved husband of Ethel Guernsey Shepard of South Orange, N. J., and son of Mrs. Vogel, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

SMITH.—Went to sleep, Dec. 31, 1918, Nettie Smith, dearly beloved mother of Josephine M. Helwege. Funeral services Thursday evening, 8:15 o'clock, at her late residence, Mountain Lake, N. J. Train leaves Hoboken, D., L. & W. R. R., 6:38 P. M. Interment private.

STERN.—Isaac, after a prolonged illness, beloved husband of Hattie Stern (nee Solinger) and devoted father of David I. and Charles H. Stern. Funeral from his late residence, 18 East 93d St., on Friday, Jan. 3, 1919, at 9:30 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

STERN.—Morris, on Monday, Dec. 30, at his residence, 88 Central Park West, beloved husband of Leonora W., father of Stanley and Edward Stern. Funeral at convenience of family.

STRAUSS.—Fannie, widow of Nathan and dearly beloved mother of Carrie Hirsch and Lester A. Strauss, after a lingering illness. Entered into rest Tuesday, Dec. 31. Funeral Thursday, 2 P. M., 47 Fort Washington Av.

STUYVESANT.—Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York, 43 Cedar St., New York. It is with deep regret that announcement is made of the death in New York City on Dec. 28, 1918, of their late associate, Augustus Van Horne Stuyvesant.
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN MURPHY, President.
FREDERIC IRVING LOCKMAN, Secretary.

TAUSSIG.—Adele, on Dec. 31, at Yonkers, N. Y., widow of Dr. William Taussig of St. Louis, Mo., in her eighty-third year.

TERHUNE.—Dec. 31, Charles E. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 8 P. M.

TURNER.—Dec. 31, Charles Y. Turner, aged 68 years. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Thursday afternoon, 4 o'clock. Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

VAN SANTVOORD.—Suddenly, of pneumonia following influenza, on Dec. 30, 1918, at her residence, 209 West 97th St., Richarda, daughter of the late Richard Van Santvoord, M. D., and Hattie R. Van Santvoord. Funeral services at the Reformed Church of Harlem, Lenox Av. and 123d St., on Thursday at 10 A. M.

VERNAM.—In the service of his country, at Longwy, France, on Dec. 1, 1918, of wounds received in action on Oct. 29, First Lieutenant Remington de B. Vernam, pursuit pilot, 22d U. S. Aero Squadron, aged 22 years, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Ross and brother of Katharine A. Vernam.

WALKER.—At Cos Cob, Conn., Jan. 1, in the 19th year of his age, Sandford Northrop, son of Walter N. and Mary G. N. Walker. Funeral at convenience of family.

WASHBURNE.—On Dec. 31, 1918, Hester E., wife of C. Le Grand Washburne. Funeral services at her late residence, 112 South Briggs Av., Morris Park, L. I., Friday, Jan. 3, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Chappaqua, N. Y., on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 2:13 P. M.

WEBB.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 31, Alexander Stewart, aged 9 months, son of Vanderbilt and Aileen Osborn Webb. Funeral private.

WHITE.—At Freehold, N. J., Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1919, Anna Margaret Carman, wife of Dr. Augustus R. White. Funeral from the Episcopal Church, Freehold, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 4, 1919, at 2 P. M. Interment at Rose Hill Cemetery, Matawan, N. J.

WILCOX.—At her home, 20 Fifth Avenue, on the thirty-first of December, of pneumonia, in the fifty-third year of her age, Eleanor Patricia Sanchez Wilcox, wife of Mr. Marrion Wilcox. Funeral private.

WINCHESTER.—Suddenly of pneumonia, at her home, 829 Park Av., on Sunday, Dec. 29, 1918, Katharine Griswold, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, and widow of Lycurgus Winchester. Burial service in Grace Church Thursday morning, Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock. Omit flowers, please.

WINCHESTER.—The Daughters of the Cincinnati announce with deep regret the death on Sunday, Dec. 29, 1918, of their valued member, Katharine Griswold Pratt Winchester, who served as a most faithful and efficient historian and member of the Board for several years.
RUTH LAWRENCE, President.
CLARA DE RUSSY TUCKER, Secretary.

In Memoriam.

BOTTSTEIN.—Augusta O., dearly beloved mother, passed away Jan. 2, 1918.

GLUCK.—In memory of loving father, devoted husband, David L. Gluck, gone but not forgotten, Jan. 2, 1917, entered into rest eternal.

KING.—In loving memory of our darling son and brother, Arthur L. King, Battery A, 306th Field Artillery, departed this life Jan. 2, 1918. His spirit lives on.

O'FARRELL.—Rev. M. C. First anniversary mass in his memory will be celebrated at Church of Holy Innocents, 37th St. and Broadway, (of which he was pastor for twenty-four years,) on tomorrow, Friday, Jan. 3, at 9:30. Very Rev. P. J. Healy, Catholic University, Washington, celebrant.

STERN.—In memory of my beloved husband and father, Louis M. Stern, who departed this life Jan. 2, 1917.

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ARMISTICE PERIOD—ARMISTICE PERIOD

Current History Magazine

(January Issue)

ON NEWS STANDS—ON NEWS STANDS

Current History Magazine for January gives the history of the First Month of the Armistice Period, describing how its terms were executed, how Germany was entered, with the official records of how the allied troops occupied the Rhine Cities [*The Facts of History.*]

The history of President Wilson's arrival in Europe, his reception, official text of the speeches, &c., form another feature.

Among Other Features Are:

A THRILLING STORY OF THE SURRENDER OF THE GERMAN FLEET.

THE CELEBRATION IN PARIS OF THE RESTORATION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE, ALSO PRESIDENT POINCARE'S ADDRESS.

THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE GERMAN REVOLUTION TO DEC. 20, 1918.

THE SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

HOW THE WAR MACHINE IS BEING DEMOBILIZED.

EVENTS OF HISTORY IN THE MONTH AMONG THE NEUTRAL NATIONS.

RUSSIA'S CHAOTIC CONDITION IN DECEMBER.

HOW THE ALLIES OCCUPIED CONSTANTINOPLE.

OFFICIAL RECORDS OF GERMAN TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

THE WAR WORK OF WOMEN IN THE U. S.

THE U. S. NAVY IN THE WAR.

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CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN LAST YEAR OF THE WAR, 1918

Armistice Beholds Annihilation of Imperialism and Political Turmoil in Enemy Countries, with Associated Nations Striving for Perpetual Peace Formula.

A YEAR ago the issue of the war seemed to depend on the race between the American Army to Europe and Germany's endeavor to utilise the material and man power of betrayed Russia. The American Army won, but, with the passing of arbitrary imperial power in Germany, Russia has made her gift—the gift of anarchy. A year ago the forces which threatened the world's destruction came by inheritance from the upper stratum of the body politic. Now they are rolling up from the lowest, wherever the upper has been annihilated. Where once absolutism prevailed men seem unable to think and act in terms of moderation and justice, seem bent on passing from the absolutism of imperialism to the absolutism of anarchy. This is the situation which confronts the world and the Versailles Peace Congress at the dawn of 1919.

Taking President Wilson's speech to Congress on Jan. 8, 1918, as containing the initial formulae, in its fourteen points, for the conversations which ultimately resulted in the armistice, and there succeeded down to the time of the Austro-Hungarian plea for a "confidential non-binding" discussion of war aims, on Sept. 15, a series of declarations of which the following are the most conspicuous:

The British Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, having already restated the British war aims on Jan. 5, on Jan. 14 both Chancellor von Hertling of Germany and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, made replies to him and to the President. Hertling resented interference in Russia, consigned the occupation of Belgium and Northern France to a peace conference, and declared that the question of Alsace-Lorraine could not be discussed. Czernin asked for an exchange of views between Washington and Vienna.

President Wilson replied to these speeches on Feb. 11 reasserting the principle of self-determination for small nations in four articles. Mr. Lloyd George replied on Feb. 12. On April 6 President Wilson made a speech at Baltimore—"force to the utmost"—and on April 11 the French Government made public the famous "Dear Sixtus" letter, sent by Emperor Charles to his brother-in-law in March, 1917, and offering to support the French claim to Alsace-Lorraine.

Rumania signed the Treaty of Bucharest on May 6, the terms of which turned to naught all previous protestations of Hertling and Czernin, but, on June 24, Dr. von Kühlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, admitted for the first time in the Reichstag the impossibility of ending the war by arms alone. Hertling, on June 25, however, declared the League of Nations formula a trap to isolate Germany, and he rebuked his colleague Kühlmann.

On July 4 President Wilson's speech at Mount Vernon added four more articles to his peace formulae expanding the idea of the "consent of the governed" principle and the aim for destruction of arbitrary power. Then on July 11 Hertling declared that he was ready for peace proposals, but that "President Wilson wants war until we are destroyed." On July 16 Baron Burian, who had succeeded Count Czernin, declared that Austria-Hungary was ready to discuss peace on the basis of President Wilson's Mount Vernon address—on all points save territory. On Sept. 27 the President delivered an address in New York City which put in concise form the substance of his twenty-two articles in regard to arbitrary power or military power versus the people's will. It was practically an answer to the Austro-Hungarian plea of Sept. 15, which had been immediately rejected.

Final Exchange of Notes.

Oct. 5.—Prince Max of Baden, who had succeeded Hertling, accepts President's program as basis for negotiations and urges an immediate armistice. Austria-Hungary and Turkey send similar notes. King Ferdinand had abdicated the day before.

Oct. 8.—President Wilson replies to Prince Max through the Swiss Government, asking whom Prince Max represents.

Oct. 12.—Dr. Solf, the new German Foreign Secretary, replies, alleging he speaks in the name of the people as represented by the Reichstag leaders.

Oct. 14.—President Wilson in reply states that no armistice can be arranged unless the military superiority of the Allies be protected, and he points out the present illegal practices of the German military command.

Oct. 19.—In replying to an Austro-Hungarian note received on Oct. 7, the President declares that the original proposition no longer obtains, as the United States has recognized the Czechoslovak State as a belligerent and the aspirations of the Jugoslavs for independence. Austria-Hungary should therefore address herself to these peoples, as mere "autonomy" for them is no longer a basis of peace.

Oct. 21.—Dr. Solf replies to the President's note of Oct. 14, describes the German political reforms, [see Revolutions in Germany,] and asks for an opportunity to fix the details of an armistice.

Oct. 23.—President Wilson in reply indicates the kind of armistice the Allies have to offer; but still expresses doubt as to German political reforms. He forwards the correspondence to the Allies.

Oct. 29.—Austria-Hungary's Foreign Minister asks the American Secretary of State to intervene with the President for immediate armistice.

Oct. 31.—The Interallied War Council meets at Versailles and frames the terms of armistice, which the German delegates sign Nov. 11.

ARMISTICE PERIOD

EVENTS not chronicled later will be mentioned here; with particular attention paid to the occupation by the Allies of the territory to be evacuated by the German troops. The evacuation of Belgium, Northern France, Luxemburg, and Alsace-Lorraine was to be completed by Nov. 25; that of Rhenish Prussia by Dec. 11; after which the Allies had the right during the period of the armistice to the Rhine zone with bridgeheads at Cologne, Coblenz, and Mayence. On Dec. 14 the period of armistice, which would have expired on Dec. 17 (thirty-six days after Nov. 11) was renewed till Jan. 17, 1919.

Nov. 17.—The Belgian Army, two British armies, (the Second under Plumer and the Fourth under Rawlinson,) the Third American Army under Major Gen. (late Lieut. Gen.) Dickman, and three French armies begin to occupy the evacuated territory.

Nov. 19.—Metz occupied by French troops under Marshal Pétain. King Albert enters Antwerp.

Nov. 20.—Third American Army enters Luxemburg and Lorraine.

Nov. 21.—German High Seas Fleet surrenders off Firth of Forth—nine battleships, five battle cruisers, seven light cruisers, and fifty destroyers. Surrender of all submarines begins—122 are turned over by Dec. 1.

Nov. 22.—King Albert enters Brussels.

Nov. 28.—French troops enter Strasbourg.

Nov. 29.—Names of American Peace Commissioners announced: President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, Henry White, Edward M. House, and General Tasker H. Bliss.

Dec. 4.—President Wilson and Commissioners sail for Brest, France.

Dec. 6.—British troops occupy Cologne bridgehead.

Dec. 8.—American troops reach Coblenz.

Dec. 10.—French army enters Mayence.

Dec. 13.—President Wilson lands at Brest; Dec. 14 exchanges speeches at luncheon with President Poincaré; 16th visits Premier Clemenceau at the War Ministry; 19th is visited by King Victor Emmanuel; 21st, received first honorary degree from the Sorbonne; 25th, visits American troops at Chaumont and departs for England via Calais; 26th, is welcomed in London; 27th, exchanges speeches with King George at Buckingham Palace state banquet, and with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House; 28th, makes two speeches and leaves London to visit mother's birthplace at Carlisle; 30th, in a speech at Manchester, he declares for a world league of nations or none, and on Dec. 31 he returns to Paris.

Dec. 14.—General election with woman suffrage in United Kingdom gives Lloyd George (Coalition) a majority of 235 seats in the House of Commons, (472 out of 707.)

Other Recent Events.

Dec. 18.—Senator Knox of Pennsylvania insists in Senate that League of Nations should be subordinated to consideration of peace terms. Senate votes tax on child labor.

Dec. 19.—New York Yacht Club declines Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for 1919. Marshal Joffre is received into the French Academy. U. S. Senate, 34 to 22, votes to repeal mail zone rates.

Dec. 20.—Report of Department of Justice finds no graft at Hog Island shipbuilding plant.

Dec. 21.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts criticises President's peace program in Senate. Berlin orders home Heinrich von Eckhardt, propagandist Minister to Mexico.

Dec. 23.—United States Supreme Court affirms decision of Circuit Court of Appeals in New York in case of Associated Press against International News Service—finds against stealing news.

Dec. 25.—Ten American dreadnoughts arrive off New York from war service abroad.

Dec. 26.—Twenty-seven nations with a total delegation from 100 to 120 are to sit at the Versailles Peace Congress.

Dec. 28.—Leonida Bissolati, Italian Socialist Minister of Military Aid and War Pension, resigns in protest against Italy's peace policy.

Dec. 30.—Premier Clemenceau in the French Chamber wins a vote of 380 to 134 by adhering to "balance of power" policy.

Dec. 30-31.—Secretary Daniels outlines great naval policy whose execution depends on success of League of Nations program.

CLOSING MILITARY PHASES

AT the beginning of 1918 the western front was waiting for the long-advertised German offensive. Italy was recovering from the defeat at Coporetto, in both men and material. The Macedonian front was waiting on events. Progress had been made by the British armies in Asiatic Turkey. The great problem was: Would the American forces arrive in France in spite of the U-boat campaign?

WESTERN FRONT

THE great German offensive directed by Ludendorff began on March 21. From then until July 15 he had expanded three great salients—from north to south, the Lys, Picardy, and the Marne—in five great assaults. March 28 Foch was made Commander in Chief of the allied forces. On July 18 he struck back and gave the enemy no rest till on Nov 11 Germany capitulated. By the terms of the armistice German troops were to evacuate Belgium, France, Luxemburg, and Alsace-Lorraine by Nov. 25 and Rhenish Prussia by Dec. 11. The Allies were to occupy this territory, including, if deemed necessary by them, a ten-meter neutral zone beyond the Rhine, with bridgeheads of thirty-meter radii at Cologne, Coblenz, and Mayence, with the right of also occupying the ten-meter zone there. The five phases of the Ludendorff offensive were as follows:

First Phase.

March 21.—Germans move west from a sixty-mile baseline inclosed by Vimy Ridge and the Arras salient on the north to the Oise-Aisette watershed on the south, obliterating the Cambrai salient.

March 22-25.—They penetrate beyond Croisilles, Bapaume, Péronne, Bril, and northwest of Noyon and claim the capture of 75,000 men and 600 guns. French report's place the enemy's loss at 200,000—the German maximum at Verdun, 1916-17.

March 23-25.—Demoralization of the Fifth British Army under General Gough. General Carey with a scratch division keeps it in touch with General Byng's Third Army on the north, over an eight-mile gap, and the French General Fayolle saves it on the south over a thirty-mile gap, between it and the Sixth French Army.

March 29.—French counterattacks regain eight square miles between Noyon and Lassigny. The enemy envelops Montdidier.

March 29-April 1.—Enemy consolidates his positions embracing a salient of 800 square miles with its vertex on the Somme, six miles east of Amiens. His attacks to envelop Albert successful.

April 4-7.—Germans take strategic position of Hamel on the Somme sector but are defeated by the French at Casel and by the British at Villers-Bretonneux. The enemy is also unsuccessful in his attacks between the Luce and the Avre.

April 18-24.—Germans struggle with the British for the possession of Villers-Bretonneux.

Second Phase.

April 9.—Between Ypres and Arras, forty miles apart, the Germans strike on a twelve-mile front between Givenchy and Fleurbaix.

April 10-11.—They penetrate between Armentières and Messines and develop as far as Hollebeke, four miles southeast of Ypres, enveloping the towns of Armentières and Estaires and part of Messines Ridge.

April 12-17.—Penetration reaches Locon in the south, the Nieppe Forest in the centre, and Bailleul in the north, thereby threatening the rest of the ridge—Mont Rouge and Mont Kemmel. The salient now represents 220 square miles of newly gained territory.

April 17-19.—British voluntarily retire from Passchendaele Ridge.

April 24-27.—The Germans force the French and British from Mont Kemmel.

May 12.—The French recapture Hill 44 on the north flank of Mont Kemmel, thereby completing a series of manoeuvres which henceforth places the Germans on the defensive in the Lys salient.

Third Phase.

May 27.—On a forty-mile front between Noyon and Rheims the Germans strike south with twenty-five divisions or 325,000 men and a large auxiliary force of tanks and poison gas shells, overrun the Chemin des Dames and cross the Aisne on an eighteen-mile front.

May 28.—The Allies deploy east and west—east to the Brouillet-Savigny-Thillois line protecting Rheims and west down the Oise and the Aisne.

May 29.—Germans make a sudden advance from the west of the salient, enveloping Soissons.

May 30.—Germans reach the Marne between Château-Thierry and Dormans on a six-mile front.

June 1.—Germans work up the Marne a couple of miles beyond Dormans and consolidate their positions on the west between the Oise Canal and Soissons.

June 6-12.—American marines bend back the German line north of Château-Thierry — from Grenandeles, Champillon, and Clerembant Wood east to Bussiares and Bouresches.

Fourth Phase.

June 9.—The Germans on the twenty-mile base, west of their attack begun on the 27th ult., and embracing the front between Noyon and Montdidier, advance only two and a half miles before they are counterattacked by the French near Hautebraye, between the Oise and the Aisne.

June 10.—Enemy takes villages of Mery, Belloy, and St. Maur, and débouches from Thiescourt Wood.

June 11.—With four new divisions the Germans reach Aronde, on the west; descend the Matz in the centre; envelop the Ourscamps Forest on the east. But here, having made their maximum penetration of seven and a half miles, they are held up and driven back by the French, who captured 1,000 prisoners.

June 13-14.—The French heavily attack at the centre and drive the enemy beyond Courcelles and Croix Ricard.

June 16.—The enemy attempts to cross the Matz, near its junction with the Oise, and is driven back with heavy casualties.

June 17.—The enemy turns on a heavy shower of shells over the south bank of the Marne, but does not try to cross.

Fifth Phase.

July 15.—Americans are attacked at Vaux, northwest of Château-Thierry, and southeast between Fossoy and Mezy, losing ground here, which is later recovered, and the enemy driven back across the Marne. At Bligny, southwest of Rheims, the Italians are driven east; at Prunay, east of Rheims, the French give ground.

July 16.—Germans develop their positions on the south bank of the Marne, east of Mezy and south of Dormans. The penetration at Bligny is developed south to the Marne; that at Prunay is deepened.

July 17.—From Bligny the edge of the Montagne de Paroist is reached, but the pocket of Prunay is closed.

It will be observed that the first phase concerns the great Picardy salient; the second, the Lys, and the third, fourth, and fifth, the Marne. From June 26 until the day of his counteroffensive Foch secured strategic positions on the perimeters of these salients which were developed in the following manner:

On the Marne.

July 18.—French and American detachments under General Mangin attack the right wing of the Crown Prince between Soissons and Château-Thierry on a twenty-eight-mile front with a penetration of six miles as far as the River Crise.

July 19.—Italian detachments on the east of the salient northwest of the Mountain of Rheims recover Bouilly. In these two days (July 18-19) the Allies take 17,000 prisoners.

July 23.—Save the plateau south of Soissons the entire sector northwest of Château-Thierry is recovered by the Allies. In the centre they have crossed the Marne, threatening Jaulgonne. On the east they have advanced to within two miles of the Fismes-Chatillon highway. The booty from July 18 amounts to 25,000 prisoners and over 400 guns.

July 23-25.—The enemy makes violent counterattacks, which are repulsed.

Aug. 2.—French occupy Soissons and report total number of prisoners since July 15 on the Marne and Champagne fronts to be 38,400. British detachments in the Plessier-Hulen region take the height north of Grand Rozoy and reach Cramoiselle.

Aug. 5.—Germans retreat north of the Vesle.

Aug. 28.—Americans with Mangin move in force against Fismes and enemy's bridgehead near the Vesle-Aisne junction.

Sept. 5-11.—Germans fall back from the Vesle to the Aisne.

Oct. 7.—Berry-au-Bac, ten miles north of Rheims and five southeast of Craonne—the great German supply station between Laon and Rethel.

On the Lys.

Aug. 5.—Germans withdraw from front line trenches north of La Bassée.

Aug. 7.—British General Plumer with the Second Army launches attack on the Lawe River from a five-mile base and a penetration of 1,000 yards.

Aug. 18.—Similar attack is made over a four-mile front west of Armentières, forcing the Germans back between Bailleul and Vieux Berquin.

Aug. 19.—British recover Mont Kemmel.

Aug. 30.—Enemy retreats on a twenty-mile front, evacuating Bailleul.

Sept. 2.—American detachments capture Voormezeele; British gain Neuve Eglise and command Wytschaete from the west.

In Picardy.

Aug. 6.—The British General Rawlinson, with the French Generals, Debeney and Humbert on his right, begins an advance on the plateau south of the Somme against the army of von der Marwitz.

Aug. 10.—Rawlinson has advanced nine miles Debeney crosses the Avre; Humbert, south of Montdidier, moves toward Roye, turning the flank of von Hutier on the Lassigny massif.

Aug. 20-21.—Montdidier and Lassigny massif are captured by Humbert; the number of prisoners since Aug. 8 have amounted to 40,000.

Aug. 18.—Rawlinson is within one mile of Roye; a circling movement by the French is in progress southeast of Lassigny occupying Canny-sur-Matz.

Aug. 19.—The French overrun the Lassigny massif, advance on the Roye highway, and take Le Hamel.

Aug. 20.—General Mangin advances between the Oise and the Aisne to a depth of three miles.

Aug. 21.—On Rawlinson's left General Byng with the Third British Army and the American 30th Division begin an offensive north of the Ancre and reach Beaucourt, Bucquoy, Ablainzeville, and Moyenneville. South of the Oise General Mangin advances to Cuts, Camelin, and Pontoise, outflanking Noyon.

Aug. 22.—Between the Ancre and the Somme, from north of Bray to Albert, the British penetrate two miles.

Aug. 23.—British on a thirty-mile front, from Mercatel (five miles south of Arras) to Lihons, take a large number of guns snatching from Gomiecourt, north of the Somme, to Chuignolle, south of it, and penetrate German lines two miles.

Aug. 24.—British carry Thiepval Ridge and Grandcourt, and open the whole road from Albert to Bapaume.

Aug. 25-26.—British advance in the north along the Scarpe, and in the centre take Suzanne and Cappy, near the Somme. Byng crosses the Hindenburg line between Arras and Bapaume.

Aug. 27.—Roye taken by General Debeney.

Aug. 28-29.—German retreat from the Scarpe to above the Aisne on a front of forty miles; the British take Bapaume and the French Noyon. General Mangin's centre crosses the Ailette. Americans (3d Division) with Mangin drive the Germans out of Juvigny, exposing the enemy line St. Gobain-Aisne.

Aug. 30.—The French take Mont St. Siméon, which exposes the Noyon spur and opens the way up the Oise.

Sept. 1.—Péronne taken by the British, who cross the Drocourt-Queant "switch line" the next day.

Sept. 5-6.—Americans with Mangin press the enemy back between Vieil Arcy and Villers-en-Prayères.

Sept. 12.—Great progress made by the British toward Cambrai, capturing Havrincourt, Moeuvres, and Trescault.

Sept. 16.—General Mangin thrusts against the St. Gobain Forest and the Chemin des Dames.

Sept. 18.—Rawlinson's Fourth British Army and Debeney's First French Army expose the outer centre defenses of the Hindenburg line northwest of St. Quentin.

Sept. 25.—American 30th, 38th, and 27th Divisions advance from a 14-mile front in the direction of Cambrai, crossing the Canal du Nord and ramifications of the Hindenburg line and taking 6,000 prisoners, which are increased to 10,000 on the following day.

Sept. 29.—Americans with Rawlinson on their right press forward on a 30-mile front from before St. Quentin to the Sensée Canal, taking Bellecourt and Nauroy.

Oct. 2.—Debeney's troops occupy St. Quentin.

Oct. 3.—Lens and coal fields evacuated by the Germans.

Oct. 9.—Cambrai occupied by the Allies.

Oct. 10.—British capture Le Cateau.

Oct. 12.—Mangin has reoccupied nearly the entire length of the Chemin des Dames.

Oct. 13.—Mangin takes the enemy strongholds of La Fère and Laon.

By the second week in September the Allies had practically obliterated the three salients. Then on Sept. 12 the First American Army obliterated that of St. Mihiel. This was followed by two great flanking movements, Sept. 26 in Champagne and Sept. 28 in Flanders, and then in the second week in October a general advance of the allied armies from the sea to the Meuse.

St. Mihiel and Its Sequel.

Sept. 12.—First American Army, under Major Gen. Hunter Liggett, assaults the famous St. Mihiel salient between Verdun and Metz, recovers an area of 200 square miles, releases the Verdun-Toul-Nancy railway, and captures 20,000 prisoners and over 100 guns.

Sept. 15.—Approaches to the Bassin de Briey iron region reached and the right wing of the First Army under fire from Metz forts.

Sept. 17.—Americans gain points at Ronvaux, Manheulles, Pintheville, Haumont, and north of Vandieres.

Sept. 26.—First American Army begins a great offensive covering a thirty-mile front from the Meuse west through the Argonne Forest; the French Fourth Army, under General Gouraud, from the Argonne west to the Suippe, a front of twenty miles. The Americans advance from five to six miles, taking Gercourt, Gulcy, Montfaucon, Cheppy, and Verennes; the French three or four miles, taking Servon, the Butte de Mesnil, and Navarin Farm. The Germans in two days lose 10,000 in prisoners.

Sept. 28.—Americans advancing down the Oise come in contact with the German Kriemhilde line, with its bridgehead at Brieulles. The French capture the strategic position of Sommerance.

Sept. 30.—Gouraud advances to within five miles of Vouziers. The Americans take Apremont.

Oct. 4.—Americans cross the Kriemhilde line. The French advance north of Auberive.

Oct. 5.—The French advance for three miles down the Suippe River; the Americans extend rupture of Kriemhilde line beyond Romagne.

Advance in Flanders.

Sept. 28.—With the British fleet bombarding the German coastal defenses from Nieuport to Zeebrugge, on the North Sea, the Belgian Army, with the Second British Army, under General Plumer, and the Fifth, under General Birdwood, later (Oct. 2) to be reinforced by the Sixth French under General Degoutte, attacked the front in Flanders—at first from Dixmude to the Passchendaele Ridge north of Ypres, and then south to the Lys sector—and capture 4,000 prisoners and an immense amount of supplies.

Sept. 29-30.—Dixmude and Roulers and many smaller towns fall to the Belgians; the British overrun Passchendaele Ridge.

Oct. 2.—Lille as objective of envelopment movement; Belgians go beyond Roulers taking Hooglede and Handzeeme; British capture Rolleghemcapelle and advance on La Bassée Canal threatening Lens from the northwest and reoccupying Armentières.

Oct. 3-13.—Allies consolidate their lines from the sea to beyond Lille.

From the Sea to the Meuse.

Oct. 12.—Second American Army, under Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, attacks northwest of Verdun.

Oct. 14.—Belgian, French, and British attack in Flanders from Dixmude to Wervicq. On the Aisne, twelve miles east of Laon, the French take Sissonne, on the Hunding line.

Oct. 15.—In Flanders the British take Menin. Southwest of Lille they cross Haute Deule Canal. North of the Aisne French take Olizy and Termes, near Grand Pré. First American Army takes Hill 299 and storms St. Georges.

Oct. 16.—Second British Army captures Wervicq, Comines, Halluin, and Wevelghem in Lys Valley, Flanders; on its left Belgians and French take Ingelmunster and Lechterveldo, and outflank Thourout. First American Army takes Grand Pré at vertex of Argonne Forest.

Oct. 17.—Fall of Ostend, Lille, and Douai; Ostend occupied by British naval forces under Sir Roger Keyes; Fifth British Army enters Lille; First British Army, under Horne, enters Douai. Anglo-French attack from Le Cateau to the Oise carries the line of the Selle and part of Le Cateau. First American Army wins control of the Côte de Chatillon.

Oct. 18.—Blankenberghe occupied in advance of Belgians on Bruges; French advance on Ghent; Sensée crossed north of Courtrai; Americans with British capture Wassigny and Ribeauville. American First Army captures Bantheville; the French Fourth crosses Aisne.

Oct. 19.—Zeebrugge and Bruges occupied by the Belgians; First British Army captures Denain. French penetrate the Hunding line, between the Oise and the Serre. First American Army loses and regains Bantheville.

Oct. 20.—With the Belgian coast clear of the enemy he retreats from the Dutch frontier to the south of Valenciennes; British Second Army on the road to Brussels.

Oct. 21.—Fifth British Army reaches Tournai. First British Army enters Valenciennes suburbs.

Oct. 22.—France-Belgian attack on Lys Canal toward Ghent takes 11,000 prisoners. French advance on Serre front reduces La Fère salient and captures Chalandry and Grandlup.

Oct. 23.—Third and Fourth British Armies advance four miles on twenty-mile front between the Scheldt and Le Cateau; on their left the First, between Valenciennes and Tournai, takes Bruay, Bleharies, and Espain. First American Army breaks through Freya defenses.

Oct. 24.—Third and Fourth British Armies, between the Scheldt and the Sambre, advance within a mile of the Valenciennes-Metz railway.

Oct. 25.—First British Army north of Valenciennes goes through Raismes Forest into the Condé loop of the Scheldt; the Third gains an eight-mile stretch on the Valenciennes-Avesnes railway. French attack between the Oise and the Serre, Souche, and Aisne on a twenty-five-mile front.

Oct. 26.—British take Artres and Famars, and Englefontaine, south of Valenciennes. First French Army, under Debeney, crosses the Péron and advances between Bissonne and Château-Porcien. Germans begin a retreat toward Hirson, between the Oise and Serre. First American Army employs sixteen-inch naval guns against the Mézières-Metz supply railway.

Oct. 31.—American 30th Division, with the British Third Army, on a fifteen-mile front releases several towns from Pergwyk to Winterkern.

Nov. 2.—Valenciennes occupied by British.

Nov. 3.—Belgian Army reaches Terneuzen and liberates ten miles along the Dutch frontier. First American Army shatters Mézières-Metz railway at Montmédy and Conflans.

Nov. 4.—British First, Third, and Fourth Armies with two American divisions advance six thirty-mile front, pur-

Official Figures of Casualties, Cost of War and Indemnities, and the Wealth of Germany

	Dead.	Wounded.	Missing or Prisoners.	Total Casualties.
British	706,726	2,082,142	859,145	3,049,991
French	1,071,300	.....	.....	.....
American	58,478	189,955	14,290	262,723
Italian	460,000	947,000	500,000	2,800,000
Russian	1,700,000	3,500,000	2,500,000	9,150,000
Austrian	800,000	.....	.....	4,000,000
German	1,600,000	3,683,143	772,522	6,066,769

EXPENDITURES AND REFUNDS.

	Cost of War.	Entente Indemnities.
Great Britain	$41,500,000,000	$40,000,000,000
United States	22,589,986,000	.....
France	26,800,000,000	68,000,000,000
Russia	21,500,000,000	.....
Italy	12,000,000,000	.....
Belgium, &c.	7,100,000,000	7,000,000,000
Germany	35,000,000,000	.....
Austria, &c.	21,200,000,000	.....

United States Federal Reserve Board estimates that the total direct cost of the war to Jan. 1, 1919, will be $200,000,000,000.

On Dec. 11 Premier Lloyd George declared that the bill of the Allies to Germany would amount to $120,000,000,000.

HOW GERMANY CAN PAY.

Value of cultivated land		$10,000,000,000
Mineral deposits—		
Coal	$850,000,000,000	
Iron	5,000,000,000	
Potash	100,000,000,000	
		955,000,000,000
Total		$965,000,000,000
Yearly saving on capital		$2,500,000,000

Germany's entire wealth before the war was estimated by Dr. Karl Helfferich to have been productive annually of $33,750,000,000.

In an elaborate report made by the British Ministry of Food on Nov. 25 the rise in prices of beef, bread, butter, and milk in allied, neutral, and enemy countries was shown on a basis of 100 per cent. as representing the price in all countries in July, 1914:

	July, 1917.	Oct., 1917.	July, 1918.	Oct., 1918.	Average monthly increase between July, 1914, and July, 1917.	Average monthly increase between July, 1917, and Oct., 1918.
United Kingdom	185	179	179	195	2.36	0.67
France	170	160	203	220	1.94	3.33
Italy	149	154	256	264	1.36	7.67
United States	140	148	153	161	1.11	1.40
Sweden	160	178	268	305	1.66	9.67
Switzerland	180	186	213	215	2.22	2.33
Germany	181	201	249	228	2.26	3.13
Austria	318	367	502	622	6.06	20.27

Sept. 30.—Gouraud advances to within five miles of Vouziers. The Americans take Apremont.

Oct. 4.—Americans cross the Kriemhilde line. The French advance north of Auberive.

Oct. 5.—The French advance for three miles down the Suippe River; the Americans extend rupture of Kriemhilde line beyond Romagne.

Nov. 6.—First American Army captures heights of the Woevre and Sedan.

Nov. 7.—Germans begin a seventy-five-mile front retreat from the Scheldt to the Aisne, and Debeney with the First French reaches the railway between La Capelle and Hirson and on the Thon as far as Leuze.

Nov. 9.—French pass through Hirson and invest Mézières. Maubeuge taken by Rawlinson's Fourth British Army.

ITALY'S GREAT VICTORY.

AFTER Caporetto and down to the time of the Austrian abortive offensive in June, the Italians, repeating Foch's strategy in the west, secured strong potential positions on the battlefront, causing the enemy 12,000 casualties.

June 15-16.—The Austrian offensive counterattacks on the Asiago Plateau and Monte Grappa in the north, crosses the Piave to Il Montello, Zenson, and the Old Piave from Capo Sile south.

June 19.—French counterattacks on the Asiago Plateau render Bertigo and Pennas; Italian counterattacks, Castalunga. Italian pressure begins to tell on Il Montello, at Zenson and south over the Capo Sile sector, aided by the augmenting river floods and naval floats.

June 22-23.—The Italians develop a counteroffensive from Il Montello to the sea which renders 5,000 prisoners in three days.

June 25-26.—The Austrians are forced back across the Piave from Il Montello and the Zenson sector.

June 29.—Monte di Valbella and Sasso Rosso (Asiago) taken by the Italians; also 833 prisoners.

June 30.—Col del Rosso and Col di Chelo (Echele) are taken by Italians.

July 1-4.—Raids in Monte Grappa region render the Italians 569 prisoners.

July 6.—Last of the Austrians are driven across the Piave from the delta which they have occupied since November, with a total loss since June 15 of between 250,000 and 270,000 men, of whom over 20,000 are prisoners; the Austrians had on June 20 claimed 35,000 prisoners.

July 17.—British detachment inflicts heavy losses on Austrian garrison southeast of town of Asiago.

July 20.—Italians reoccupy Corno di Cabento and Monte Stabiel, north of the Adamello glacier, on the western frontier of Trentino, below the Tonale Pass.

July 22.—Austrians start heavy bombardment in the Tonale region, in the Brento Valley, and on the lower Piave.

Oct. 19.—Foch orders the Italian Chief of General Staff, General Diaz, to attack the Austro-Hungarian armies.

Oct. 24.—In the Monte Grappa region the Italians take Monte Solarolo and the French Sisemol; on the Piave, British and Italians, composing the Tenth Army, under Lord Cavan, gain a footing on the Island of Grave di Papadopoli, and the next day cross the river.

Oct. 27.—Austria-Hungary asks for peace. Lord Cavan's army reaches points three miles east of the Piave and the Italians cross the Montello region.

Oct. 29.—The Italian armies are advancing on a thirty-mile front; Tenth Army forces passage of the Monticano, north of Oderzo; Twelfth carries Vaidobbiadene and Monte Cosen, three miles to the north; Eighth captures Conegliano and Vittorio; Third, with the 332d American Regiment, crosses the Lower Piave at San Dona di Piave and Zenson. Prisoners to date 33,000.

Nov. 1.—Eighth Army goes beyond Vittorio; the Tenth crosses the Conegliano-Oderzo highway. The Twelfth, Eighth, Tenth, and Third Armies reach the Livenza. The Tyrol-Belluno line is cut. Prisoners number 50,000.

Nov. 3.—Roverete and Trent, in the Trentino, are occupied by the Italians; Udine, on the plains of Veneto; Trieste and Pola, on the Adriatic. Prisoners number 100,000 and guns taken 2,200, and the Austro-Hungarian armies are threatened with fatal envelopment, when—

Nov. 4.—Austria-Hungary capitulates to General Diaz, accepting his terms of armistice.

END OF WAR IN BALKANS

THE Italian Army, with French detachments on its right, which was in Albania, occupying the left of the Macedonian line from Monastir west to Aviona, on the Adriatic, began an offensive on July 6 to gain the lower and middle Volyusa, the French operating down the Devoli. By July 24 it had occupied Berat and the crest of Mali Silones and was threatening Elbasan, while the French had occupied the heights of the Devoli above its junction with the Holta. These operations were premature and were not then supported in Macedonia. A series of Austrian counterattacks in August drove the Italians back to the Volyusa, then—

Sept. 14.—General Franchet d'Esperey, in command of the allied French, British, Serbian, Montenegrin, Italian and Greek troops on the Macedonian front, began an offensive, launching his attack between the River Vardar and Lake Doiran.

Sept. 18.—In four days Bulgars and Germans have been forced back ten miles on a twenty-mile front and have lost in prisoners 4,000 men and fifty guns.

Sept. 20.—Front of attack increased to 100 miles, with an average daily of 5,000 prisoners. A penetration of forty miles north has been made up the Vardar toward Uskub and toward the Bulgar town of Strumnitza.

Sept. 22-26.—Serbians and French cross the Vardar in the direction of Krivolak; French cavalry occupy Philep. Ishtib and Veles barriers captured by Serbians. British open the road to Strumnitza, which they enter on the 26th. Italian, French, and Greeks invest Kichevo.

Sept. 26.—Bulgaria asks for suspension of hostilities, which is rejected, but results in her capitulation on Sept. 30, amounting to unconditional surrender.

Oct. 1.—As the war on this front against Austria-Hungary still continues, an Italo-American naval expedition despoys the enemy naval base of Durasso, Albania, while the town itself is occupied by Italian troops on the 13th. Italians take Berat. Serbians cut the Orient Railway at Nish, thereby destroying land communications between Berlin and Constantinople.

Oct. 14.—Italian troops in Albania enter Elbasan and invest Tirana.

Oct. 17.—French column reaches Ipek in Montenegro, sixty-five miles east of Cettinje. Serbians reach Krushevatz up the Morava, where there are rail and highway communications with Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

Oct. 27.—Italians capture Alessio in Albania.

Nov. 4.—The capitulation of Austria-Hungary today closes the war on this front save against the retreating German detachments, which are pursued across the Danube until Nov. 11, when Germany capitulated and accepted the Foch armistice.

ASIATIC TURKEY

THE Spring campaign opened earlier in Palestine than it did in the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, but continued later in the latter region. Here in the Autumn it was a fortnight behind the renewal of operations in Palestine. In Palestine General Allenby was in command of the Anglo-Egyptian Army shortly to be reinforced by some French detachments. In Mesopotania the Anglo-Indian Army was led by Lieut. Gen. Marshall, who had succeeded to the command on the death of General Sir Stanley Maude Nov. 18, 1917.

Feb. 19.—Anglo-Egyptian force on a two-mile front reached a point fifteen miles east of Jerusalem.

Feb. 21-28.—Jericho captured by Anglo-Egyptian force and the Turks retire across the Jordan.

March 10.—Anglo-Indian force occupies Hit and the Turks fall back twenty-two miles, occupying Kahn-Baghdadi on the Euphrates.

March 13.—Anglo-Egyptian force captures several villages between Jerusalem and the sea.

March 26.—Anglo-Indian forces carry main positions at Kahn-Baghdadi.

May 1.—Anglo-Egyptian force takes Es Salt and thirty-three German and 317 Turkish prisoners, twenty miles north of Jerusalem.

May 7.—Anglo-Indian force eighty miles south of Mosul.

June 14.—Tabriz, in Persia, 200 miles northeast of Mosul, captured by the Turks.

Sept. 19.—General Allenby in command of the Anglo-Egyptian Army and French detachments attacks Turkish positions on sixteen-mile front from Rafat to the sea. In three days he encircles the Seventh and Eighth Turkish Armies under the German General Liman von Sanders and captures 80,000 prisoners and 500 guns. On his right the Arab Army under Hussien I., King of Hedjaz, does the same to the Fourth Turkish Army.

Oct. 1.—Damascus occupied by British cavalry.

Oct. 3.—General Marshall, with the Anglo-Indian Army in Mesopotamia, advances up the Tigris against Mosul.

Oct. 6.—Zahlek and Rayak, 30 miles northwest of Damascus, occupied by Allenby.

Oct. 7.—Allenby occupies Sidon and the French Beirut.

Oct. 13.—Tripolis on the Syrian Coast occupied by Allenby.

Oct. 15.—Allenby's cavalry occupies Homs, within 100 miles of Aleppo.

Oct. 25.—Marshall's forces enter Kirkuk and force the passage of the Sesser Zab, a branch of the Tigris.

Oct. 26.—Aleppo falls.

Oct. 28.—Marshall takes Kalat Shergat on the Tigris.

Oct. 30.—Surrender of Turkish Army on the Tigris—7,000 prisoners.

Oct. 30.—Turkey capitulates: Opens passage between Black and Aegean Seas to Allies, with their occupation of forts and immediate repatriation of all allied prisoners of war.

U-BOATS AND OTHER NAVAL MATTERS

THE German Government ended the U-boat campaign on Oct. 25. Although to the end there was no vital falling off in the sinkings of merchantmen, it had failed to prevent the American Army from reaching Europe, and shipbuilding in America and England was rapidly equaling the losses when the end came.

In the last quarter, ended Sept. 30, 637 more merchant ships were building in the United States than in the United Kingdom. In England there were 382 ships under construction, with a gross tonnage of 1,746,933.

Of the total of war losses sustained by the U-boat and replacements the United States and Japan alone

STATISTICS OF THE YEAR IN THE WORLD'S ACTIVITIES

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

chant ships: Loss to allied and neutral nations, 15,053,786 gross tons; new constructions, 10,940,527 tons; enemy ships captured, 2,392,675 tons.

Naval Items.

Jan. 20.—British naval forces in the Aegean engage the Turkish battle cruiser Sultan Selim and the light cruiser Midullu, formerly the German Goeben and Breslau, 23,000 and 4,550 tons respectively, beach the former and sink the latter.

March 14.—Concrete ship, (7,900 tons,) first of its kind, launched on Pacific Coast.

April 10.—Secretary Daniels announces that 1,275 vessels of 1,058,116 tons have been added to the navy since the country entered the war.

April 11.—American Government augments its control of coastwise ships to 111 of nearly 400,000 tons.

April 22-23.—British naval force seals Zeebrugge harbor by sinking concrete-laden ships.

May 9-10.—Partly successful attempt to seal Ostend harbor by British naval force.

May 15.—Italian naval raid on Pola harbor sinks a dreadnought of the Austrian Viribus Unitis class (20,000 tons.)

May 15.—Steel steamer Tuckahoe (5,500 tons) built in 37 days at Camden, N. J.—a world record.

May 30.—First ship with interchangeable parts, assembled and launched at Newark Bay, N. J.

June 10.—Captain Rizzo, who achieved the exploit at Trieste in December, sinks a second dreadnought of the Viribus Unitis class and cripples a third off Dalmatia.

June 12.—Observations show that twenty-one destroyers and several U-boats are imprisoned by action of April 22-23 at Zeebrugge.

July 4.—Ships with a total of 475,000 tons take to water in United States.

July 12.—Japanese battleship Kawachi (21,420 tons) blows up in Tokoyama Bay with a loss of 500.

Aug. 4.—World record established by Tuckahoe on May 15 broken when the Invincible, (12,000 tons,) constructed in 24 days, is launched at Alameda, Cal.

Oct. 2.—Italian ships assisted by British and American light units destroy Austrian shipping at Albanian port of Durazzo.

Oct. 6.—Collision of British transport Otranto with passenger steamer off Scotland causes death of 57 American soldiers and 243 members of crew.

Oct. 8.—French squadron enters harbor of Beirut, chief port of Syria.

Nov. 1.—Italian naval tank enters Austrian port of Pola and torpedoes the superdreadnought Viribus Unitis, (20,800 tons,) the fourth and last of her class to be sunk.

Nov. 6.—British Admiralty announces that world's output of new ships in three months has exceeded sinkings by nearly 500,000 gross tons.

Nov. 13.—Under the terms of Turkey's capitulation the allied fleet arrives off Constantinople.

Nov. 21.—According to Germany's capitulation of Nov. 11, principal units of her High Seas Fleet are turned over to the Allies off the Firth of Forth.

Nov. 25.—Secretary of Navy announces retention of two-year construction program, but reduction of naval estimates for appropriations from $2,044,000,000 to $1,464,000,000.

Sequel to the War—Three Revolutions.

THE Russian Revolution, with its Bolshevist excesses and dominance, revealed its German influences early in the year. But the movements for popular government in Germany and Austria-Hungary did not attract much attention until the continued defeat of the Central Powers in the field began to have its effect behind their lines, much influenced by the repeated messages of President Wilson and the fact that their nationals were fighting with the Allies.

The first obvious signs of a change in Germany were the steps taken by the German Government to secure a hearing from President Wilson—the promulgation of amendments to the Imperial Constitution on Oct. 28, and the establishment of universal suffrage in Prussia.

In Austria-Hungary there had been several efforts to secure a separate peace, and after President Wilson's speech of Jan. 8 containing his "Fourteen Articles," successive Ministers of State had expressed their adhesion to them in the abstract. On July 19 Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary, suggested that the belligerents communicate their peace terms to a neutral congress. Finally, Austria-Hungary's capitulation on Nov. 24 caused the potential revolutionary forces of the empire—principally ethnical—to find expression.

The efforts to suppress the Bolsheviki in Russia during the first three-quarters of 1918 consisted chiefly of the operations of the Czechoslovak Army in Siberia along the Trans-Siberian Railway, their efforts on the Volga and the Kazanka, and the landing of some British and American marines on the Murman coast at Kem, July 15.

Revolutions in Germany.

Oct. 2.—Prince Max of Baden becomes German Imperial Chancellor, succeeding Count von Hertling.

Oct. 5.—Dr. Solf, formerly Colonial Secretary, succeeds Admiral Hintze as Foreign Secretary.

Oct. 15.—General Ludendorff, Quartermaster General, is called to headquarters, and advises the Kaiser's personal representatives to tell the German people the true situation—that the army is in retreat and threatened with annihilation. He advises an immediate demand to be made by the political heads for an armistice.

Oct. 26.—Ludendorff resigns, and is succeeded by Goetner, the traffic expert.

Nov. 3-5.—Mutiny in German fleet at Kiel and other naval bases on alleged order to proceed to sea and engage the enemy. Men organize Soldiers and Workers' Councils.

Nov. 7.—King Ludwig is deposed and a republic is proclaimed in Bavaria.

Nov. 9-14.—Bavaria's move is followed by Brunswick, Württemberg, Saxony, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, Reuss, Saxe-Weimar, Lippe, Waldeck, Anhalt, and Baden:

Nov. 9.—Kaiser offers regency to Prince Max, and appoints Friedrich Ebert, Majority Socialist leader, Chancellor; he also suggests the calling of the National Assembly and a law of universal suffrage, and departs for Holland. Soldiers and Workers' Council orders a general strike in Berlin. Here Ebert ignores regency and forms Cabinet principally of Majority Socialists.

Nov. 10.—Ebert reconstructs his Cabinet, admitting Independent or Minority Socialists to it under the influence of Dr. Liebknecht.

Nov. 24.—Ebert half surrenders to the Extremists under Dr. Liebknecht and then stops negotiations, reasserting his right to call a National Assembly.

Nov. 28.—Document of abdication is published bearing the signature of "Wilhelm, R. I."

Dec. 6.—Ebert's administration attempts to arrest the extremist leaders and bloodshed follows.

Dec. 16.—Delegates from Soldiers and Workers' Councils meet from all over Germany at Berlin, and for the time the radicals led by Dr. Liebknecht seem to be without power.

Dec. 17.—Congress of Soldiers and Workers' Councils seems to rebuke the radical attacks upon the Ebert Government and declines to bar the bourgeoisie from political recognition.

Dec. 19.—The Congress, by a vote of 400 to 70, declares for a National Assembly to meet Jan. 19.

Dec. 22.—Early voting for the National Assembly apparently shows, outside the great industrial communities, a defeat of the extremists, the so-called German Bolsheviki.

Dec. 23.—Radical sailor groups called to Berlin by Dr. Liebknecht, who had been guarding the Government buildings, resent by force their substitution by troops and are besieged in the palace and royal stables.

Dec. 28.—Conflicting reports as to which policy will prevail—the Ebert Government or Dr. Liebknecht and his anarchists.

Dec. 29.—In Posen a riot is created by German officers firing on the American flag.

Dec. 30.—Ebert, Scheidemann, and Landsberg strengthen Cabinet with moderate elements.

Breakup of Austria-Hungary.

April 9-11.—The pact of Rome allying the Jugoslavs with Italy and proclaiming the independence of the subject races of Austria formed at Rome with official sanction.

June 16.—By this date Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States had expressed official sanction for the ambitions of the Poles, Czechs, and Jugo or Southern Slavs.

June 16-20.—Numerous Slavic mutinies in the Austro-Hungarian Army are put down by the killing of hundreds of rebels.

June 20.—President Wilson approves action by Congress to permit Jugoslavs, Czechs, Slovaks, Slovenes, and Poles in the United States to form autonomous or semi-autonomous army units in the American Army.

June 20.—Czechoslovak Army recruited in France receives colors and official recognition from President Poincaré.

Aug. 13.—British Government formally recognizes Czechoslocaks (Bohemia) as a nation, and its forces in France, Italy, and Russia as an allied army.

Sept. 3.—United States recognizes Czechoslovak nation, with Government national in National Council at Washington.

Sept. 25.—Italian Government recognizes the belligerency of the Jugoslavs in revolting against Austria and their aspirations for independence.

Oct. 16.—British Government recognizes Polish Army as the product of a belligerent State and as an associated force.

Oct. 18.—Emperor Charles declares for a confederacy of Austro-Hungarian States and peoples. The Czechoslovak National Council at Washington declares its independence of Austria-Hungary. The Czechs assume control in Prague, Bohemia.

Oct. 26.—Professor Lammasch accepts Premiership of Austria-Hungary on condition that he may make a separate peace.

Nov. 1.—Armed and civilian demonstrations against the Hapsburgs in Vienna and Budapest.

Nov. 2.—Czechoslovak leaders in Switzerland choose a President, Thomas G. Masaryk. Jugoslav leaders at Agram do the same and appoint Josef Pogaonik.

Nov. 4.—United States formally recognizes the Polish army as a co-belligerent and the Polish National Committee at Washington as its directing authority.

Nov. 10.—Polish Republic formed under Presidency of Deputy Daszynski at Cracow, claiming all Galicia.

Nov. 12.—Emperor Charles abdicates.

Nov. 16.—Czechoslovak National Assembly proclaims republic and ratifies selection of Masaryk as first President.

Nov. 17.—Hungarian Republic is proclaimed at Budapest.

Dec. 15.—Warsaw Poles, under Gen. Joseph Pilsudski, appeal for recognition to Allies.

Dec. 17.—Poles attempt to mobolize an army of 1,500,000, and expel Count Kessler, the German Minister, from Warsaw.

Dec. 19.—Poles land 50,000 troops at Danzig, the fortified Baltic port of West Prussia, thereby cutting off East Prussia from the rest of Germany.

WAR IN THE AIR

WHEN hostilities ended General Pershing had 10,472 airplanes in France; American aviators had brought down 845 enemy planes and had lost 271; 109 flying men had been killed out of a total active force of 24,512.

The systematic bombing of military objectives in Germany by the British Royal Air Force squadrons began in October, 1917, although the units specially employed upon this work were not known as the R. A. F. Independent Force until General Sir Hugh Trenchard was appointed to take command on June 6, 1918. The period covered by the raids, down to the conclusion of the armistice, is, therefore, almost exactly thirteen months. The objectives were:

Large German towns	374
Aerodromes established for defence of Rhine	309
Other military objectives in Alsace-Lorraine and Germany	126
Total	799

The following table gives the names of the towns bombed with a total of 660 tons of explosive and the number of the raids upon them:

	Raids.		Raids.
Metz Sablon	91	Hagendange	6
Thionville	42	Dillingen	5
Mannheim	20	Metz	5
Burbach	17	Kreutzwald	4
Saarbrucken	17	Landau	4
Treves	17	Pirmasens	4
Offenburg	12	Stuttgart	4
Karlsruhe	12	Zweibrucken	4
Kaiserslautern	10	Cologne	3
Karthaus	9	Mainz	3
Coblenz	8	Bombach	3
Sarrebourg	7	Volklingen	3
Ehrange	5	Waldgassen	3
Frankfort	6		

June 30.—Certified report published in Milan that recent French air raid over Friedrichshafen had totally destroyed the Zeppelin works there.

July 15.—Air raids against allied and American hospitals are accounted for by the orders received by German aviators: "Bomb as near the hospitals as possible."

Aug. 9.—Gabriele d'Annunzio leads a squadron of airplanes on a 650-mile air trip over Vienna, dropping manifestoes on Austrian capital.

Aug. 16.—Official announcement of raid behind German lines of eighteen American-built planes with Liberty motors—the first of its kind.

Aug. 22.—United States Senate Committee investigation finds that production of airplanes was subordinated to experimentation with Liberty motor, causing a delay in production.

Sept. 10.—Edward V. Gardner, United States postal aviator makes first trip from Chicago to New York without descending.

Nov. 4.—Germany declares that her airplanes have observed the rules of war in regard to unfortified places since Oct. 1.

Nov. 27.—American naval airplane with 50 passengers makes trial trip off Long Island.

Dec. 12.—Major Gen. W. G. H. Salmond, accompanied by Captain Ross Smith, arrived at Karachi in a Handley-Page airplane to confer with the Government of India regarding the organization and establishment of aerial routes and services to India, having traveled 2,548 miles from Cairo. It was first flown from England to Egypt.

Dec. 14.—Six members of the British Royal Flying Force in a Handley-Page built to bomb Berlin leave Ipswich for the same destination.

Dec. 20.—Field Marshal Mackensen and 120,000 German troops from Rumania and the Black Sea littoral interned in Hungary. Czechs draw a dead-line separating them from German Bohemia. National Assembly of German Austria calls for investigation to fix responsibility for the war.

Dec. 21.—Jugoslav Council at Agram forms new Cabinet, which dispenses with predominance of Serbia.

Dec. 23.—Hindenburg masses army in Posen to prevent Polish troops at Dansig from forming communication with Warsaw Government.

Dec. 25.—Italian deputies of former Austrian terrain now occupied by Italian troops declare for union with Italy. Jugoslav National Council sets forth its claims to the Adriatic littoral—Gorizia and Gradesca, Istria, Croatia and Dalmatia and the islands off these coasts.

Dec. 27.—Polish Government at Warsaw demands German trains to carry troops to eastern frontier threatened at Vilna by Russian Bolsheviki.

Russia and Intervention.

Jan. 5.—German Government announces that Germany cannot withdraw her troops from those parts of Russia which have declared their independence.

Jan. 10.—The Cossacks with Kaledine at their head proclaim the Republic of the Don.

Jan. 19.—The Constituent Assembly having been assembled one day is dissolved by the Lenine Government packing the new hall and ousting forces.

Jan. 22.—Ukrainians and the Red Guard of the Ukraine clash in Volhynia.

Feb. 8.—Lenine's administration by Soviets announces numerous "reforms"; separation of Church and State, establishment of civil marriage as alone legal, and abolition of private property beyond a certain amount.

Feb. 8.—Ukrainian delegates at Brest-Litovsk sign separate peace with Central Powers' representatives.

Feb. 11.—Bolshevist Government, without signing peace treaty, declares the war at an end and orders demobilization of Russian Army.

Feb. 15.—Germany resumes military operations against Russia.

Feb. 19.—Lenine and Trotzky, respectively Premier and Foreign Minister of Bolshevist Government, after denouncing the new German invasion, declare they are ready to sign peace terms.

Feb. 24.—Bolshevist Government accepts Germany's peace terms, thereby surrendering one-fourth the area of European Russia.

Feb. 27.—Japan sounds Allies' Chancelleries with the idea of protecting their war material at Vladivostok and along the Trans-Siberian Railway.

March 3.—Bolshevist delegates at Brest-Litovsk finally sign treaty of peace which calls for, among many other indemnities, the evacuation of the Ukraine, the Baltic provinces of Esthonia and Livonia, of Finland, the Aland Islands, and of Transcaucasian districts of Erivan, Kars, and Batum, the last three going to the Turks.

March 9.—Seat of Bolshevist Government transferred from Petrograd to Moscow.

March 14.—By a packed meeting the All-Russia Congress of Soviets convened at Moscow ratify peace treaty by a vote of 453 to 80.

March 18.—Allies, through representatives in London, denounce the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and refuse to acknowledge its terms.

April 13.—German troops numbering 40,000 invade Finland for the purpose of supporting the new Government against the Bolsheviki—the White Guard against the Red.

June 5.—Exclusive of German troops in Finland, it is the Russian estimate that there have remained 300,000 in Russia.

June 19.—Great revolt begun in Kiev against German régime, with peasant risings in outlying districts where German attempt to regulate agriculture has been unsuccessful.

June 20.—Trotzky and the Bolshevist War Commission call Bolsheviki to arms against Germans, English, and Japanese.

July 8.—Following assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador at Moscow, on July 6, a counter-revolution is raised there against the Soviet Government controlled by Bolsheviki. It was finally suppressed, with many casualties.

Aug. 2.—Allied expedition lands at Archangel and goes inland.

Aug. 3.—United States announces its plan to aid the apparently responsible Government in Siberia with a small body of troops and a large amount of material in co-operation with Japan, France, and England.

Aug. 15.—American troops from Philippines land at Vladivostok. British force, marching 700 miles from Mesopotamia, reaches Baku, in Caspian region.

Aug. 16.—British force penetrates Turkestan, South Asiatic Russia.

Aug. 24.—Allied forces on Usuri River front, Siberia, operate against the Bolshevist Red Guard.

Aug. 25.—Esthonia, Northern Russia, declares its independence from both the Germans and the Bolsheviki.

Aug. 27.—Envoys of Lenine-Trotzky Bolshevist Government sign three supplementary treaties at Berlin.

Aug. 27.—Gen. Horvath fails in a coup d'état for supreme power at Vladivostok.

Aug. 30.—Attempt by a woman to assassinate Lenine at Moscow.

Aug. 31.—Bolshevist troops sack British embassy at Petrograd and kill Captain Cromie, the military Attaché.

Sept. 5.—Trotzky is elected President of Supreme War Council of Russia by the Soviets.

Sept. 6.—Japanese troops occupy German-Bolshevist base of Kharbarovsk, on the Usuri branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Sept. 9.—Announcement of the execution of 546 counter-revolutionists in reprisal for attacks on Bolshevist leaders.

Sept. 14.—Committee on Public Information (Washington) publishes a series of documents disclosing conspiracy of Bolshevist leaders with the German Government.

Nov. 15.—Livonia and Courland join Esthonia in forming Baltic State.

Dec. 16.—British squadron bombards Bolshevist positions on southern coast of Finland.

Dec. 18.—Ukrainians seize town of Odessa while allied fleet holds harbor.

Dec. 20.—German picked troops are sent to check advance of Bolshevist forces advancing from the Dvina and threatening to fraternize with the troops recalled to Germany.

Dec. 21.—General Semenoff ready to recognize the Kolchak Government at Omsk.

Dec. 24.—Representatives of the allied command in Paris decide against sending a large force to aid Russia if the Russian people continue to refrain from helping themselves. This policy is remonstrated against by Russian moderates abroad. Prince Lvoff and others say that an Entente force of 150,000 would save Russia.

Dec. 25.—United States Government taking extraordinary measures to secure release of American Consul Tredwell, arrested on Dec. 20 by the Bolsheviki at Tashkent, Russian Turkestan.

Dec. 27.—British warships capture two Bolshevist destroyers in the Eastern Baltic.

Dec. 30.—American troops, with base at Archangel, aided by Allies on the Onega River, take Kadish in direction of Vologda.

Dec. 31.—French and Rumanian troops advancing through Bessarabia toward Kiev.

How the United States Starts the New Year In Trade, Finance, and Inducements to Save

FROM deductions made on the value of trade for the first eleven months of 1918 and December, 1917, unless there was a measurable falling off last month, the total value of imports for the year was $3,100,000,000 and of exports $6,100,000,000, showing a three-billion trade balance. The trade balance on June 30 was exactly $2,982,224,238.

The latest estimate of the Department of Agriculture is that the crops of last year are worth to the farmers $13,272,412,000.

On Dec. 26 the War Trade Board announced the removal of several items from the restricted list, including agricultural implements and certain manufactured articles, and chemicals and minerals used in the arts.

Secretary of the Treasury Glass, who had been appointed to office on Dec. 5, on Dec. 19 issued a statement to the American people calling for co-operation on the part of the public in meeting the financial requirements of the Government. He said that in the eighteen months of the war the people had subscribed for $18,000,000,000 of Liberty bonds and War Savings certificates. In anticipation of the loans and taxes, he added, up to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, there had been a purchase of $12,500,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, all of which had been retired or provided for out of taxes or bond issues at the time the armistice was signed. He stated that the Treasury would continue the sale of War Savings stamps and certificates in the most energetic manner possible—a monumental tribute to national thrift.

The American Army—Preparation, Mobilization and Demobilization.

ON Nov. 20 General Pershing, Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, sent Secretary of War Baker a complete report on the force, covering the period from its organization, May 26, 1917, until the signing of the armistice, Nov. 11, 1918. This report was made public on Dec. 5. It covers every department of military administration and operation in the field. The following passage sums up the strength and losses and its gains in prisoners:

> There are in Europe altogether, including a regiment and some sanitary units with the Italian Army and the organizations at Murmansk, also including those en route from the States, approximately 2,053,347 men, less our losses. Of this total there are in France 1,338,169 combatant troops. Forty divisions have arrived, of which the infantry personnel often have been used as replacements, leaving thirty divisions now in France organized into three armies of three corps each.
>
> The losses of the Americans up to Nov. 18 are: Killed and died of wounds, 36,145; died of disease, 14,511; deaths unclassified, 2,204; wounded, 179,625; prisoners, 2,163; missing, 1,160. We have captured about 44,000 prisoners and 1,400 guns, howitzers, and trench mortars.

The principal military operations of the three armies which had been formed from the force at the time of the armistice are chronicled elsewhere. The chief events of its preparation during 1918 are as follows:

Jan. 3.—Official report of first draft: Registrations, 9,586,508; examined, 3,082,949; certified for service, 1,057,-363 called to the colors, 687,000.

March 10.—Washington reports American troops on four sectors: northwest of Toul; in Champagne; in Alsace, near Luneville; on the Chemin-des-Dames, in Aisne.

April 5.—Officially announced that the American Army at the end of the first year of the war totals more than 1,500,000 men and 127,700 officers.

May 3.—Secretary Baker, before the House Committee on Military Affairs, asks for authority to incorporate drafted men into the army without limit so that there may be an army of 3,000,000 by July, 1919; for this an appropriation of $15,-000,000,000 is needed.

May 20.—Aircraft service taken from Signal Corps; its operation will henceforth be under a Director of Military Aeronautics and its construction under a Director of Aircraft Production.

June 5.—Draft registration increased by 745,000 men who have reached the age of twenty-one within a year.

June 15.—According to General March, Chief of Staff, U. S. A., there are more than 800,000 American troops in France.

June 21.—Official statement that American forces are holding thirty-nine miles of French front, divided into six unequal sectors.

July 1.—Secretary Baker issues a statement showing the monthly embarkations so far in the war and shows that there have been dispatched an aggregate body of 1,019,115 men, including 14,944 marines.

July 3.—Official statement shows that the army has passed the two million mark with 160,400 officers, that combat airplanes are being turned out at the rate of eighty a week, and that 2,700 Browning guns were delivered in May.

July 6.—General March, Chief of Staff, reports that General Pershing has now 251,000 troops in fighting.

July 12.—General March reports that Pershing has 1,100,000 men, of whom 700,000 are in fighting.

July 23.—Officially announced that up to July 13 more than 2,275,000 small arms and 82,540 machine guns had been delivered to the army since April 6, 1917.

Aug. 11.—President Wilson signs Man Power bill providing for military registration of all men over 18 years of age and under 46, and designates Sept. 12 as registration day.

Sept. 12.—Thirteen million men between ages of 18 and 21 and 31 and 45 register. (Exact number made officially known on Oct. 15 was 12,966,594.)

Nov. 18.—Demobilization of American Army begins at home and abroad.

Dec. 1.—British transport Mauretania arrives at New York with first troops.

Dec. —American output of guns on program calling for 2,000 per month had reached 500 a month on Nov. 11.

Dec. 20.—Diversion of shipping to aid American exports will bring back from 100,000 to 150,000 men per month. There will also be used 14 battleships and 10 cruisers as transports.

Dec. 21.—Director General McAdoo makes public a statement that American railroads transported 6,496,150 troops from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

Dec. 29.—At home camps, where there were mobilized on Nov. 11 1,700,000 men, the demobilization since Nov. 18 has averaged 15,000 a day.

FOOD AND MONEY

NO war in the history of the world has revealed such a recognition on the part of belligerents as the necessity for organizing huge departments for the conservation of food and other material behind the lines, the placing of certain industries under Government control, and the abolition, or diversion, of those not directly concerned in maintaining life or comfort. From the beginning Germany had an elaborate system of conservation of material; still it was constantly improved. The Allies were obliged to create a new system, and when the United States entered the war she profited from the experience of all. In the light of the breakdown of enemy countries it is interesting to note the preceding events.

The war expenses of the principal belligerents will be found elsewhere, that of the United States is reached by subtracting a normal peace estimate of two billions from the war period expenditures published by the United States Treasury on Dec. 31:

April 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917	$1,229,181,000
July 1, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1917	5,100,805,000
Jan. 1, 1918, to June 30, 1918	7,492,000,000
July 1 1918, to Dec. 31, 1918	10,669,000,000
Total for 21 months	$24,589,986,000

The Allies.

Jan. 16.—United States Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield closes down certain industries for five days and nine consecutive Mondays in order to save fuel and relieve traffic.

Jan. 22.—United States Department of Agriculture shows an increase for 1917 of $6,000,000,000 in farm products over the previous year—70 per cent. in crops and 30 per cent. dairy. The total is nearly $20,000,000,000.

Jan. 28.—President Wilson regulates by proclamation wheatless and meatless days.

Feb. 3.—American Red Cross War Council reports appropriations of $77,643,-000, of which $44,697,000 went to relief abroad.

Feb. 17.—Amounts of Government insurance averaging $8,205 have been issued to 1,082,000 American troops.

March 7.—By a vote of credit for $3,-000,000,000 in the British House of Commons the total reached since the war began is $24,210,000,000 for Great Britain. Chancellor of the Exchequer states that loans to Allies amount to $6,320,000,000, only a small portion of which is "recoverable."

March 21.—President Wilson signs bill bringing American railways under Government control and operation for twenty-one months after the end of the war.

March 25.—Terms of the American Third Liberty Loan announced; $3,000,000,-000 at 4¼ per cent., maturing in ten years.

March 28.—United States completes arrangements with Japan for 100,000 tons of shipping, including purchase of twelve steamers, in return for equivalent amount of steel for shipbuilding.

April 2.—Financial credits extended by the United States to Allies since the country joined them in war amount to $5,180,600,000.

April 14.—Officially announced that Great Britain has added to her woman power at work since July, 1914, 1,426,000 individuals.

April 22.—Chancellor of the British Exchequer estimates expenditures for coming fiscal year at $14,880,000,000.

May 4.—American Third Liberty Loan produces 17,000,000 subscribers with $4,170,000,000 subscribed.

May 8.—Washington crop report indicates that Winter wheat will have a harvest of 572,000,000 bushels, which is an excess of 154,400,000 over the Summer of 1917.

May 19.—Director General of the United States Railway Service, Secretary McAdoo, authorizes expenditures of $938,000,000 for improvements and equipment for 1918-19.

May 27.—American Red Cross Fund gets $106,500,000 in subscription campaign.

June 18.—British House of Commons votes a credit of $2,500,000,000, which brings war expenses up to $36,710,000,000, including those of August, 1918.

June 27.—Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reports to the American House of Representatives a bill giving authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate a Liberty bond issue of $8,000,000,000.

July 18.—Official report shows nearly 400,000,000 pounds of meat were shipped to Allies in May.

July 31.—President Wilson takes over land wires of the country.

Aug. 1.—British House of Commons votes credit for $3,500,000,000, the largest in history.

Aug. 17.—Japanese Government takes over the nation's rice supply.

Sept. 2.—President Wilson by proclamation continues for 1919 the Government's guaranteed price of wheat—$2.20 per bushel.

Sept. 6.—Food Administration in Washington orders closing of all breweries after Nov. 10.

Sept. 18.—President Wilson by proclamation puts into effect recent legislation prohibiting use of food products in manufacture of malt liquors.

Oct. 8.—Government's crop report indicates 919,000,000 bushels of wheat and 2,717,775,000 of corn.

Nov. 1.—Official announcement of result of Fourth Liberty Loan: $6,986,-416,300, subscribed by more than 21,000,000 persons.

Sept. 16.—United States loans to Allies brought up to $8,178,976,666 by $7,-000,000 to Czechoslovak National Council, (tenth of debtor nations;) Great Britain, $200,000,000; Italy, $50,000,000 and Belgium, $9,000,000. On Dec. 12 Belgium received a new credit of $3,200,000, making $213,-320,000 in all lent that Government.

Nov. 18.—Federal Reserve Board at Washington estimates total cost of the war for the United States to Jan. 1, 1919, at $200,000,000,000.

Nov. 14.—Senate Finance Committee at Washington informs Secretary of the Treasury that end of hostilities will reduce estimated war expenditure from $24,000,000,000 to $18,000,000,000.

Dec. 8.—According to Food Administrator, 775,000 tons of sugar were saved by limited consumption in five months ended Nov. 30.

Dec. 19.—Charles Piez, General Manager of the United States Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation, estimates that the outlay on the Hog Island plant will be $63,300,000.

Dec. 16-22.—Red Cross drive nets 13,000,-000 members at $1 each.

Dec. 20.—United States Treasury Department extends new credit of $250,000,-000 to Great Britain, making the total advance $4,195,000,000, and to all the associated nations $8,494,547,702.

Dec. 21.—With a gift of $250,000, the Jewish Relief Fund collected in the United States totals more than $5,000,000.

Dec. 23.—The United States Senate passes War Revenue bill, with its tax yield of $5,978,000,000, for 1918-19 and its proviso for a maximum yield of $4,000,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1919-20.

Dec. 29.—The amount of the French Liberation is announced by the Minister of Finance to exceed $6,000,000,000, representing an effective capital of $4,800,000,000.

Dec. 31.—With a new credit of $100,-000,000 from the United States Government, Italy's indebtedness here reaches $1,310,000,000 and the aggregate credits to the Allies $8,585,-523,702.

In Enemy Countries.

June 12.—Final figures of Germany's eighth war loan reach $3,750,000,000.

June 17.—Hungarian Government seize all grain crops and flour mills. Exchange between Germany and Austria drops to 21.45 as compared to a par value of 50.41.

June 19.—Vienna City Council and public demonstration protest against bread reduction.

June 22.—Light thrown on Germany's material condition by suggestion of Otto Feig, prominent Berlin lawyer, that clothing of the dead be turned over to the Government by executors of estates.

June 22.—General Ludendorff, in his capacity as German Quartermaster General, says that no more food rations can be sent Austria, as army supplies have already been depleted for that purpose.

June 24.—Economic conditions in Austria move Cabinet to resign, but the Emperor forces it to remain in office while he examines into the causes of the trouble, both economic and ethnic, with a view to a remedy.

July 14.—According to the Frankfurter Zeitung the German meat ration in the middle of August will be cut from 250 to 200 grams for all towns having a population of more than 100,000. A smaller ration is destined for towns of less population, where it is assumed that the deficit may be made up by vegetables.

Nov. 13.—Ebert Government in Germany appeals to President Wilson to send foodstuffs to Fatherland.

Dec. 19.—Germany must complete delivery of 5,100 locomotives by Jan. 16 or forfeit 500 more.

Dec. 21.—Germany restores $91,000,000 in gold taken from Belgium.

DEFEATIST PROPAGANDA

Jan. 16.—Intercourse between Caillaux and German agents revealed by intercepted Bernstorff dispatches published by Washington.

Feb. 4.—Trial of Bolo Pacha, charged with treason, begun in Paris.

Feb. 14.—Bolo Pacha, convicted principally on evidence furnished by New York State, sentenced to death.

April 17.—Bolo Pacha executed.

April 28.—Trial of Duval begun in Paris.

May 15.—Duval convicted.

May 18.—New Sinn Fein plot revealed in Ireland and arrest of several hundred plotters by British Government.

June 19.—German press, under orders, attempts to revive Mexican ill-feeling against the United States.

June 25.—Eugene V. Debs, former Socialist Party candidate for President of the United States, is arrested in Cleveland charged with violation of Espionage act.

July 2.—Explosion at TNT plant near Syracuse kills 5 and injures 50.

July 8.—Dr. A. Rumely, Vice President, Secretary, and publisher of The New York Evening Mail, arrested, charged with perjury, and revelations made that the Kaiser's Government had invested over a million dollars in the paper for propaganda purposes before the United States entered the war. The perjury charge is based on alleged false statements made by Dr. Rumely as to the ownership of the paper.

July 9.—Patriotic bondholders take over the direction of The Mail, while investigation reveals that the Kaiser had set aside $30,000,000 for propaganda in America.

July 15.—Trial of M. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, begun in Paris.

July 17.—Duval executed for treason.

Aug. 5.—In France Louis J. Malvy, formerly Minister of the Interior, is found guilty of communicating with the enemy and is sentenced to five years' exile.

Aug. 30.—In the United States, William D. Haywood and fourteen others of the I. W. W. are each sentenced to twenty years by Chicago Federal Court for conspiring to interfere with the nation's war work; eighty others receive shorter terms.

Sept. 4.—Attempt to blow up Federal buildings in Chicago kills four and injures thirty.

Sept. 14.—Eugene V. Debs, leader of the anti-patria Socialist group, is sentenced to ten years by a Federal Court in Cleveland for inciting disloyalty and obstructing recruiting.

Sept. 15.—Caillaux, alleged head of French defeatist group, placed on trial.

Dec. 9.—The Senate committee at Washington opens its investigation of German propaganda in the United States in conjunction with the members of the Department of Justice as chief witnesses. The object is to place in available form all evidence and persons involved. Many hitherto unpublished documents are placed on record.

Dec. 18.—United States Court at Philadelphia sentences pro-German editors Louis Werner and Dr. Martin Darkow to five years each, Herman Lemke to two years, and Peter Schaefer and Paul Vogel to one year each, all having been identified with the German-language paper the Philadelphia Tageblatt.

Dec. 19.—State Department at Washington announces that German propaganda is still active and is now directed, according to advices from The Hague, to separating the United States from the associated nations, on three issues—the League of Nations, the freedom of the seas, and the self-determination of hitherto subject nationalities.

AMERICAN POLITICS

PROHIBITION and woman suffrage have been the chief political topics in home politics during the last year. The State elections in November, in anticipation of the armistice, showed more or less a return to political party partisanship rather than a definite censure of the National Democratic Administration. The reconstruction period of the coming year will see a small Republican superiority in Congress. Already the Administration had been criticised as follows in 1918:

Jan. 19.—Senate Committee on Military Affairs drafts a bill for creation of a War Cabinet "of three distinguished citizens of ability" to originate ideas and supervise executive departments.

Jan. 24.—In the Senate, Senator Chamberlain, (Dem., Ore.,) supplements his New York address, charging that "the military establishment of America has fallen down."

Jan. 28.—Secretary of War Baker, before Senate Committee on Military Affairs, answers Senator Chamberlain's charges.

Feb. 15.—In the Senate, Senator Weeks (Rep., Mass.,) declares that number of American troops in France is only 94 per cent. of War Department's anticipation.

Feb. 27.—In the Senate, Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) criticises Food Administration for creating a famine in sugar and Fuel Administration for its coal distribution.

March 28.—Colonel Roosevelt criticises conduct of the war at Portland, Me.

June 12.—In the Senate Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho,) proposes resolution, which is rejected, demanding open debate on treaties.

Oct. 10.—In the Senate, Senator Lodge opens debate by criticising President's conversations with German Government.

Oct. 25.—President Wilson appeals for return of partisan House and Senate.

Nov. 7.—In the Senate, Senator Martin (Dem., Va.,) demands immediate retrenchment in war expenditures.

Nov. 19.—Conference of Senate Republicans adopts resolution demanding that "Congress shall assert and exercise its normal and constitutional functions, including legislation necessary for reconstruction."

State Politics.

April 2.—Irvine L. Lenroot (Rep. Congressman) chosen by special election in Wisconsin United States Senator, receiving 163,980 votes, as against 148,713 for Joseph E. Davies (Dem.) and 110,487 for V. L. Berger.

May 13.—Governor Whitman of New York signs bill requiring all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 50 to be regularly engaged in a useful occupation during war period.

July 22.—Col. Roosevelt declines Republican Gubernatorial nomination for New York.

Aug. 20.—Mississippi primary defeats for renomination to National Senate Anti-Administration Candidate Senator Wardaman and nominates Congressman Harrison.

Aug. 27.—Henry Ford is nominated in Michigan Senatorial primary by Democrats and Truman H. Newberry by Republicans. In Montana Senatorial primary Congressman Jeannette Rankin is defeated.

Sept. 9.—Maine re-elects Governor Milliken, United States Senator Fernald, and four Congressmen—all Republicans.

Nov. 5.—Elections to Sixty-sixth Congress: Republicans, 239; Democrats, 193; Independent, 1; Prohibition, 1; Socialist, 1. Republican majority in the House, 45; in the Senate, 2. (See Prohibition and Woman Suffrage.) In thirty-one States, twenty-one elect Republican Governors and ten Democratic.

Prohibition.

Jan. 14.—Legislature of Kentucky ratifies amendment to Federal Constitution.

Jan. 22.—Quebec majority Liberals decide on prohibition beginning May, 1919.

Jan. 23.—After a ten years' fight New Jersey Legislature adopts Local Option bill.

March 12.—New York Assembly ratifies amendment to Federal Constitution but provides that question shall first be submitted to popular vote.

March 14.—Texas Legislature adopts Statewide Prohibition Bill.

March 28.—Massachusetts House, with a vote of 145 to 91, ratifies proposed amendment to Federal Constitution.

April 2.—Massachusetts Senate, with a vote of 27 to 12, ratifies proposed amendment to Federal Constitution.

May 1.—Michigan and New Hampshire become "dry" States, the former by constitutional amendment and the latter by repeal of local option clause in old prohibition law.

May 23.—Tie vote in Louisiana

NEW HEAD OF NATIONAL COMMISSION WILL BE NAMED AFTER JOINT MEETING HERE

HERRMANN IS READY TO RELINQUISH JOB

Chairman of National Commission, However, Will Stay Until After Meeting Here Jan. 16.

SUCCESSOR NOT NAMED

Heydler and Johnson Decide to Postpone Election Until Present Baseball Troubles Are Adjusted.

August Herrmann of Cincinnati is ready to retire as Chairman of the National Commission without starting a controversy, which was predicted when the National League decreed that a neutral official would have to be appointed for the highest court in baseball. Herrmann, it is stated, was willing to step down from the position peaceably at the annual meeting of the Commission, which is to be held in Cincinnati next week. President Heydler and President Johnson, the two major league heads, who have the power of naming the new Chairman, have not yet been able to find a suitable official, so Herrmann will not retire until later in the month.

When the National Commission meets in Cincinnati next Monday, the election of a Chairman will be postponed and the commission will simply wind up last season's financial affairs. Chairman Herrmann himself has announced that the election of next year's Chairman will not be held until after the joint meeting of the major leagues in this city on Jan. 16. In the meantime, Herrmann will continue to serve as the third member of the baseball tribunal.

Heydler and Johnson are now at French Lick discussing the question of a new Chairman. Numerous candidates have been suggested, but the two league leaders have not yet agreed on one. Men who are qualified to serve in the position are not easy to find. The man who gets the place will have to be a lawyer and will also have to be familiar with the executive end of the baseball business. John Conway Toole, who was a candidate for the Presidency of the National League, has been suggested. He was counsel for organized baseball in the settlement of the Federal League war, and it is said that he drew up the agreement which brought about the finish of the outlaw organization.

Another candidate who has received favorable mention is Judge Landis of Chicago. He now holds a Federal Judgeship, and the position of Chairman of the commission would have to carry a larger salary than it has ever carried before to attract a man of Judge Landis's calibre. A large amount of detail work goes with the position, and the man who gets the place will have to devote all his time to it. Under the readjustment of the minor leagues which is contemplated the Chairman of the commission will have more sweeping powers than ever before. Herrmann has served as head of the body since its organization, and perhaps is the best versed man on baseball affairs in the country.

Another reason why it is not advisable for Herrmann to retire at the present time is because of the controversy which has come up over the players' contracts for next season. The players, having been released last Fall before the termination of their contracts, now claim that they are free agents, and many of them, including Ty Cobb and Leslie Mann, believe that it should be their privilege to negotiate with the club which offers the best inducements.

As there is a tacit understanding between all the club owners of both leagues not to tamper with each others' players and to recognize the reserve clause, any advances which the players make to sign with other clubs will be rejected. American League club owners resent the attitude taken by Ty Cobb in relation to his contract. With a player of Cobb's prominence taking the attitude that he is a free agent, the club owners fear that other players will follow his example.

All the clubs have sent notices to the players under reserve notifying them that their contracts are to be sent out before Feb. 1. This notification, the club owners maintain, gives them claim on the players' services for the coming year. A player's contract provides that 75 per cent. of his salary is for his services, while the other 25 per cent. is paid for an option on his services for the following season. The club owners claim that this clause will operate this season just as it has in other seasons, because the early termination of the baseball season was caused by circumstances over which they had no control.

That there is no friction between Herrmann and the two league Presidents is shown by a statement given out by the three officials predicting a great baseball season for 1919. They have seen the wisdom of ending all controversies over executive affairs and will centre all their efforts on the improvement of the game.

BURNS BEATS HERBERT.

Jersey City Veteran Makes His Debut as a Featherweight.

Frankie Burns of Jersey City, making his début as a legitimate featherweight, yesterday trounced Matty Herbert, former amateur bantamweight champion, in the stellar eight-round bout at the Armory A. A. of Jersey City. Burns, at 121¼ pounds, had an advantage of one-quarter pound on the former amateur champion in weight. In experience and all-around ability, however, the Jersey City veteran easily outclassed his rival.

Burns carried the fighting all the way. With wicked right and left hand blows to the face and body alternately he scored consistently, so that he earned the honors beyond dispute in every round.

Several times during the contest Burns rocked his adversary with his effective blows to the face and head, but always Herbert recovered quickly and returned to meet Burns's attack. Herbert tried doggedly throughout to counter effectively on his own behalf, but the greater experience and ability of Burns prevented this. Burns at times landed almost at will on Herbert. Herbert showed plenty of ability to take these blows, however, and never weakened under the attack to the point where it could be said he was in danger of being knocked out.

Bethlehem Soccer Team Loses.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 1.—The Bethlehem Steel Company soccer team was defeated today, 4 to 3, by an all-star team of the St. Louis Soccer League. Today's game is the last of a series of three. The Bethlehem team won the first game and tied the second.

TITTERTON FIRST IN NEW YEAR RUN

Pastime A. C. Runner Leads Home Field of 63 in Annual Race at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1. — Frank Titterton, Pastime A. C. of New York, who has been running about a year, plodded his way to fame in winning the seventh annual South Philadelphia distance run of six miles held today under the auspices of the N. Snellenburg & Co. Athletic Association. Titterton, with a handicap of 1 minute and 50 seconds, finished ahead of sixty-three rival athletes, including the pick of the East. His actual time was 37 minutes 7 seconds.

Right at Titterton's side was James McGuinness of the Mohawk A. C. of New York. McGuinness, a lower handicap man than Titterton, went at the word 2:30, and to the thousands who saw the finish it looked as though he could have won had he known where the final checking mark was located. Both of these boys continued to run many blocks even after they had completed the full six miles. McGuinness's actual time was 36 minutes 20 seconds.

The first Philadelphia boy over the line was James Morris of the Meadowbrook Club. He went at 2 minutes and finished in 37 minutes 25 seconds, actual time, or about fifteen yards back of McGuinness.

As was expected, the battle for the time prize narrowed down to James J. Hennigan, former national cross-country champion, who is now stationed at the United States Debarkation Hospital 4, Long Beach, L. I., and Max Bohland, Paulist A. C. star of New York, who has put four cross-country championships to his credit within the last few months. The judges decided that Hennigan beat Bohland to the imaginary tape by seven seconds. Hennigan finished twelfth and Bohland fourteenth.

Hennigan had a ten-second start on Bohland, the only scratch man, as Charles Pores, Pelham Bay Naval Station, who was also marked for scratch competition, did not appear. Hennigan and Bohland had a bitter fight all over the muddy course, the former Boston star setting the pace all the way, but it was mighty scant. On several of the laps Hennigan was not more than five yards ahead of Bohland. About 300 yards from the finish line Bohland collided with another New York runner, and fell to the wet paving blocks. He lost several seconds, and Hennigan was able to go over the line about fifty yards to the good. Hennigan's actual time was 35 minutes 55 seconds, while Bohland was caught at 36 minutes 2 seconds. Captain Hulserback of the Paulist A. C. cross-country team was instructed by Bohland to put in a protest, which he did.

The order of finish and time follows:

No.	Name.	Club.	Elapsed.	Act'l.
1	F. Titterton,	Pastime A. C.	38:57	37:07
2	J. McGuinness,	Mohawk Club.	38:58	36:20
3	J. Morris,	Meadowbrook Club.	39:25	37:25
4	John Gray,	Dorsett Boys' Club.	39:33	37:54
5	H. Kephart,	Meadowb'k Club.	39:42	37:27
6	A. Ackerman,	unattached.	39:44	37:59
7	A. Turner,	Meadowbr'k Club.	39:50	38:19
8	W. Stockley,	St. Ch'topher's.	39:00	37:15
9	J. P. Knox,	Morningside Club.	40:01	39:01
10	P. Cohen,	Brooklyn A. A.	40:02	38:52
11	J. Schwartz,	Meadowb'k Club.	40:09	37:19
12	J. I. Hennigan,	U. S. H.	40:15	35:55
13	Henry Halpern,	Morningside.	40:30	37:00
14	Max Bohland,	Paulist Club.	40:32	36:02
15	S. Herzog,	Brooklyn A. A.	40:40	39:50
16	E. Mitchell,	St. Chris'opher's.	40:40	38:04
17	J. Walders,	Paulist Club.	40:52	39:52
18	J. Lieberman,	Meadowbrook.	41:12	40:17
19	J. Goff,	St. Christopher's.	41:17	38:42
20	C. A. Hall,	Mohawk.	41:37	39:27
21	G. Spear,	Paulist Club.	41:39	38:39
22	Jackson,	St. Christopher's.	41:42	39:37
23	H. Muller,	Brooklyn A. A.	41:52	40:22
24	D. Doak,	Mohawk Club.	42:03	40:04
25	H. Brightmore,	Meadowbrook.	42:16	40:36
26	Rudig,	Brooklyn A. A.	42:16	40:28
27	Trualidies,	Morningside.	42:21	39:06
28	Williams,	St. Christopher's.	42:37	40:37
29	Weyman,	Morningside.	42:40	40:19
30	Beyenky,	Meadowbrook.	43:19	43:04
31	W. Rittler,	Meadowbrook.	43:21	41:51
32	Wilson,	Mohawk Club.	43:29	41:07
33	Adams,	Meadowbrook.	43:33	41:43
34	Kauffman,	Brooklyn A. A.	43:41	39:41
35	J. Phillips,	Paulist A. A.	44:12	41:07
36	A. Rittler,	unattached.	44:15	43:45
37	A. Hulsbach,	Paulist.	44:50	42:50
38	Gillen,	Dorsett Boys' Club.	45:15	43:35
39	Rosander,	Meadowbrook.	45:21	43:36
40	Thompson,	St. Christopher's.	45:27	43:37

Y. M. C. A. QUINTET WINS.

Fenimore Team Buried Under One-Sided Score of 73 to 7.

The basketball team of the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, scored a one-sided victory over the Fenimore quintet yesterday in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium. The score was 73 to 7.

The lineup:

Y. M. C. A.—(73)	Position.	Fenimore. (7.)
O'Brien	R.F.	Swann
Seaman	L.F.	Rogers
Gillian	C.	Pierson
Murphy	R.G.	Baird
Griffen	L.G.	Neuell

Field goals—O'Brien, (6.) Seaman, (12,) Gillian, (2.) Griffen, (10.) Goals from foul—O'Brien, 13; Baird, 1. Referee—Lieutenant Bramm, U. S. A. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

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12 Cortlandt St.
JANUARY SHIRT SALE

Short Stiff Bosom Shirts, $1.50 Cuffs Attached

$1.50 Negligee Shirts, $1.15 Soft Cuffs

$2.50 Negligee Shirts with Stiff Cuffs, $1.75

HEAVY UNDERWEAR AT SPECIAL PRICES

LEONARD OUTPOINTS DOYLE.

Champion Easy Winner In Six-Round Bout at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, celebrated the New Year here today in a six-round contest against Paul Doyle of New Haven, at the Olympia A. A. The champion's title was never in danger, for he led in every round of the match. There was comparatively little action furnished throughout the six rounds.

Leonard easily and clearly outclassed his opponent. The champion enjoyed such a wide margin of superiority that the contest was decidedly slow and one-sided. Leonard jabbed, hooked and swung on Doyle at will, while the New Haven lad made comparatively feeble efforts to retaliate. Seldom did Doyle get a blow past Leonard's guard. When he did there was no force behind the punch. For the greater part of the bout Leonard kept his adversary so busy protecting himself against a possible knockout punch that Doyle had little opportunity or time for anything but defensive fighting.

In another scheduled six-round contest Jess Smith of Bayonne, Camp Dix boxing instructor, knocked out Billy Kramer of Milwaukee in the third round. Smith showed to decided advantage from the start of this contest and his victory was an easy one. Kramer was substituted for Jimmy O'Hagen of Albany, who sustained an injury while training.

Little Horn Wins Steeplechase.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 1.—The Pinehurst Jockey Club held its New Year's racing meeting today. The two-mile steeplechase was won by Nat Hurd's Little Horn, with Burns up. Little Horn, who carried 138 pounds, got away at the tail end of the field and stayed there until he reached the last hurdle.

TRUESDELL MEETS WALKER

Golfers Will Play for President's Trophy at Pinehurst Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 1.—Arthur L. Walker, Jr., of the Richmond County Country Club, medallist in the mid-winter tournament now going on at Pinehurst, interscholastic champion, and just out of his teens, will meet W. E. Truesdell, of Garden City, the veteran seniors champion, in the final contest for the President's trophy tomorrow.

Walker defeated F. S. Danforth, of North Fork, in today's semi-final by 4 and 3, going out in 40 and home in 38 for a 78. Truesdell came through to the final at the end of a hard uphill contest against Donald Parson, of Youngstown, which went to the nineteenth hole. Parson was dormie two going to the seventeenth, but lost that hole to a 25-foot putt, put down by Truesdell for a three, was outplayed on the eighteenth, and lost the match by getting into difficulties on the way to the extra hole.

KLESICK HAS HIGH SCORE.

Fifteen Prizes Awarded at N. Y. A. C. Holiday Handicap.

Fifty-one gunners competed in the New Year Day handicap over the traps of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island, yesterday. The shoot was an open affair at 100 targets. The conditions were not particularly good. The light was poor and there was a nasty wind that whirled the blue rocks into difficult shooting angles. The best work was done by J. Klesick, who usually shoots over the traps of the Bergen Beach Gun Club. He was the high scratch gunner with 94 out of a possible 100 targets.

The club offered fifteen handicap prizes. The first was taken by J. I. Brandenberg. The others were taken as follows: R. R Owens, W. C. Poertner, J. Klesick, D. I. Bradley, R. R. Cole, W. R. Delehanty, R. M. Owen, H. G. Vogel, A. C. Ayres, A. P. Walker, A. P. Bennett, W. S. Silkworth, B. E. Eldred, and Stuart Scott.

The scores:

HOLIDAY SHOOT—100 TARGETS—HANDICAP.

Name.	Hit.	H'cap.	Total.
J. I. Brandenberg	88	12	100
R. R. Owen	82	25	100
W. C. Poertner	74	30	100
J. Klesick	94	8	100
D. I. Bradley	92	8	100
R. B. Cole	90	15	100
W. R. Delehanty	86	20	100
R. M. Owen	91	12	100
H. G. Vogel	83	18	100
A. C. Ayres	78	30	100
A. P. Walker	78	25	100
A. P. Bennett	93	15	100
W. S. Silkworth	93	8	100
B. E. Eldred	90	10	100
Stuart Scott	92	10	100
G. M. Pyncheon	80	20	100
Dr. W. B. Short	93	8	100
M. Howe	89	15	100
J. P. Donovan	91	8	99
A. L. Burns	91	8	99
R. L. Spotts	91	8	99
Dr. Culver	88	10	98
M. McVoy	90	8	98
F. R. Holt	85	12	97
C. Stein	89	8	97
T. H. Lawrence	89	8	97
J. H. Vanderveer	87	10	97
F. A. Baker	80	15	95
R. R. Debacher	70	25	95
G. J. Corbett	87	8	95
D. S. McMahon	86	8	94
J. C. Taylor	78	25	93
L. M. Thompson	81	10	91
E. B. Anderson	76	15	91
W. B. Ogden	79	12	91
C. A. Brown	80	10	90
F. E. Williamson	70	20	90
W. S. Dunpaugh	64	25	89
F. B. Stephenson	81	8	89
G. S. McCutcheon	59	20	79
F. A. Seibert	73	15	88
Dr. Thiehmann	77	10	87
W. C. Bowers	75	12	87
C. L. McLeod	64	22	86
M. Murphy	73	12	85
E. R. De Wolfe	63	20	83
C. T. Summerson	83	0	83
J. Sullivan	68	12	80
W. W. Peabody	56	12	78
A. E. Ranney	68	8	76
R. S. Smith	47	25	72

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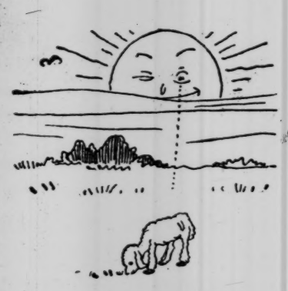

During the war, the temptation to wink at an all-wool standard was more than some folks could stand.

Personally, we felt that Mary's lamb was not the pet to flirt with!

Not once did we deviate from our high standard.

Not once did we forego our test for all-wool.

Nor our test for fast color.

Of course, there were times when it was hard to get our sort of stuffs. You remember how government orders crowded American mills.

Coincidentally, however, the British mills found themselves adjusted to take care of their foreign trade. They were just as anxious to retain their reputation for fine woolens as we were to get their cheviots and worsteds!

So, as an old and valued customer, bales and bales of their finest fabrics continued to come along all during the war. Resultantly, with what we were able to get of "the best made in America," we had little or nothing to worry about.

Nor have we now!

Since the signing of the Armistice we've been to Europe and back, having tucked some very satisfactory arrangements up our sleeve!

Can't give away trade secrets but suffice to say we're ready for the biggest year in our history.

All-wool clothes for men and boys.

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American business is conducted by true Americans of vision, open-minded men who believe in their country and strive to meet their country's needs. The men in the packing industry are no exception to the rule.

The business of Swift & Company has grown as the nation has progressed. Its affairs have been conducted honorably, efficiently, and economically, reducing the margin between the cost of live stock and the selling price of dressed meat, until today the profit is only a fraction of a cent a pound—too small to have any noticeable effect on prices.

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Swift & Company presents facts in the advertisements that appear in this paper. They are addressed to every open-minded person in the country.

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Semi-Annual Reduction of Our Ready-to-Wear Suits For Men and Young Men

Prices Mean Important Savings

Twice a year—in January and July—Lord & Taylor radically reduce prices and put their whole stocks of Men's and Young Men's Suits on sale at figures that always mean quick selling.

These semi-annual sales afford the greatest opportunities we know to save money on good clothes.

If *you* want to save money on a winter or spring suit, don't miss the sale which opens today.

A $40,000 Stock of Men's Finely Tailored Garments

Every suit in our stocks—except evening clothes.

Finely tailored all-wool suits to fit any type of figure—tall or short, slender, stout or "regular."

Heavy winter-weight suits—suits of lighter weight, appropriate for spring—and suits of medium weight which many men like to wear the year 'round.

All-wool suits of finest cheviots, tweeds, unfinished worsteds, and flannels in new mixtures of grays, greens, browns, hair-line stripes and solid colors.

An offering of special advantage to the soldier returning to civilian life.

PRICES

$23.75 $28.75 $32.75 $36.75 $43.75

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Men's Shop—Fourth Floor

OPENS NEWS LINK FOR ALL AMERICAS

Associated Press Begins Daily Exchange with Papers in Latin Republics.

HOPE FOR GREATER ACCORD

President Noyes Predicts Important Results from a Better Understanding.

Starting with the New Year The Associated Press began the sending of a daily news report by cable to a number of the leading papers in Panama and South America which have recently been elected to membership in the association. These newly elected members are:

Buenos Aires, La Nacion, La Prensa.

Lima, El Comercio, (morning and evening;) La Cronica, La Prenza, (morning and evening;) El Tiempo.

Santiago, Chile, El Mercurio, La Nacion Ultimas Noticias.

Valparaiso, El Mercurio, (morning and evening.)

Panama, El Diario, The Star and Herald.

Guayaquil, El Telegrafo.

Antofagasta, Chile, El Mercurio.

This service is started with the cooperation of the "All America Cables"—the Central and South American Telegraph Company. It is planned to bring about its extension by the election of more members representing the leading papers in Brazil, Uruguay, and other South and Central American republics.

In beginning this relation with these new members, The Associated Press believes that it is inaugurating an exchange of news which will be of great influence in strengthening and bettering existing relations between the two continents. Frank B. Noyes, President of The Associated Press, has sent this message of greeting to the new members in South America and Panama:

"I am rejoiced to welcome you to our membership, for I am convinced that with a freer flow of news between the two continents we shall grow to know each other better and a better acquaintance, a mere thorough and sympathetic common understanding of the characteristics, the merits and the weaknesses of the countries of the Western Hemisphere will be a thousand-fold more effective in maintaining enduring friendship than the most extensive and subtle propaganda work.

"I shall hope that as time goes on you will find yourselves well content in your association with us in what is perhaps the most important mutual and cooperative effort yet known."

The addition of these new members in South America to The Associated Press list of papers means the linking together, for the mutual exchange of news, of virtually all the important cities of South America with the Northern Continent. The Associated Press thus serves directly, through its 1,136 members in the United States, its association with the Canadian Press, Ltd., which includes all of the important papers of Canada; its important memberships in Mexico and Cuba, and now many of the important papers of South America, every settled part of the Western Hemisphere.

Each of the new members will contribute to the association its regional news, thus extending and assuring the incoming news service. The sending of news to South America, it is believed by The Associated Press, will ultimately interpret the United States to all Latin America, from Mexico to Patagonia.

Price Limits on Mill Feeds End.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Special price regulations on mill feeds and limitations on wholesalers', retailers', and jobbers' margins of profit on mill feed sales were removed today by the Food Administration. Lifting of these regulations, it is announced, does not affect provisions limiting dealers to a reasonable profit, and does not affect regulations on other feeding stuffs.

New Lines of Neckwear.

Several changes have been made in the Spring lines of men's neckwear that will be shown on the road and in the local trade within the next week. The neckwear for the Spring is not as wide as the former Fall and Winter lines. This is partly due to the increase in the cost of materials, and also because in the Summer months narrow neckwear is more popular, especially when worn with silk shirts. The new offerings show a tendency towards brighter colors and fancy patterns.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The corporate name of the Standard Oil Cloth Company has been changed to the Standard Textile Products Company in order to designate better the various products made and marketed by it. The organization and management of the company remain unchanged.

Wilbur A. Ullman and Simon C. Wennick became members yesterday of the firm of M. H. Frank & Co. of 906 Broadway.

A. T. Dorsey, formerly with Charles Kohlman & Co. Inc., and I. N. W. James, for many years with A. D. Juilliard & Co., and late of J. Grossmann & Co., will today open a converting department of white goods, plain and fancy colored wash goods, and silk and cotton fabrics with Dezell & Cunningham, 58 White Street.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

10 *Cents per word each insertion.*

BRAIDS Wanted.—Cloak and suit or dress manufacturers having 12 line 2 end black braids, kindly call Madison Square 6360. Cash paid.

CLOTHING Wanted.—Men's and boys' heavy-weight suits and overcoats in quantity; must be cheap for cash; bring samples. 840 B'way. Max Orloff. Between 3 P. M. and 5.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders; misses' styles only. Call all week between 2 and 4 P. M.; 151 West 25th St., eleventh floor; use freight.

COATS, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Shirtwaists Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. Call with samples, Thursday and Friday, 1,182 Broadway, Room 506.

COATS, Suits Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on newest models. Call all week, 11 West 32d, 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats, better grade. 29 West 30th St., 8th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at coats and suits, snappy styles. 24 West 25th St., fourth floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing Spring orders, also juniors'. 6th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits of the better grade. 16th floor, 1,107 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples of better grade. 9th floor, 20 West 30th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at coats and suits, 10:30 A. M. Hayman, 48 West 25th, 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Suits, dresses, skirts, Fall jobs, Spring discarded samples. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on misses' and ladies' coats. 5th floor, 45 West 25th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats of better grade. 134 West 26th St., 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring line. 1,227 Broadway, 11th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for large quantity of heavy quality crepe de chine and Georgette in all shades; price must be right. Harry A. Roman Co., 22 West 32d. Madison Square 1218.

CREPE DE CHINES Wanted.—Three thread, large quantity; must be very cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Good qualities, white, tan, and silver grey. Letzter Co., 1 East 28th.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing stock orders on satin taffeta, georgette, tricolette, tricotine, jersey, and party dresses; samples mornings, 9-12. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES and COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders. Call, with samples, Thursday, Friday, from 9 to 12, mornings, Banner Cloak House, 51 West 24th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will buy for cash, jobs any quantity, serge or satin dresses; samples mornings, 9-12. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—F. & H. brown, new taupe, chinchilla, Lapin, any quantity, for cash. Greeley 4321.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—Shawl and plain taupe nutria; must be cheap. Shapiro Davis, 29 West 35th.

HUDSON BAY Wanted.—Blumenthal's. Madison Square 8564.

NAINSOOKS Wanted—86-90, flesh 72-88; 6 yards, 96-100. Gramercy 6217.

POIRET TWILLS, TRICOTINES Wanted.—All shades. Ben Kramer, Madison Square 6656, 2 West 33d, 11th floor.

POPLINS Wanted.—American preferred; open for copen, tan, gray. Gramercy 3905.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for 707 black only; cash. Isaac Goldman, 418 4th Av.

POPLIN Wanted.—8068, Amoskeag, black. Gins Bros., 109 West 26th. Farragut 2238.

POPLINS Wanted.—Black, Pekin, terra cotta. Chelsea 9955.

SERGES Wanted.—235, 09070, 0936; will pay cash; must be cheap. Parness, Farragut 2680.

SERGE Wanted.—All wool single warp, for cash. Chelsea 4840. Mortimer Herrman & Co., 26 West 17th St.

SERGES Wanted.—11433 and 104 navy; will pay cash. Phone Gramercy 2452.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, 99, 1464; cash. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4620.

SERGES Wanted.—0609, 09070, large quantity, for cash. Madison Square 8169.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, navy and black; original tickets. Madison Square 1873.

SERGE Wanted.—4406 Juilliards; will pay 82½c. net cash. Madison Square 2339.

SERGES Wanted.—99, W. F. X. 7120, 1210, for cash. M. Weinstein Co., Mad. Sq. 3689.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 7120, 11433, navy and black. Spring 6260.

SILKS Wanted.—Large quantities of Georgette, crepe de chine, and Japs; spot cash. Call today, Room 518, Wilson Building.

SILVER THREAD Wanted.—Size 10 S, large quantity desired. La France Novelty Co., Inc., 120 5th Av.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Holden Leonard, Arthur Joel; light shades. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade ladies', juniors', and misses' suits and coats. 12 West 27th St., 8th floor.

SUITS Wanted.—A jobber looking at samples of Spring capes and suits; placing orders. Seventh floor, 120 West 36th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Better grades misses' and fashionable stouts. 31 East 28th St., tenth floor.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield 4718, 127, 428 shade; Gabardines, fine quality rookie. Madison Square 4173.

TRICOTINES AND POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Any mill. J. Helt & Son, 99 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

VELOURS in high shades, also Tricotines, Gabardines, and Poplins wanted in all shades. Call with samples, 225 5th Av., Room 201. Tel. M. S.—1026.

VELOURS Wanted.—Reindeer 032 and 0360, also terra cotta, serges 104 navy, for cash. Phone Gramercy 2452.

VENETIANS Wanted.—32-in. black, imported 108 threads; bright finish. Y 306 Times Annex.

WAISTS and SKIRTS Wanted.—Cotton waist manufacturers, also silk waist and silk skirt makers; bring samples; large jobber will inspect lines today. Room 518, Wilson Building.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Attention, Manufacturers: What have you to offer in woolens? We are commission brokers, and will give you quick action, as we have the trade for woolens of all descriptions. Herman Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway, Room 1114.

Offerings to Buyers

10 *Cents per word each insertion.*

ARMY BLANKETS, military, civilian, institution, and camp; various sizes, weights, and colors; good value. Omnes, 200 5th Av.

BRAIDS, fancy, for sale cheap. 36 West 25th St., 6th floor front.

COATS.—On hand, 1,000 coats, fur collars, lined and half lined; will sell lot at a price. Chelsea 6436.

COATS.—200 velour coats, all lined fur and plush trimmed, cheap, $6 up. B. & B., 24 East 12th St.

COATS.—To close out for January sales, fur trimmed, $10 up. Blumenson Co., 56 West 22d.

COATS.—Better grade fur-trimmed, closing out. Louis Baumann Co., 12 East 32d St.

COATS.—Job fur trimmed; close out big reduction. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—Inventory sale; 500 silk-plush coats, 9-inch bottom, collar, and cuff; formerly $20, now $15.50; coats with shawl collar, $16.50; 500 silk plush coats, beaver trimmed bottom, collars and cuffs, $11; also assorted cotton plush coats at very low prices. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS.—High-grade; immediate delivery; reduced prices; Bolivias, silvertones, Normandies, pom poms, pile fabrics, &c., Spring line ready for jobbers. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—Girls', 2 to 14 years; plushes, zibelines, cloths; on racks; quantities, assorted styles; real values; Spring line ready for jobbers. Kommel, 27 West 20th. Telephone 9749 Chelsea.

COATS.—All wool pom pom, velour and broadcloth, fur and self-trimmed, newest models; immediate delivery; specialized January sales. Shapiro-Davis, 29 West 35th.

COATS.—500 snappy coats, velour, kersey, silvertone, fur trimmed, plain; must be closed immediately because of extensive alterations. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—To close out at price, junior misses' and ladies'; raccoon, nutria, sealine trimmed; also plush coatees. Rosengarten, 11 East 31.

COATS.—Sacrificing 500 cloth and plush, considerably below cost; wonderful purchase. World Cloak and Suit Co., 148 Madison Av.

COATS.—2 to 6, 8 to 14, all materials; close out at sacrifice on account of moving. Rosh-Mayers, 17 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats, ladies' and juniors' for immediate delivery. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Plush, velours, silvertones, broadcloths; 50 cents on dollar. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Several hundred velour and plush coats, also children's coats, to close out at a price. Copeland, 38 West 26th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed, $14.50 up; also cloth coats, to close out. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—150 coats; good values for the right buyer. Samuel Kurlan, 148 Madison Av.

COTTON GOODS.—Sateens are being sold at the very lowest prices by Nathan & Heyman.

Offerings to Buyers

10 *Cents per word each insertion.*

COATS.—Spring line ready, serges, poplins, velours. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—100 velour and others, fur-trimmed, sacrifice $7.75. Annetta, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Georgette, satin, taffeta, Jersey, and serge, large selection dancing, afternoon, and street dresses; price reasonable; immediate deliveries. Wiesen & Goldstein, 1,107 Broadway, corner 24th.

DRESSES.—10 newest models, all wool French serge, $3.50; men's wear serge, $6.75-$13.55; greatest values for immediate sales; jobs to close. Feller, 30 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Special assortment of all-wool French serge dresses; rockbottom prices; immediate delivery. Dresses that will make January sales. Casino Dress, 366 6th Av.

DRESSES.—300 advanced Spring serge dresses for January sales to close out. M. Taub & Co., 38 West 26th.

DRESSES.—3,000 all-wool serge dresses, values from $9 and up, at $6.75 net. P. Kaplan, 135 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—See our wool French serge, $6.50, jerseys $9.75, jobs to close. Loeb Nussbaum, 31 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs serge, satin, taffeta for January sale. Paragon, 139 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks to sell very reasonable. 138 West 24th, 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Closing out at sacrifice 50 satin dresses. Elite, 126 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Skirts, waists; 50 cents on dollar. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

GEORGETTE.—High-grade qualities, for immediate delivery. Madison Square 3318.

GINGHAMS.—Anderson, Glenroy, Bralack and Renfrew for immediate delivery; below market price. Call Murray Hill 2832.

KHAKI worsted remnants, 16-oz., to close, reasonable. Alden Woolen, 160 Greene St.

NECKWEAR.—Men's, odd lots, 50c and $1 to close. Gumpert, 708 Broadway.

POIRET TWILLS.—Navy and colors; very fine quality; reasonable. Madison Square 4620, Extension 31.

POIRET TWILLS.—Reids, Lorraines 3666, and Garfields 4976; all colors. Mad. Sq. 5825.

POPLINS.—P. P. L. 4860, 4927, 777, 4916, 1060; broadcloths and velours. Madison Square 651.

POPLINS.—060610, Whitman 774, 228 Panama, 6234 Am. Stuyvesant 735.

POPLINS.—American, Spring shades; also F. and H. Duvet de Laine. Greeley 1544.

POPLINS.—American Woolen Co., 06077, 8158, 0609, 09070. Call Spring 606.

POPLIN.—Joel's 6500, navy and black; very cheap. Madison Square 3936.

RADIUMS.—Fancies for linings; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SERGES.—Poplins and Panamas, 54289, 104, 99, 7120, 838, 235; Botany 809, 1464, 7008; W. F. X., M. F. L., 538; Broadhead 500, 8600; 3700, 7800; Whitman's 774, black and navy, 228; P. P. L., B. P. N. L., American poplin 90610, 08077. Henry Sameon, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

SERGES.—8234, $1.90; 104, $1.77½; 11433, $1.82½; 99, $1.90; 7120, $1.85; 8120, $1.25; 0609, $1.65; 54289, $1.47½. S. B. G. L., 82½c. Other numbers. United States Textile, Gramercy 1337.

SERGE.—7120, 40 pieces, all navy, examined, original tickets, $1.52½ net cash. Greeley 3585.

SERGE, SATIN.—Navy, 42-inch French serge, black taupe satin; good qualities; sacrifice. L. Prager, 3 West 29th St.

SERGES.—Will exchange colors of 104, 11433, 54289, with additional cash for navy. Broder, 48 West 25th.

SERGES.—1464, 7302, 4632, 106, 3700, 9288, 7120, 800, 11433, WFX, 500; poplins, 6060, 863, 0609½; long terms. Farragut 9407.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—MFL, CSG, PPL, 4061, FSW; lowest market prices. Simon Agress, 1,123 Broadway. Faragut 2932.

SERGES.—104, 54289, green, gray, and tan; will sell cheap; 4406 navy, 90c. Chelsea 8618.

SERGE.—10 pieces, Juilliard's 54289 at $1.50. Personal, 55 West 16th St., 5th floor.

SERGE.—1210, Whitman, 50 pieces, all navy, below market price. Chelsea 6356.

SERGES.—519; W. F. X. 4632, 3703; Cleveland's, Newport's, M. F. L. Mad. Sq. 851.

SERGES.—104 navy; also 0606 and 8158 poplin. Phone Madison Square 2195.

SERGES.—All wool, 36-inch; 4002-87 Whitman, 80c. Telephone Farragut 3489.

SERGES.—54289, 11433, 8850, 4860, 838, very cheap. H. Davidoff, Mad. Sq. 4622.

SHIRTINGS.—We have 1,000 pounds of remnants in high-class cotton shirtings to close out. 2673 Madison Square.

SHOES.—30,000 pairs, heavy workingman's. Call 10 to 12. Madison Square 6797.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery. Georgettes, Georgines, crepe de chines, meteors, wash satins, radiums, silk poplins, faille, charmeuse, satins, taffetas, tussahs, domestic; all grades and colors; prices always right. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILVERTONES.—Holden Leonard, Arthur Joel, copen., reindeer, pekin, navy. Madison Square 1520.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna high lustre poplins, $2; also fancy novelty silk skirts, $2.25 up; excellent values, newest Spring models; immediate delivery. Greater N. Y. Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

SUITS.—High-grade velours, serges, and Oxfords to close out. Potter & Schattman, 147 West 22d; Chelsea 7233.

TAFFETAS, all colors, below market price. Greeley 6755. Mr. Furman.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield's 4718, shades 451, 285; also tan and rookie; also Arthur Joel tan. Madison Square 1520.

TRICOTINES.—Garfields 5010 and Lorraines 3683; all colors. Mad. Sq. 5825.

VELOURS, serges, poplins, oxfords, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

VELOURS.—American 032, reindeer, taupe, pekin and gray. Henry Sameon, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

VELOURS.—0360, reindeer. Call Mad. Sq. 5662.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted with samples, on fancy capes; only those capable of producing snappy styles. Address Capes, Room 2502, 110 West 40th.

Allied Industries.

Ballard Electric Cutting Machine, straight knife; also Maimin Six, circular knife; both of these machines can be bought at a reasonable price. S. Lieblich Sons, 34 West 32d St.

COTTON GOODS.—Jobs in shirtings at a price. I. Roggen Co., 43 W. 4th.

PIECE GOODS.—Whitman's 94, Dunmore Oxfords, 747; very cheap. Madison Square 3477.

SHOE BUCKLES.—Celluloid white, Summer wear, 200 gross, cheap. Noyes. Tel. Cort. 2023.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—In bond; attractive prices. Empire Notion Co., 72 Madison Av.

TRUNKS Wanted.—Open to buy several wardrobe trunks for suits and coats. Herman Cloak Co., 1,333 Broadway.

WARDROBE TRUNK Wanted.—32 inches high. Lieberman & Dorf, 48 W. 25th.

Situations Wanted.

LADY traveling Southern States, would like something to sell on commission. L 304 Times.

Linens to Remain High.

"It will be three years at least before linen goods get down to what we call normal prices," says the head of the table linen department of a big New York firm which sells at both wholesale and retail, "and we will never live to see prices what they were before the war. They were really too low in 1912, 1913, and 1914. They will probably never stand at that point again. We could not begin to buy anything now to retail at our present prices. We probably have not a thing in the place that was not bought over a year ago. To get new goods we must wait for the flax to be grown before the goods can be manufactured. Most of the flax comes from Belgium and we don't know the conditions of their fields. We hope they will get a good crop. We have just cabled a big order for goods, without price, to a Belgian firm to help put them on their feet, but we don't know the condition of their factories. We will know, but so far we have only their cabled acknowledgment."

Lack of Russian Furs.

With the embargo on shipping and the revolutionary condition in Russia, furs from that country which help to supply the American market are non-existent. "We have three agents in Russia," said one of the big fur men of the city, "and we know nothing about the furs over there. It is probable that the people are holding on to their property. Money does not mean anything to them now. A ruble is nothing, and they will hold on to what they have until conditions are better. Probably the Germans absorbed some of the furs. In the meantime, prices over here are getting higher and higher. Goods reach the market six months or a year from the time the skins are collected, and the next lot to come in cannot be sold at present prices. Why things are so high we don't know."

Vegetable Trimmings for Hats.

Nice little green cucumbers of the small pickle size are being shown by the wholesale milliner's supply people for wear on next Summer's hats. It is in keeping with the back-to-the-land movement which found a very marked expression among women and developed the farmerette. The cucumbers are accompanied by little round pink and white radishes and crab apples, with plums in dull green, and cherries galore—aesthetic blue ones, yellow cherries and red ones of all shades and a few with iridescent tones.

Calendars a Month Later.

Christmas and New Year's cards and calendars for 1919-20 are to be put on the market later than usual this year. In January of each year heretofore the salesmen have started out with their stock for the next year's business. By general agreement the starting of the sales is to be put off this year until February and dealers will have a month's time for recuperation. This does not mean that the 1919-20 stock was not ready as far ahead as usual in the Summer of 1918 when the manufacturers' association met as usual in Philadelphia to present its designs. The reason why Philadelphia is chosen as a meeting place is because one of the biggest buying firms has its headquarters there and it is a convenience for its agent to look over the stock in his own town.

No More Old Chinese Goods?

With the notable increase in shops showing Chinese goods and Chinese departments in other shops, the observer sees a notable decrease in the fine old Chinese goods with which the better class shops were formerly stocked. The proprietor of one of these, a wholesale and retail dealer, expresses his belief that China has practically exhausted its stock of wonderful old treasures. "My partner is always in China looking after business," he says, "and he can't spend his money. There is nothing to buy and I can only come to the conclusion that practically everything of value has been picked up. The Chinese have not known the value of things. They have sold them for any price. They bring them over here and, if they do not sell immediately, they send them to an auction room, and it is sad to see the prices for which they sell."

Raw Silk Markets.

At Yokohama the market for raw silk is firm, and cables received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. gave Tuesday's dealings as 1,100 bales on the basis of 1,520 yen for Shinshu No. 1. Holders of yellow silk in particular are reported very firm, the supply being small. Higher prices of silks are probable on the reopening of the Bourse next Monday. The Canton market is quiet with prices a trifle easier. Shanghai is firm and unchanged. A moderate business for Europe is reported in steam filatures and tsatlee silks. Tussahs are neglected, buyers being unwilling to grant sellers' demands, while the local raw silk market is quiet, reflecting holiday conditions. Renewed activity is looked forward to, as mill supplies are running low.

FUR TRADE IN GOOD SHAPE.

Values Have Held Their Own Under the New Conditions.

That, while the prices of commodities in general have shown a downward tendency since the signing of the armistice, fur values have held their own, is one of the things on which the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation congratulates the trade in a report just issued. In discussing the reasons for this, the report states:

"Several causes have contributed to this favorable situation. December business among the manufacturers and retailers has been better than in many seasons past, tending toward the cleaning up of old stocks and thereby making room for the fresh-caught goods. A further factor has been the call for merchandise on the part of visiting European buyers who have recently come into this market.

"The catch during November and December, taken under favorable weather conditions, has been rather large, notably of skunk; but this has not depressed the market, as it is now assumed that the great bulk of the season's catch is already in and that, with the more severe weather now prevailing, the catch is bound to decrease as usual.

"The recent lifting of the embargo and the gradual increased freedom of shipping facilities which is to be looked for should have a buoyant effect on the market for American goods. Stocks in the European countries from all reports are low, while Russian and other goods carried in the Orient are owned at extremely high prices, and hence are not likely to act as a depressing factor in the near future.

"With the world again open to commerce and with fur an international commodity, enjoying free entry into practically all countries, there is every expectancy of present price levels being maintained.

"We believe that both dealers and manufacturers already appreciate the effect of approaching peace conditions upon the market and realize that no abrupt changes in values are to be expected. This feeling will become more pronounced as the business of the New Year develops, and should find the local market in conjunction with the buying from European sources, prepared to take considerably more than our usual Winter offering at full market prices."

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Opportunity for ambitious and progressive man to become actively engaged in the manufacture of a well known soda fountain drink; one who can invest $50,000; product favorably known, having spent over $200,000 in advertising; has wonderful opportunities; reorganization of company about to take place, so act in haste. Y 284 Times Annex.

INVENTORS—ENGINEERS.—One of the large manufacturers of metal—brass, bronze, iron, aluminium—seeks quantity production; company has large, competent organization, factory and foundry; can finance and will develop your invention and manufacture in quantities any desirable product. P. O. Box 307, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALES ENGINEER WANTED.

A high-grade sales engineer to represent an old-established manufacturer of heavy machine tools particularly adapted to railroad shops; give particulars of experience. Y 315 Times Annex.

Dental parlor, fully equipped, established practice, furnished living apt. included; 1 house from New York; will sacrifice to cash purchaser. Apply on premises Thursday and Friday. Dr. F. Rosenzweig, corner Church and Main St., Spring Valley, N. Y.

Will sell one-half interest in two elegantly furnished apartments, 57th St.-5th Av., for $1,600, or share monthly profit, $150; security; immediate; room free; home apartment. Columbus 7405. Room 1400, Hotel Hamilton. Mrs. Evans.

Gentleman with extensive business connection in British Isles requires agencies of good selling propositions on commission basis. Luke Robinson, 211 Piccadilly, London, England.

Reliable concern wishes to secure $20,000 bond for six months at a reasonable rate; good business proposition. Write for private interview, address A. D., 48 Times.

Furniture and upholstery business, established 30 years; good trade; steady income; owner desires to sell because of other interests; $5,000 required. G 339 Times.

Dress Jobber.—Experienced young man, executive, selling ability, desires connection with reliable jobber; possibility securing interest. L 277 Times.

Corporation wishes to borrow capital secured by first mortgage on productive farm; will bear strictest investigation. Y 313 Times Annex.

Prosperous mechanical business; established 30 years; fine plant, sidings; near N. Y.; owners desire rest. Y 202 Times Annex.

Well-organized and paying motor express business for sale; full particulars on request. E. N., 605 Times Downtown.

DECOY SHIP AT NEWPORT.

Innocent-Looking Coasting Schooner Was a U-Boat Hunter.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 1.—How an apparently peaceful coasting schooner, heavily armed, was sent out by the Navy Department as a decoy to attract German submarines has been disclosed with the arrival here of the four-masted Charles Whittemore, which lay at anchor today in the inner harbor.

Had an enemy submarine stopped the Whittemore it would have discovered that she was anything but the harmless cargo carrier that her outside appearance indicated. She was manned by naval officers, and carried a trained crew ready to give battle at a moment's notice.

Lieut. Rodman Wins Curtiss Trophy

The Curtiss Marine Flying Trophy and the cash prize of $1,000 for which naval aviators in various parts of the United States competed were won on Monday by Lieutenant Thomas Clifford Rodman, U. S. M. C., representing the Aero Club of America, according to telegrams received yesterday by the Aero Club from the judges of the contest. The trophy is awarded to the Aero Club under the rules of the contest. The prizes were offered for the longest nonstop record of the year. Lieutenant Rodman won the contest by flying approximately 900 miles in a Curtiss flying boat of the H-16 type. He carried eleven passengers. Under the rules this will give him a 5 per cent. increase as an additional prize. The flight was made at Pensacola, Fla.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

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BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; A. G. Sanborn, silks; Miss Galbraith, trimmings; 432 4th Av.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—J. B. Ivey Co.; Miss B. Hunnick, corsets, infants' wear; Grand.

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HOLYOKE—McAuslin & Wakelin Co., Inc.; J. H. Wakelin, J. Smith, silk, velvets, laces, silks, laces, gloves, ribbons; Cumberland.

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SHONTS CALLS FOR EIGHT-CENT FARES

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

term note issue secured by $61,000,000 of the first and refunding mortgage bonds as collateral.

"This, of course, increased greatly the fixed charges payable for interest and sinking funds. But in addition operating costs soared. Wages and materials were on a war basis, in competition with Governments having the taxing power of the world, and ready, in order to win the war, to pay extravagant prices for labor and material. These high costs continue to this day, and it is under such circumstances that we commence the term of the lease on Jan. 1, 1919.

"In view of the interest of the city and its taxpayers in the matter, it seems incumbent upon the company again to advise you, as the taxpayers' representatives, of the serious situation confronting the dual subway enterprise. The Interborough had accumulated a cash surplus of $10,000,000 out of which to take care of operating losses during the lean years heretofore mentioned. Had it not been for the war such a sum would have been ample, with a 5-cent fare. But it is no longer adequate, and it is rapidly being exhausted.

"For the year ended June 30, 1918, there was a deficit of subway earnings of $620,438 and of elevated earnings of $2,306,818 compared with the amounts the companw was entitled to receive under its contracts. These deficits are payable out of future revenues, with interest compounded semi-annually, before the city is entitled to any share in either subway or elevated earnings.

Calls the Outlook "Much Worse."

"For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the outlook is much worse. Based on the actual figures for the four months ended Oct. 31, 1918, the trend indicates that on June 30, 1919, the deficit under the subway contract will be $3,687,000, and under the elevated contracts, $4,952,000, or a total accruel for the year of $8,839,000 ahead of the city's right to a return for the year ending June 30, 1919. To this must be added the accruals of last year, so that the aggregate subway accruals as of June 30, 1919, without interest, will be $4,507,488, and the elevated accruals, also without interest, $7,258,818, or a total of $11,766,256.

Mr. Shonts then says that it is probable that the years 1920 and 1921, with a five-cent fare continued, will accumulate arrears as large if not larger than those of 1919, and that it is apparent that by June 30, 1921, the accruals ahead of the right of the city will aggregate $30,000,000. He says he does not know how long this accumulation of arrears will defer the receipt by the city of any interest on its enormous investment, but that it would not be surprising if the period of postponement was at least ten or a dozen years. But for the next three years, he says, the city will have to raise by taxation on account of interest and sinking fund on its investment in the Interborough subways an amount aggregating $12,000,000 irrespective of the interest on the other city bonds.

Wants an 8 Cent Fare.

"If the fare be increased to 8 cents," Mr. Shonts continues, "recourse to taxation will not only be prevented but the city will receive from the Interborough lines over $2,000,000 in cash into its treasury.

"The Interborough Company is entitled to borrow cash against the accruals and thus continue in possession of the property under the leases. But if for any reason it should not be able to raise the money because the city kept it down to a five-cent fare, and a receivership should follow, the situation would not be changed so far as the city is concerned—indeed, it might be worse, because receivership certificates might be necessary, which would be a paramount lien, thus setting the city's investment further to the rear.

"So long as the operator, whether it be the Interborough or a receiver, performs the contract the city's investment remains subordinate to the Interborough investment. Even if there be a default which entitles the city to take possession, the interest and sinking fund on Interborough bonds are payable prior to the city's interest and sinking fund.

"The city can gain nothing, therefore, by starving the Interborough into bankruptcy. On the contrary, it can indirectly do itself great financial damage through impairment of approximately $500,000,000 of securities in the combined Interborough system.

"It is with great reluctance that the word panic is used in this communication, but the time has come for plain speaking, and it would be a failure of duty to one partner in an enterprise not to point out that the bankruptcy of the other partner might be so disastrous as to result in a financial cataclysm, from which, as a prominent banker said yesterday at a public hearing, the nation might not recover in a generation.

"The City can gain nothing by the bankruptcy of a partner in the dual subway system, and yet it may by continued refusal to increase fares precipitate such bankruptcy and still have to face the problem of increasing fares to escape ruinous taxation. If the City were in possession of the railroads a continuation of a five cent fare would be at the expense of the taxpayers and contrary to the spirit of the Rapid Transit act.

"Considerable has been said at various times about public operation of the subways. The Legislature, in the Rapid Transit act, as long ago as 1904, authorized the city to operate such roads, but the law provided in such case that the rates of fare should be fixed by the commission with the approval of the Board of Estimate, and adjusted, fixed, and readjusted always with a view to securing as nearly as may be sufficient receipts therefrom to provide for operating expense, maintenance, interest on the cost, all the proper charges, and a sinking fund to discharge the bonds issued for the construction and equipment of such road or roads within a reasonable period without recourse to taxation. (Section 30, Rapid Transit act.)

"It is true that the city did not engage in municipal operations, (because among other reasons, it did not have enough funds or borrowing capacity,) and that the dual contracts are made under other sections of the law, but the spirit of the law is against recourse to taxation.

"But irrespective of the theory of the Rapid Transit act and simply as a business proposition in which the city has an interest (aggregating in the dual system $250,000,000) the enterprise should be made self-sustaining without recourse to taxation. A readjustment of fares will prevent taxation and the accumulation of arrears payable ahead of any return to the city. There is no other way of solving the problem. The city will be the only possible gainer, for the contracts take care of the preferential rights of the company in any event.

"For the city to starve the joint enterprise and destroy or impair its own investment, as well as that of its partner, whose participation it invited, is so contrary to good business principles, that I do not hesitate, respectfully but urgently, to request that you immediately raise the fare to 8 cents to continue as long as conditions remain abnormal.

"The seriousness of the situation is such as to make us feel that we would not be doing our duty either to ourselves or to the city if we did not call your attention to these plain facts even on the threshold of our entry upon our lease."

Mr. Shonts in March wrote to the Mayor asking him to lend his aid to obtain for the company authority to charge a six-cent fare on the rapid transit lines. The addition of one cent to the current fare, Mr. Shonts said at that time, would be sufficient to enable the company to avoid financial embarrassment, and would yield a large return to the city when the pooling arrangement went into effect. It was estimated at that time that the additional cent would yield an extra $8,000,000 a year on the principle that those who paid five cents would pay six cents.

Commissioner Whitney's Views.

Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney, commenting yesterday on the receivership of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the financial condition of the Interborough Company, said that last Summer, during an inquiry into an application by the North Shore Traction Company for permission to increase its fare he prepared an opinion to the effect that while the company should be permitted to charge seven cents, it could not do so until its franchise was first modified by the Board of Estimate.

"I stated," said Mr. Whitney, "that the cost of furnishing transportation must be met either by the farepayers or the taxpayers, and that if the Board of Estimate was not willing to grant an increased fare then there must be some form of municipal ownership or operation with the taxpayers carrying the deficits. Personally, I am inclined to think that any business should be self-sustaining.

"The Board of Estimate has done neither thing, and a crisis is now upon the city in the possibility of various receiverships and separate fares on many different lines and greatly increased transportation costs to passengers."

Mr. Whitney asserted that the only thing done by the Board of Estimate in the emergency was to dismiss petitions from the companies, and he referred to "traction deals" and "contractors' deals" in reference to an alleged statement by Mayor Hylan that there would be no land deals in his administration. Then Mr. Whitney's statement said:

"Hylan loves the people, but how many of the people know that for six months secret conferences have been taking place between street railway officials and Mayor Hylan and some of his official and unofficial associates? The rights of the people have been under negotiation, why haven't the people been told of the developments? Why haven't the written suggestions, propositions, or documents on both sides been made public?"

GARRISON TELLS OF ERRAND.

Says Law Business, Not B. R. T., Took Him to Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, who was yesterday appointed receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's system by Judge Mayer, came to Washington today, but his visit was said to bear no relation to the receivership.

"My visit bears no relation to the receivership," Mr. Garrison said. "I did not come to solicit further help from the War Finance Corporation. I merely came to Washington on a private law business."

As the traction company some time ago obtained financial help from the War Finance Corporation, it was thought, before a definite statement to the contrary had been obtained from Mr. Garrison, that he might possibly have come here to seek further assistance for the company. Before Mr. Garrison made his announcement Governor William P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board, who is the Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation, expressed the opinion that Mr. Garrison had not come to Washington to seek further help from the War Finance Corporation. Governor Harding said that if such help were sought it could not be granted as the armistice had halted hostilities and it could not be argued in support of a further advance of funds to the traction company that it was necessary for the prosecution of the war.

Governor Harding said that the transit company's officials were aware of the attitude of the War Finance Corporation. A representative of Timothy S. Williams, the President of the company, he said, had consulted the War Finance Corporation about ten days ago and sought to ascertain whether the corporation would make an additional advance to the transit company to enable it to provide for certain extensions and equipment. It is understood that the transit company wanted an advance of about $10,000,000. The Finance Corporation declined to make any further advance.

Eugene Meyer, Jr., one of the Directors of the War Finance Corporation, went from Washington to New York a few days ago and conferred with representatives of the Brooklyn company. Mr. Meyer told the company's officials why the War Finance Corporation could not advance further sums.

The receivership is understood to be the natural corollary of the declination of the War Finance Corporation to extend further aid to the transit company. As the transit company needed additional funds and could not obtain them from the Government or from private bankers, the temporary receivership was the logical result of the situation.

It was on June 20 last that the Board of Directors of the War Finance Corporation decided, upon certain conditions, to make a direct advance of not exceeding $17,320,500 to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the purpose of enabling the company in part to meet the $57,135,000 face amount of its six-year 5 per cent. secured gold notes, maturing on July 1, 1918. For this advance the War Finance Corporation was to receive new three-year 7 per cent. secured gold notes of the B. R. T. at par. The War Finance Corporation at that time was willing, on the consummation of the plan then presented for the extension of the maturing notes of the B. R. T., to make advances in proper cases to banks, bankers, and trust companies, as provided in Section 7 of the War Finance Corporation Act, upon the new three-year 7 per cent. secured gold notes of the company.

This advance of $17,320,500 was conditional upon the exchange by holders of the B. R. T. company's notes, which were then outstanding, of not less than 70 per cent. of the face amount of their notes for new three-year 7 per cent. secured gold notes of the company, in accordance with the plan of the company. The new notes were to be secured by the collateral then deposited as security for the notes of last June and by $29,000,000 additional bonds of the B. R. T. Company to be issued under a consolidated and refunding mortgage that had been approved by the stockholders of the company shortly before the War Finance Corporation went to the aid of the transit company. It was understood then that the advance by the War Finance Corporation would be made only in case the holders of the maturing obligations lent their co-operation by extending at least 70 per cent. of their holdings.

Before the War Finance Corporation acted last June it had received letters from Charles L. Craig, Controller of the City of New York, and Oscar S. Straus, then Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the First District of New York, expressing a desire that the application of the company be granted in the interest of the City of New York. Controller Craig said in his letter that the municipal authorities of New York City were exerting every effort looking to the earliest possible completion and operation of rapid transit railway extensions, and that anything in the way of financial stress, or otherwise, that might affect any of the companies concerned would be detrimental to the interest of the city.

In view of this it was urged last June that favorable consideration of the B. R. T. Company's application for financial aid would be entirely consistent with the interests of the City of New York.

HYLAN ASSAILS THE P. S. C.

Mayor Says Board Has Failed to Protect the Public.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Mayor Hylan, who arrived here on Monday to attend the inauguration ceremonies, issued this statement tonight in reference to the receivership of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company:

"The bankruptcy of the B. R. T. is final and conclusive evidence, if it were necessary, of the inefficiency, both as to legal form and personnel, of our local Public Service Commission.

"It has failed pitifully to protect the traveling public, while at the same time, by its utter incapacity to solve the newer problems forced on the traction companies by its own official procrastination and incompetence, it has brought ruin to many whose savings are invested in traction securities.

"I see that some of the Public Service Commissioners have resigned. The rest of the commission would be serving New York City better than they have thus far if they, too, would quit the positions they do not know how to fill.

"Their whole official record is only one of muddling and meddling and playing politics with grave matters affecting our whole community life. It would be a good thing if Governor Smith could appoint a receiver for the Public Service Commission itself.

"Until municipal ownership can be brought about, there is no good reason why the traveling public of New York cannot be served properly and with due regard for the rights of invested private capital. Municipal ownership does not mean confiscation, but as we have seen, official incompetence in matters of this sort surely does mean the destruction of public and private rights alike."

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State of Tennessee
Refunding 4% Bonds
Due July 1, 1949
To yield 4.40%

Redmond & Co.
33 Pine Street New York

United Fruit

Special Circular A-38
Sent on Request.

E. W. Wagner & Co.
Established 1887. Chicago
Members NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, NY COFFEE AND SUGAR EXCHANGE, NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE, CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE, CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE, MINNEAPOLIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, MILWAUKEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
33 New Street (Ground Floor) New York

What is the Outlook for My Securities?

"Are they sound? Will they continue dividends and interest? Can markets be readily found for them?" These questions our VALUATION DEPARTMENT can answer for you. Our staff of experts is at your service for the asking.

There is no excuse for not knowing the condition of your investments in time to prevent loss.

Send for our letter T-6, on Judging Securities.

J. B. Harris & Co.
High Grade Securities
60 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 3015.

7.15% Income
Preferred Stock with
Bonus Common Stock

Established Company. Earnings at rate of over 7% per year on Common. Good management. Earnings increasing steadily for over three years. Preferred Dividends paid since Company organized.

Send for Circular T.

Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York City

Keystone Tire
Island Oil
Int'l. Petroleum
Port Lobos Petroleum
Oklahoma Producing

Bulletin on Request.
DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephones 1900-5 Hanover.

You Can Collect a Coupon Every Month

by investing about $5,900 in the three notes and three bonds we have selected for this purpose. The average yield will be approximately 6.10%. All six securities have been approved by leading bankers and are representative of the best investments in the market today.

For particulars send for Letter No. A-18.

CHANDLER & COMPANY
35 Pine Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston

We execute orders in:
Swift & Co.
Armour & Co.
Cudahy Packing & Rts.
Swift International
Libby, McNeill & Libby
Union Carbide & Carb.
Ware & Leland
Members New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade
Telephones Bowling Green 10090-9
61 B'WAY, N. Y.

American Light & Traction
Borden's Cond. Milk Co.
New Jersey Zinc Co.
Royal Baking Powder Co.
Private Wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
WILMINGTON TORONTO
JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROAD ST.
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
AND N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

Permanent Monthly Income of $25
may be had for
about $4,100
Invested in 50 shares of
CITIES SERVICE
PREFERRED STOCK
Cities Service Company is one of the largest and strongest Oil and Public Utility Organizations in America. Its securities afford a maximum of stablity.
Monthly Dividends
Monthly Earnings
Statements
Write for Circular T-90
Henry L. Doherty
&
Company
60 Wall Street

STANDARD
OIL
STOCKS
Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange 14 Wall St., N.Y.

Montreal Tramway & Pr. 6s
Norfolk & Western Conv. 6s
Pennsylvania Gen. 5s
Republic Motor Truck 7s
Studebaker Serial 7s
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA Land Title Building Tel. Spruce 881
NEW YORK Equitable Building Tel. Rector 5354

Bonds Yielding Over 6% For Investment of Surplus Funds

Send for Circular T.

Colgate, Parker & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York

Bankers Trust "Rights"
CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 4848 Rector

I. M. TAYLOR & CO.
Incorporated.
INVESTMENTS
120 Broadway, New York
Boston Phila. Cleveland Pittsburgh

New York City Bonds
Barr & Schmeltzer
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St. Specialists. New York.

STAN(OIL)DARD
Securities
Bought | Sold
Quoted
R. W. P. Barnes & Co.
Dealers in Standard Oil Stocks.
25 BROAD ST. Tel. Broad 1154-5.

Mark A. Noble | Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Chase Nat. | Otis Elevator
Hanover Nat. | D., L. & W. Coal
Telephone 1111 Broad.

January Investments

BONDS and short-term notes are now selling at prices affording liberal yields, and present unusual opportunities for the investment of January funds. We offer:

U. S. GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL

NAME OF ISSUE	Maturity	Price to Yield About
U. S. Govt. Liberty 3½s, 4s, 4¼s		3.55 to 4.85
Cleveland, Ohio, Reg. 4½s	Oct. 1931-61	4.40
Akron, Ohio, Waterworks 5s	Oct. 1929-45	4.45
Passaic, New Jersey, 5s	Dec. 1, 1920-50	4.50
Charleston, S. C., 4½s	Oct. 1957 (Opt. '37)	4.55

RAILROAD

Chicago & Northwestern Gen. 5s	Nov.	1987	4.97
Pennsylvania R. R. Gen. 5s (when issued)	Dec.	1968	5.08
Wisconsin Central Ry. 1st Gen. 4s	July	1949	5.35
Milwaukee & Northern R. R. Consol. 4½s	June	1934	5.40
New Orleans & Northeastern Ref. 4½s	Jan.	1952	5.40
St. Paul Union Depot 5½s	Dec.	1923	5.70
Chic., Mil., & St. Paul Gen. & Ref. 4½s	Jan.	2014	6.25
Chic., R. I. & Pac. Ry. Co. 4s	April	1934	6.50

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Un. Kingdom Great Britain & Ireland 5½s	Nov. 1,	1919	5.35
Government of Switzerland 5s	Mar. 1,	1920	5.45
Republic of Cuba 4½s	Aug. 1,	1949	5.75
Un. Kingdom Great Britain & Ireland 5½s	Nov. 1,	1921	6.10
Dominion of Canada 5s	Aug. 1,	1919	6.35
Anglo-French Loan 5s	Oct. 15,	1920	6.70
Argentine Government 6s	May 15,	1920	7.10

PUBLIC UTILITY

Northern Ohio Traction & Light 5s	Aug.	1956	5.90
Pacific Gas & Elec. Gen. & Ref. 5s	Jan.	1942	6.00
Monongahela Valley Traction Gen. 7s	July	1923	7.00

INDUSTRIAL

American Thread Co. 1st 6s	Dec.	1928	5.75
United States Rubber Co. 1st & Ref. 5s	Jan.	1947	6.00
Procter & Gamble Co. Serial 7s	Mar.	1923	6.05
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. 6s	Dec.	1921	6.20
American Tobacco Co. Serial 7s	Nov.	1923	6.28

[Complete information regarding any of these issues will be furnished upon request.

Above offerings are made subject to prior sale and change in price.

The National City Company
Main Office—National City Bank Building
Uptown Office—Fifth Avenue & 43rd St.
Correspondent Offices in Thirty-one Cities
Bonds *Short Term Notes* *Acceptances*

$1,265,000
Pacific Power & Light Company
First and Refunding (now First) Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
Due August 1, 1930

Secured by first mortgage lien on the entire physical property of the Company, which operates electric light and power plants in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. It also operates gas, waterworks and electric railway properties, and serves 47 communities in all.

Net earnings as reported are nearly twice annual interest on all bonds outstanding.

The total amount of these bonds issued is $8,863,000. They are followed by $4,200,000 Preferred Stocks, paying dividends of 7% per annum, and $6,100,000 Common Stock.

Price 89¾ and Interest. To net over 6¼%.

Detailed Description on Application.

White, Weld & Co. Wm. A. Read & Co.

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security. Opinion No. A-2377."

The firm of
HEMPHILL, WHITE & CHAMBERLAIN
37 Wall Street, New York
having expired by limitation December 31, 1918, the undersigned have formed a new partnership to carry on the business formerly conducted by Hemphill, White & Chamberlain, under the firm name of
HEMPHILL, NOYES & Co.
37 Wall Street, New York
JANSEN NOYES
CHARLES E. GARDNER
STANTON GRIFFIS
J. DUGALD WHITE
CLIFFORD HEMPHILL
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange
January 2, 1919

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE, located at Syracuse, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the Association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
A. W. HUDSON, President.
Dated December 31, 1918.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

New York, December 7, 1918.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its Banking House, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
OWEN E. FAYNTER, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SYRACUSE, located at Syracuse, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated December 18, 1918.
CHARLES E. SANFORD, President.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

Main Office: 55 Cedar Street, New York

BRANCHES

Broadway at 73rd St. | Madison Ave. at 75th St. | 125th St. at 8th Ave.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 1918

Assets		Liabilities	
U. S. Government Securities	$7,031,872.35	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Other Public Securities	1,897,895.87	Surplus	4,000,000.00
Securities due, 1 to 5 years	3,374,121.49	Undivided Profits	377,082.42
Other Securities	4,262,362.06	Dividend Payable Jan. 2, 1919	120,000.00
Time Loans	11,824,594.12	Reserve for Taxes, etc	1,296,672.53
Demand Loans and Loans due in thirty days	20,701,627.15	Deposits	63,478,502.25
Bills, Notes and Acceptances Purchased	12,457,752.39	Treasurer's Checks	4,079,998.36
Cash on Hand and in Bank	8,529,423.43	Mortgage Trust Bonds	6,446,100.00
Clearing House Exchanges	8,192,406.96	Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank	4,513,537.35
Foreign Exchange	148,322.83	Accrued Interest Payable	157,718.15
Advances to Trusts	3,752.96	Acceptances Executed for Customers	1,000,000.00
Mortgages	7,331,267.83		
Real Estate	162,131.20		
Accrued Interest Receivable	552,150.42		
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	1,000,000.00		
	$87,469,611.06		$87,469,611.06

DIRECTORS

CHARLES S. BROWN	DONALD G. GEDDES	CHARLES B. SEGER	CORNELIUS VANDERBILT
BURNS D. CALDWELL	HENRY R. ICKELHEIMER	ELBRIDGE G. SNOW	GEORGE G. WARD
LEWIS L. CLARKE	WILLIAM A. JAMISON	HENRY TATNALL	THOMAS WILLIAMS
THOMAS DEWITT CUTLER	JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT	EBEN B. THOMAS	WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS
CHARLES D. DICKEY	ROBERT OLYPHANT	JAMES TIMPSON	JOHN W. PLATTEN
ALLEN B. FORBES	MORTIMER L. SCHIFF	ARTHUR TURNBULL	

OFFICERS

JOHN W. PLATTEN ..... President

CALVERT BREWER	Vice-President	FRANK J. PARSONS	Vice-President
JOSEPH ADAMS	Vice-President	HENRY L. SERVOSS	Secretary
CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY	Treasurer	T. W. B. MIDDLETON	Assistant Secretary
HARRY W. HADLEY	Assistant Treasurer	GEORGE C. HOFFMAN	Assistant Treasurer
RALPH L. CERERO	Assistant Secretary	EUGENE W. DUTTON	Assistant Treasurer
JOHN A. HOPPER	Assistant Treasurer		

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

80 Broadway—54 Wall Street

Fifth Ave. at 60th St. | Fifth Ave. at 38th St.

Madison Ave. at 42nd St.

Condensed Statement as of December 31, 1918

ASSETS

CASH on hand, in Federal Reserve Bank and due from Banks and Bankers	$61,643,902.60	
UNITED STATES TREASURY CERTIFICATES	12,191,000.00	$73,834,902.60
UNITED STATES BONDS	$16,649,826.56	
Loans and Discounts	129,882,436.10	
Bonds and Other Securities	32,574,976.61	
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	825,000.00	179,932,239.27
Real Estate		4,948,057.67
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		11,399,339.07
Other Assets		1,205,022.08
TOTAL		$271,319,560.69

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	$30,702,635.95
DEPOSITS	227,953,733.09
Reserve for Taxes and Interest Accrued	930,130.18
Unearned Discount	333,722.40
Acceptances	11,399,339.07
TOTAL	$271,319,560.69

January 1st, 1919.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Chas. D. Barney & Co., has this day been dissolved.

J. Horace Harding
Jay Cooke
Henry Sanderson
Henry E. Butler
John P. Grier
Edward H. Levis
Philemon Dickinson

Referring to the above notice, the undersigned beg to announce that they will continue the transaction of business as a limited partnership under the name of

Chas. D. Barney & Co.

at the same offices

15 Broad Street, New York City — 122-124 So. Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Partners: Henry E. Butler, John P. Grier, Edward H. Levis, Philemon Dickinson

Special Partners: J. Horace Harding, Henry Sanderson

Inherited Investments

There are many men and women who have inherited securities bought years ago and under conditions which do not exist today. The question whether it is wise to hold, sell or exchange can be answered only if the facts relating to each security are available. To obtain these facts we invite correspondence. Inquiries will receive our careful attention and will involve no obligation.

Kean, Taylor & Co.

5 Nassau Street, New York

Chicago — Pittsburgh

J. Kenneth Clarke and Edward W. Hubbard

announce to their many friends and clients that they have formed the Brokerage firm of

Clarke & Hubbard

40 Exchange Place, New York

Phone Broad 254-5-6 — January 1st, 1919

Mark A. Noble — Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN

25 Broad St., New York

Bankers Tr. Corp. Ex. Bk.

Stock and Rights

Telephone 2111 Broad.

Investment Suggestions

Glidden, Davidge & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

5 Nassau St., New York

"Securities Suggestions"

Among other interesting features, the last two issues of this semi-monthly publication contain the following:

The Question of Railroad Control
What Peace Means to the Packing Industry
An Attractive Diversified Investment
Fortnightly Market Analysis

This with booklet describing

The Part Payment Plan

will be sent free. Write us for "Q."

R. C. MEGARGEL & CO.

27 Pine Street—New York

Investment Opportunities

Prevailing prices for high grade Bonds being the lowest in many years afford the investor high yield with unimpaired security.

Return of money rates to normal should broaden the demand for such bonds and result in higher prices.

Selected list of thoroughly seasoned bonds supplied upon request.

McBee, Jones & Co.

120 Broadway, New York.

Tel. Rector 2525, 2526, 2883.

Royal Dutch Warrants

Bought, Sold & Quoted

E. BUNGE & CO.

44 Broad Street, New York.

Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Berdell Brothers

Public Utility Securities

111 Broadway N.Y.

WE WANT

Kentucky Tr. & Term. Co. 1st 5s

Ohio State Tel. Co. 1st 5s

Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Columbia Graphophone
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil

C. C. Kerr & Co.

2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 5760 Rector

20 FINDERS OF LOST PROPERTY. The law insists on finders of lost property taking pains to ascertain ownership. Owners are glad to make good cost of advertising find in The New York Times. 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

Now Ready

1918-1919 FEDERAL TAX FOLDER

The folder contains an analysis and explanation of the Revenue Bill as passed by the Senate and that passed by the House of Representatives.

Its contents distinguish between the recommendations of the Senate and those of the House, and also compare the provisions of each of these with the existing law.

An explanation is given of the new features which will probably be enacted into law including the Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax rates together with illustrations of their application.

This folder will be of valuable assistance to investors, business men and others affected by the law, in anticipating the final provisions of the Revenue Bill. Copies will be mailed upon application for Folder N-A1.

HALSEY, STUART & CO.

INCORPORATED—SUCCESSORS TO

N. W. HALSEY & CO., CHICAGO

49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

CHICAGO | PHILADELPHIA | DETROIT | BOSTON | MILWAUKEE | ST. LOUIS

Discount House

of

SALOMON BROS. & HUTZLER

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

35 Congress Street, Boston, Mass. — 27 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.

Beg to announce that

Mr. H. I. Lesoe
and
Mr. B. J. Levy

have this day been admitted as general partners to this firm.

JANUARY 1ST, 1919.

We advise the purchase and are making a Specialty of

United States Government Bonds

and are prepared, at any time, to buy or sell large or small lots

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

115 Devonshire St., BOSTON — 17 Wall St., NEW YORK

Beginning January 1, 1919,

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO.

will conduct the business heretofore carried on by

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA

which firm expired by limitation on December 31, 1918. The partners of Hartshorne, Fales & Co. are

DOUGLAS R. HARTSHORNE, *Member New York Stock Exchange*
HALIBURTON FALES, JR.,
E. KENNETH HEEDEN,
AUSTIN K. NEFTEL.

7 Wall Street. Tel. Rector 4590.

WILL BUY & SELL

So. Porto Rico Sugar

Dividend Scrip

William C. Orton

Specialties Reorganization Securities.

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 7180-1-2 Broad

Peerless Truck & Motor Co. 1925
Columbia Graphophone Co. 1930
Studebaker 7s, 1921
Atlantic Holding
Northern Securities

Beverley Bogert & Co.

Tel. Broad 6811. 30 Broad St.

IMBRIE & CO.

BANKERS

NEW YORK

take pleasure in announcing that

MR. WILLIAM MINOT

has been admitted to partnership in the firm as of January 1, 1919

IMBRIE & CO

BANKERS

NEW YORK CHICAGO BOSTON MILWAUKEE PITTSBURGH

take pleasure in announcing that they have opened an office at

13 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON

for the transaction of business in

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

under the management of

MR. WALDO S. KENDALL
and
MR. WILLIAM MINOT.
Resident Partners

January 2, 1919

Credit Safety

Now that this country is face to face with the inevitable readjustments of peace, the need for the financial protection and service afforded by American Credit Insurance is recognized by all keen business men.

Careful manufacturers and jobbers are, therefore, losing no time in safeguarding their resources. They welcome the American's Unlimited Policy, which not only insures against abnormal credit losses, but serves to *prevent* losses.

There is nothing so safe in any emergency of credit accounts as The American's Unlimited Policy of Credit Insurance.

Full particulars of this service free upon request.

The AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO. of NEW YORK

A. B. TREAT, Gen'l Eastern Manager. R. S. CHAMBERS, Gen'l Agent.
91 William St. Phone: John 533-534-3365. New York City.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Lawyers Title & Trust Company

Member of the New York Clearing House Association

160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

STATEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1918

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	$2,771,846.39	Capital Stock	$4,000,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	728,697.21	Surplus and Undivided Profits	5,212,556.03
Loans on Collateral and Bills Purchased	6,509,257.55	Deposits	15,647,067.88
Stocks and Bonds (Book Value)	5,032,886.32	Certified Checks	91,492.87
Bonds and Mortgages	7,421,561.30	Officers' Checks Outstanding	319,865.18
Interest Accrued, Receivable	370,908.07	Taxes and Rent Accrued, Payable	193,116.75
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	262,500.00	Interest Accrued, Payable	24,992.17
Company's Buildings	2,964,760.00	Acceptances	262,500.00
Other Real Estate	271,708.99	Rediscounts	412,050.00
Accounts Receivable, etc.	101,990.61	Reserve for Current Expenses and Contingencies	222,475.56
		Dividend Payable January 2, 1919	50,000.00
Total	$26,436,116.44	Total	$26,436,116.44

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
No Income Tax Certificates Required

Municipal Bonds

To yield from 4.20% to 5.10%

		Rate.	Maturity.	Yield.
NT	$92,400 Albany, N. Y., Reg.	4%	1930-36	4.20%
NT	225,000 Rochester, N. Y., Reg.	4½%	1940-45	4.20%
NT	10,000 Syracuse, N. Y., Reg.	4¼%	1921	4.25%
N	25,000 Cincinnati, Ohio	4½%	1955	4.35%
C	63,000 Beaumont, Texas	5%	1930-56	4.80%
	50,000 Dade County, Fla.	5%	1947-54	4.80%
	25,000 Stamford, Texas	5%	1952-56	5.00%
	23,000 High Point, N. C.	6%	1919-28	5.10%
	98,000 Renville County, N. D.	6%	1922	5.10%

N—Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State.
C—Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in Connecticut.
T—Exempt from all taxation in New York State.

STACY & BRAUN

5 Nassau Street

Toledo — NEW YORK — Cincinnati

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Hanson & Doyle has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

ARNOLD E. HANSON.
CHARLES E. DOYLE.

Dec. 31, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Guaranty Safe Deposit Company, Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street. January 2, 1919.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919, at 9 A. M.

O. M. BILLINGS, Secretary.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

American Alliance Insurance
Bankers Trust "Rights"
Chase Nat'l Bank Stock
Childs Restaurant Com.
Columbia Trust Stock
Continental Insurance
Famous Players-Lasky
Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
Fisk Rubber Tire Stocks
Franklin Fire Insurance
Interborough Rapid Transit
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
Lima Locomotive
Lone Star Gas
Midland Securities
Mohawk Valley Co.
N. Y. State Rys. Com.
Penn. Coal & Coke
Pinnacle Equipment Co.
Port Lobos Petroleum
Remington Typewriter Stocks
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco "B"
Singer Manufacturing
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Winchester Arms

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 24 Wall St., N.Y.

Adams Express Reg. 4s, '47
Beech Creek R. R. Stk.
Famous Players-Lasky Stk.
Ford Motor Canada
Clinchfield Coal Com. Stk.
Gt. Western Pow. 6s, 1925
Int'l Gt. Nor. 5% Nts, 1914
Defaulted
U. S. Worsted (all issues)

Charles E. Doyle & Co.

30 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. Broad 7105-7-8-9.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION.
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.

Dealers in Standard Oil Securities

Phones 4050-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Calif. Elec. Generating 5s
Michoacan Power 6s
N. Hamp. E. R. Com. & Pfd.
Guanajuato Pow. & El. 6s
Birmingham Water Co. 5s

HOTCHKIN & CO.

Incorporated
53 STATE ST.
Tel. Main 460. BOSOTN Cable Tockin.

CRUCIBLE STEEL
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
BETHLEHEM STEEL

Special reports just issued on above stocks. Copies on request.

Correspondence Invited.

S. S. RUSKAY & CO.

Established 1877.

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.

20 Broad St. N.Y. Phone Rec. 2471-2-3-4

We Will Sell & Buy

Liberty Bonds

FOR CASH

At prevailing market prices.

FRIEDMAN & CO.

67 Exchange Pl., N.Y. Phone Rector 834

UPTOWN OFFICE

Longacre Bldg. (Room 1009) 42d & Bway

Philadelphia — Chicago

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Stock

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 24 Wall St., N. Y.

Lone Star Gas
By Products Coke
Singer Manufacturing

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

Phone Rector 6348. 74 Broadway, New York.
Private telephone to Boston.

Texas Pac. Coal & Oil
Lima Locomotive Com. & Pfd.
Lone Star Gas
Tide Water Oil

GWYNNE BROS

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Yale & Towne
American Brass
Wright-Martin Pfd.
Home Insurance

Salisbury, Leslie & Co.

45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1848.

Autosales Corporation
Celluloid Company
Woodward Iron & Steel
Borden's Condensed Milk
Singer Manufacturing

William M. van der Kieft

Tel. Bowling Gr. 8586. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

LIBERTY BONDS

BOUGHT FOR CASH

All Issues and Denominations Bought at Stock Exchange Prices.

DIDRICHSEN & CO.,

Tel. John 8174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

ADVERTISING

Placed in all Publications

Copy Prepared. Estimates Furnished

Frank Kiernan & Co

Telephone Cort. 1234 — 135 Broadway, N.Y.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

New York, December 27, 1918.

CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY.

The coupons of the first mortgage 5% Bonds of this company due January 1st, 1919, will be paid at THE NATIONAL CITY BANK, NO. 52 WALL STREET, New York City, on or after January 2, 1919.

PHILIP J. SCHNEIDER, Treasurer.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Legal Investments and Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, also Exempt from the Federal Income Tax.

Name of Municipality.	Rate.	Maturities.
Buffalo, N. Y.,	Reg. 4.50%	Oct. 1, 1935
Troy, N. Y.,	Reg. 4.50%	Nov. 15, 1934
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.,	Reg. 5.00%	Jan., 1923-24
New Rochelle, N. Y.,	Reg. 5.00%	May 1, 1921
Jamestown, N. Y.,	Reg. 4.80%	June, 1920-22
Plattsburg, N. Y.,	Cpn. 4.50%	Jan., 1920-37
White Plains, N. Y.,	Reg. 5.50%	Oct., 1922-23
Johnstown, N. Y.,	Cpn. 5.00%	Sep., 1921-24
Lockport, N. Y.,	Reg. 5.00%	Dec., 1919-27
Cohoes, N. Y.,	Reg. 5.00%	June, 1920-23
Mamaroneck, N. Y.,	Reg. 5.00%	Sep., 1923-32
East Rochester, N. Y.,	Reg. 4.20%	Aug., 1923-25
Canastota, N. Y.,	Reg. 4.90%	Nov., 1919-33
Fairport, N. Y.,	Reg. 5.00%	July, 1936-43
Greenburgh, N. Y.,	Reg. 5.00%	Jan., 1942-51
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.,	Cpn. 5.00%	Nov., 1921-25

Special Descriptive Circulars on above and numerous other issues sent on request.

Prices to Yield from 4.25% to 4.60% Income.

SHERWOOD & MERRIFIELD
SUCCESSORS TO
H. A. KAHLER & CO.
Investment Securities
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Phones 7251-52 Cortlandt.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

Member of Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House Association.

204 FIFTH AVENUE

OFFICERS

Alexander S. Webb, *President* — Charles E. Calhoun, *Asst. Secretary*
Abram M. Hyatt, *Vice-President* — Nelson F. Griffin, *Asst. Treasurer*
Owen Ward, *Vice-President* — Paul H. Selchow, *Trust Officer*
Frederic P. Davis, *Secretary* — Norman W. Andrews, *Asst. Trust Officer*
Joseph W. Hanson, *Asst. Manager, Downtown Office.*

Statement of condition at the close of business December 31st, 1918

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Vault and Banks.	$3,641,635.29	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,357,547.11	Surplus and Profits	629,679.10
Demand Loans on Collateral	4,363,224.99	Reserved for Taxes and Expense	32,119.64
Time Loans on Collateral	7,938,817.88	Accrued Interest Payable	70,494.88
Bills Purchased	3,420,688.57	Treasurer's Checks	461,584.51
Bonds	2,980,565.51	Rediscounts	5,504,853.50
Stocks	228,141.75	Deposits	17,355,633.23
Bonds and Mortgages	806,212.73	Other Liabilities	4,710.12
Real Estate	58,175.58		
Building, 204 Fifth Avenue	62,500.00		
Accrued Interest Receivable	160,034.59		
Other Assets	41,530.98		
	$25,059,074.98		$25,059,074.98

DOWNTOWN OFFICE
Broadway at Leonard Street
Frederic P. Davis, *Manager*

UPTOWN OFFICE
Broadway at 72nd Street
Nelson F. Griffin, *Manager*

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

NEW YORK: WOOLWORTH BUILDING

COUPONS PAYABLE AT THIS BANK JAN. 2, 1919

Austin, Texas (City) School Building; Street; Bridge & Sewer; Sanitary Sewer 4s-5s.
Blackshear, Ga., Water, Sewer and Electric Light; various.
Fort Mill, S. C. (Town of), School District No. 28 6s.
Huntington County, Ind., 3½s.
Lehigh & Hudson River Ry. Co. General Mortgage 5s.
Lincoln, Idaho (County of), Refunding 4½s, No. 13.
Madison, Mont. (County), 4½s.
Merchants Refrigerating Co. 1st and Refunding 6s.
St. Cloud, Minn., Bridge & Refunding 5s & 5½s.
South San Joaquin Irrigation District 5s.
Webb City, Mo., Sewer 5s.
Zanesville, Ohio, Refunding 4½s.
Bartow, Florida, Electric Light, Street, Bridge & Sewer.
Payette, Ida., Water Works.
City of Polson, Montana.
Windsor Water Works, Windsor, Conn.

Reconstruction Days

Full of problems for business, big and small.

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Your Tax Statements

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Accounting Tax Specialists.

20 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK

Phone Rector 7659

New York, N. Y.
January 1, 1919

Charles E. Doyle, formerly of the firm of Hanson & Doyle, and Edward Sykes announce that they have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of

Charles E. Doyle & Co.

to transact a general brokerage business in Stocks and Bonds, with offices at

30 Broad Street, New York
Telephone 7106-7-8-9 Broad

Charles E. Doyle.
Edward Sykes.

$500 MONTHLY INCOME
TO YOUR DEPENDENT FOR LIFE
Premium $1559 Annually—Age basis 40.
Lowest Rate in America.
Write for rate at your age.
W. S. BLIZZARD,
115 Broadway, N.Y. Phone Rector 4427

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK

New York, December 16, 1918.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 14th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 11th, 1919, until 10 o'clock A. M. January 15, 1919.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation Trust Company will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., on the 15th day of January, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing two directors of the Second Class, receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

HORACE S. GOULD, Secretary.

Dated, December 20, 1918.

Brooklyn Trust Company
177 Montague Street,
Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees, of inspectors of election and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, January 13th, 1919, at 9 o'clock a. m.

WILLARD P. SCHENCK, Secretary.

Dated, January 2nd, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY.
59 LIBERTY STREET.
New York, December 31, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday, January 15, 1919, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing five Directors to serve for the term of four years and also three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Election, and of approving all action taken by the Board of Directors since the last Annual Meeting of Stockholders, and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

The Directors whose terms expire and who are eligible for re-election are Charles S. Fairchild, Richard M. Hurd, Samuel Riker, Jr., Charles H. Van Hise, and William I. Walter.

GEORGE W. BECKER, Secretary.

THE ARROW REALTY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of The Arrow Realty Company for the election of officers, and such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the office of the company, No. 701 Sixth Avenue, New York City, on Monday, January 13th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon.

(Signed) ALEX. P. W. KINNAN, Secretary.

January 1, 1919.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY

To the Holders of

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY:

Three-Year Seven Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes, due July 1, 1921.

Six-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes, due July 1, 1918.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORPORATION:

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series A, due January 1, 1966.

In view of the appointment of a receiver of the properties of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and of its subsidiaries, New York Municipal Railway Corporation and New York Consolidated Railroad Company, and the impending default in the payment of interest on the above-mentioned Three-Year Notes and of interest and sinking fund on the above-mentioned Bonds, the undersigned, owning and representing large amounts thereof, believe that prompt action should be taken for the protection of the above-mentioned Notes and Bonds, and to that end, acting as a Protective Committee, invite the holders of said Notes and Bonds to deposit the same, with all coupons attached, on or before JANUARY 31, 1919, with CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City, as Depositary, under a Deposit Agreement which is now in course of preparation. Against such deposits, the Depositary will issue its certificates of deposit under said Deposit Agreement.

The undersigned have arranged that the Depositary will, if desired by Depositors of said Three-Year Notes or First Mortgage Bonds, advance to them upon such Notes or Bonds, at the time of deposit, the amount of the interest maturing thereon January 1, 1919. Ownership certificates in accordance with the Federal Income Tax law will be required upon all advances.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained, when prepared, at the offices of the undersigned.

New York, January 2, 1919.

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
KUHN, LOEB & CO.
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

CHARLES E. SIGLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

CRAVATH & HENDERSON, Counsel.

To the Stockholders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company

A receiver of all the property of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company having been appointed by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned have, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the company's stock, consented to act as a committee for the protection of the interests of all stockholders who shall become parties to an agreement in course of preparation, which will be dated January 2, 1919.

Stockholders are requested to deposit their certificates of stock with Mercantile Trust & Deposit Company, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, or with People's Trust Company, 181 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, the Committee's depositaries, which will issue temporary receipts to be exchanged for transferable certificates of deposit as soon as the latter can be prepared.

As it is understood that the company will default in the payment of interest payable January 2, 1919, on certain of its obligations, in the judgment of the Committee concerted action on the part of the stockholders is essential to their proper protection, to which end the Committee requests the deposit of stock as soon as possible. Due announcement will be made when the deposit agreement is ready for distribution, whereupon copies may be obtained from either of the depositaries or from the Secretary of the Committee.

The assignment of all deposited certificates must be executed in blank, dated and properly witnessed, and must have the requisite stock transfer stamps attached thereto. Application will be made to list the certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated January 2, 1919.

ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Chairman.
CHARLES A. BOODY,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
SEWARD PROSSER,
GALEN L. STONE,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
E. B. SWEEZY.

CHELLIS A. AUSTIN, Secretary, 115 Broadway, New York.
RUSHMORE, BISBEE & STERN, 61 Broadway, New York. } Counsel.
CULLEN & DYKMAN, 177 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
MERCANTILE TRUST & DEPOSIT COMPANY, 115 Broadway, New York. } Depositaries.
PEOPLE'S TRUST COMPANY, 181 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN
announces the organization of
LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN & CO.
INCORPORATED
Investment Securities
36 Wall Street — New York
Telephone—John 3505

Southern Pacific

The stock of this company is in an unusually strong investment position, as shown by a special analysis of the property which we have recently prepared for our clients. A few extra copies are available to investors who are interested in our service. Enclose 3 cents in postage for Circular No. 373.

Moody's Investors Service
John Moody, President.
35 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. 2917-8-9 Rector.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Notice of Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Union Trust Company of New York, for the election of ten Trustees of said Company of the class of 1922, and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, January 9, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

M. FERGUSON, Secretary.

December 27, 1918.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE MEXICAN HARDWOODS COMPANY, INC.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Mexican Hardwoods Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the Company at No. 501 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, January 13, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

New York City, December 17, 1918.

ERNEST H. GREENE, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY:

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company will be held at 60-12 East 42nd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 8th, 1919, at one o'clock P. M., to elect eleven Directors and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

WALTER C. REID, Acting Secretary.

THE BANK OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
December 20, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Bank of Washington Heights will be held at the Bank Tuesday, January 14th, from 3 P. M. to 4 P. M., for the election of directors and such other business as may come before such meeting. Notice is also given that at this meeting a resolution will be presented and voted upon reducing the number of directors from twelve to either nine or ten.

JAMES J. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Vice President.

COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

ON AND AFTER JAN. 2nd, 1919.

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. Deb. (Jan. 10) 6s
Alexandria, La., Pub. Imp. 5s
Amherst Co., Va., Refd. 4½s, Road 5s
Apex, N. C., Elect. Lt. 6s
Asheville, N. C., Various 5s
Auburn, N. Y., Water Filtration 4½s
Baton Rouge, La., Permanent Imp. 4s, and Pub. Imp. 4½s
Bell Co., Ky. 5s
Bergen County, N. J., Bridge & Road Imp. 4½s
do. Bridge (Jan. 15) 4½s
Binghampton, Tenn., St. Imp. 5½s
Bloomfield, N. J., Fire Dept. 4s
Brightwaters, N. Y., Dock 6s; Pav. 6s
Broward Co., Fla., Spl. Road & Bridge Dist. No. 1 6s
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co. 1st Ref. 5s
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co. 2nd 5s
Cairo, Ga., Water Works 5s
Camden Co., N. J., Various (Jan. 2) 4s & 4½s
Cedartown, Ga., High School 5s & 6s
Consolidation Coal Co. 4½s
Dade Co., Fla., Spl. Road & Bridge Dist No. 1 6s
do. Spl. Road & Bridge Dist No. 2 5s
do. Bridge, Highway & Jail 5s
do. Spl. Road & Bridge Dist. No. 3 6s
Daytona, Fla. 5s
Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Short Line Ry. 5s
Dunn, N. C. 6s
Durham, N. C., Various 4½s & 5s
Easton, Palmer & Bethlehem Street Ry. Co. 5s
Elberton, Ga., Paving, Elec. Lt. & School Bldg. 4½s & 5s
Elyria, O., Water Works 4½s
Englewood, N. J., School 5s
Essex Co., N. J., Land (Jan. 2) 4½s
do. Park 4½s
do. Plankroad 4s
Fairmont Coal Co. 5s
Fairview, N. J., Funding 5s
Fort Pierce, Fla., Pub. Utility 6s
Fresno City Water Co. 5s
General Pipe Line Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds 5%
Glassport, Pa., School Dist. 4½s
Glassport, Pa., Boro. 5s
Greensboro, N. C., Various 4s
Greenwich, Conn., Refunding 4½s; School 4½s
Greenwood, S. C. 4½s
Griffin, Ga., Sewer, Water & Lt. 5s
Guanajuato Power & Elec. Co. (Due Oct. 1st, 1916—Nos. 21 & 28) 6s
Hawaii Territory Imp. (Jan. 2) 3½s
Henderson, N. C. 5s
Hillsborough Co., Fla., School Dist. 5s & 6s
Homestead, Fla., Municipal Imp. 6s
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Municipal 5s
Jennings, La., School 5s
Key West, Fla., Refd. 5s
Lawrence, N. Y., Street Imp. 4.60s
Lynchburg, Va., Pub. Imp. 4½s
Marquette & Bessemer Dock & Navigation Co., Deb. 5s
Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Bridge 5s
Miami, Fla., Imp. 5s & Mun. Imp. 5s
Miami Beach, Fla., Park 5s
Monticello, Ga., School & Light 5s
Mutual Life Ins. Co. 5s
Mutual Terminal Co. of Buffalo, N. Y. 1st 4s
North Spring Lake, N. J., Water 5s
Norwalk, Conn., Various 4½s
Oskaloosa Traction & Light Co. 5s
Oswego, N. Y., Water (Jan. 15) 4½s
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Jan. 2) 5s
Pelham, Ga., Various 5s
Pelham Manor, N. Y., Fire Apparatus 4½s
Pensacola, Fla., Imp. 4½s
do. Spl. Imp. (Issue of 1912-13) 6s
Pinellas Co., Fla. 5s
Portland Gas & Coke Co., Refd. 5s
Richland, Ga., Water Works & Elec. Light 5s
Richmond, Va., Various 4s & 4½s
Rockmart, Ga., Elec. Lt. & Pow. 5s
St. Lucie Co., Fla., Time Warrants 6s
St. Lucie Co., Fla., Spl. Road & Bridge Dist. No. 1 6s
School City, Ft. Wayne, Ind., Imp. (Jan. 15) 4s
So. Orange, N.J., Various 4s, 4½s & 5s
Squaw Creek, D. D. No. 1 6s
Statesville, N. C., R. R. Aid 6s
Tampa, Fla., Refunding 5s
Telfair Co., Ga., Court House 5s
Texas Lignite & Oil Co. 1st 6s
Toledo, O., Various 4s
do. Education (Jan. 2) 4s
United Gas & Elec. Corp. 7s
United States Mortgage & Trust Co. Series "K" and "L" 4s
Utilities Oil & Refining Corp. 7s
Water, Light & Power Co. of Hot Springs, S. D. 5s
Water Works Co. (San Antonio) 6s
Waynesboro, Ga., Water Works 5s
Westchester Co., N. Y., 1st Fire Dist. 6s
Westerly, R. I., Refunding 4s
West Orange, N. J., Education 4s
Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co. Equipment Trust 4s
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., City Imp. 4s
Wilmington, N. C., Refunding 4s
Yosemite Valley R. R. Co. 5s

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1919, PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE

Ashland Waterworks Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Athens Terminal Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Auburn Gas Co. 1st Mtge. S. F. 5s
Bronx Gas & Electric Co 1st Mtge. 5s
City of Sedalia, Mo. Refund. 4½s
Central Market Street Railway Co. 1st Mtge. S. F. 5s
Citizens Gas & Elec Co. of Council Bluffs, 1st Mtge. 5s
Citizens Gas & Fuel Co. of Terre Haute, Ind., 1st Ref. 50-Yr. 5s
Clinchfield Coal Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
D. K. E. Holding Corp. Genl. 5s
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
East Hampton Elect. Light Co. 6s
Edison Elec. Lt. & Power Co. of Erie, Pa. 1st Mtge. 6s
Equitable Illum. Gas Light Co. of Phila. 1st Mtge. 5s
Erie County Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 4s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. Gen. Ref. 4s
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. 1st Cons. Ref. 4½s
Greenwich Tramway Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Hackensack Water Co. 1st Mtge 4s
Hamilton Ridge Lumber Co. Pur. Money, 1st Mtge. 6s
Indianapolis Water Co. Genl. Mtge. 5s
Jonesville, S. C. School Dist. 5½s
Kansas City R'ways Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Kansas City Railways Co. 2nd 6s, Series A
Kansas City Railways Co. 2nd 5s, Series B
Kansas City Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. Ref. & Imp. 5s
Lincoln Traction Co. Gold 5s of 1939
Lincoln Traction Co. Gold 5s of 1920
Lockport Light, Heat & Power Co., 1st Mtge. Refdg. 5s
Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railroad Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
New Orleans City & Lake Railroad Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
New Orleans City R. R. Co. Genl. 5s
New Orleans Ry. & Lt. Co. Genl. 4½s
Norwich Gas & Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Pine Bluff Co. 1st Mtge. 30-Yr. Gold
Plattsburgh Traction Co. 1st Mtge. 6s
Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Co. Inc., 50 Yr. 5% Gold
Rich Hill Coal Co. 1st Mtge. S. F. 5s
Rockingham County Light & Power Co. Gold 5s
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway 1st Mtge. 5s
Sharon & New Castle Railways Co. 1st Lien S. F. 5s
Somerset County, N. J. Building 4s
South Shore Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
Terminal Warehouse Co. 2nd Mtge. 5s
Toledo Traction, Light & Power Co. 1st Lien 2 Yr. 7s
Underground Elec. Rys. Co. of London, Ltd. 4½s of 1933
Underwriters Building Co. 1st Mtge. 5s
United Fuel Gas Co. 1st Mtge. S. F. 6s
United Gas & Electric Co. of N. J. 1st Mtge. 5s
United Light & Railways Co. 6% Notes
Utica Belt Line Street Railroad Co. 2nd Mtge. 5s
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. Co. Gen. 5s
Washington Sugar Co. 1st Mtge. 6s
Willapa Electric Co. 1st Gold 6s, Series A. & B.
Worcester & Conn. Eastern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 4½s
Youngstown-Sharon Ry. & Lt. Co., 1st Mtge. S. F. 5s

DUE JANUARY 14, 1919
Wladikawkas Railway Co. (Russia) 4s

DUE JANUARY 15, 1919
Ristigouche Salmon Club
McWilliams Bros., Inc.

We beg to announce that our business, which because of the War was suspended in August, 1918, will be resumed on January 2, 1919.

Mr. Chas. S. Cheston this day becomes a partner in our firm.

HARRISON & CO.
BANKERS
LAFAYETTE BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA

January 1st, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF G. O. TUCK & COMPANY, INC.

New York, N. Y., December 23, 1918.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of G. O. Tuck & Company, Inc., will be held on Saturday, the 11th day of January, 1919, at 1:30 P. M., in Room No. 1103, 68 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to decrease its capital stock from $400,000 preferred, consisting of 4,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and 12,000 shares common stock without nominal or par value, to $1,000 preferred, consisting of 10 shares of the par value of $100 each, and 10 shares of common stock without nominal or par value.

G. O. TUCK, President.
M. T. MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF J. M. EDMUNDS & COMPANY, INC.

New York, N. Y., December 23, 1918.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of J. M. Edmunds & Company, Inc., will be held on Saturday, the 11th day of January, 1919, at one o'clock P. M., in Room No. 1103, 68 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to decrease its capital stock from $250,000 preferred, consisting of 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, and 7,500 shares common stock without nominal or par value, to $1,000 preferred, consisting of 10 shares of the par value of $100 each, and 10 shares of common stock without nominal or par value.

J. M. EDMUNDS, President.
M. T. MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET
New York City

Coupons and Dividends due in January are payable at this office on and after January 1st, 1919, as follows:

Alabama Great Southern Railroad Co.
American Water Supply Co. of Kankakee
Army & Navy Club of Manila
Athens Railway & Electric Company
Butler Water Company
Cairo Water Works Company
Cedar Rapids, City of, Refunding Bonds
Central Brewing Company
Chattanooga City Water Company
Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. Equip Trust Ctfs., Series "A"
Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. Equipment Trust Ctfs., Series "C"
Clyde Water Supply Co., Refunding 4s
Commercial Cable Company
Constitution Publishing Company
Cowlitz Lumber Company
Dayton Union Railway Company
East Greenwich Water Sup. Co., 1st Mtge.
East Greenwich Water Sup. Co. 2nd Mtge.
East St. Louis & Interurban Water Co.
Ellsworth Collieries Company
El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Co.
Hampshire Southern Railroad Company
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric Railway Company
Indianapolis & Southeastern Traction Co.
Indianapolis Union Railway Company
Iowa City Water Company
Ithaca Street Railway Company
Lawrence Park Realty Company
Mobile Light & Railroad Company
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company Extension 1st Mortgage
Mosler Safe Company
National Starch Company
New Castle & Shenango Valley R. R. Co.
New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.
Olean, City of
Peoples Water Company of Oshkosh
Piedmont & Northern Railway Company
Popular Science Publishing Company
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Company
Richmond Beach & Railway Company
Santa Lucia Company
Southern Public Utilities Company
South Yuba Water Company Con. Mtge.
St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Company
Third Avenue Railroad Company, 2nd
Union Depot Company, Columbus, Ohio
Union Utilities Company
Warren Water Company (Issue of 1897)
Warren Water Co. (Issue of July, 1903)
Wayne Cotton Mills
Washington Water Power Company
Woodward Iron Company

JANUARY 2ND, 1919.
East St. Louis & Granite City Water Co.
County of Vanderburgh, Indiana

JANUARY 15TH, 1919.
Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Ry. Co. and Minneapolis St. Ry. Co.
St. Paul City Railway Company

JANUARY 20TH, 1919.
Pekin Water Works Company

JANUARY 31ST, 1919.
Parsons Water Supply & Power Co.

Dividends

JANUARY 2ND, 1919.
Duluth-Superior Traction Co., Preferred
Twin City Rapid Transit Co., Preferred
Twin City Rapid Transit Co., Common
Weyman-Bruton Company, Preferred
Weyman-Bruton Company, Common
F. W. Woolworth Co., Preferred

JANUARY 6TH, 1919.
Detroit, Hillsdale & South Western Railroad Company

COUPONS from the following Bonds are payable at

KOUNTZE BROTHERS

141 Broadway, New York City, on January 2, 1919:

ARIZONA—
PHOENIX CITY, ROAD 5s.
CALIFORNIA—
LOS ANGELES, SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LOS ANGELES, CITY OF; PUBLIC SCHOOL IMP. 4½s, 1895; CENTRAL POLICE STATION 4½s, 1895; WATER SYSTEM IMP. 4½s, 1895.
SACRAMENTO COUNTY (ISSUE OF 1908), ROAD, BRIDGE, COURT FOUSE.
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, HIGHWAY.
COLORADO—
AGUILAR.
ALAMOSA, TOWN OF.
ASPEN CITY.
ARAPAHOE CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
ARCHULETA CO.
BACA. CO.
BRUSH, TOWN OF.
CEDAREDGE.
CONEJOS CO.
COSTILLA CO.
CHEYENNE CO.
DELTA CO.
ENGLEWOOD, CITY OF.
EVANS, TOWN OF.
FORT LUPTON.
FORT MORGAN, TOWN OF.
GLENWOOD SPRINGS.
GRAND JUNCTION, CITY OF.
HOLYOKE TOWN.
JEFFERSON CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LAFAYETTE TOWN.
LAMAR.
LA PLATA CO.
LARIMER CO. SCHOOL DISTRCTS.
LIMON.
MESA CO. AND SCHOOLS DISTRICTS.
MINERAL CO.
MONTROSE CO.
MONTROSE WATER WORKS 5s.
MORGAN CO.
OTERO CO.
PAONIA, COLO., TOWN.
ROCKY FORD CITY.
ROUTT CO.
SAN MIGUEL CO. & SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.
WELD CO.
IDAHO—
ASHTON.
BEAR LAKE CO.
BUHL.
CALDWELL.
CASSIA CO.
CHALLIS.
EMMETT.
FILER.
FRANKLIN.
HAGERMAN HIGHWAY DISTRICT.
HEYBURN.
IDAHO FALLS, CITY OF, 6s.
JEROME.
LEWISTON, CITY OF.
LINCOLN CO.
NEZPERCE.
PARMA.
PARIS.
POCATELLO, CITY OF.
RIGBY.
RUPERT.
SANDPOINT.
SHELLEY.
MONTANA—
BIG HORN COUNTY.
CARBON CO.
CUSTER CO. SCHOOL DISTRICT, NO. 1.
GLASGOW, CITY OF.
MILES CITY.
MUSSELSHELL CO.
PLENTYWOOD.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CITY OF.
NEBRASKA—
AURORA CITY.
BEEMER, VILLAGE OF.
BLAIR.
BOONE CO.
BOX, BUTTE CO.
BUFFALO CO. & SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
BURT CO.
CENTRAL CITY.
COLFAX CO.
CUMING CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
CUSTER CO. PRECINCTS.
DAVID CITY.
DAWSON CO.
DIXON CO.
DOUGLAS CO.
DUNDEE.
FILLMORE CO.
FRANKLIN, CITY OF.
FREMONT, CITY OF.
FURNAS CO.
GRAND ISLAND CITY & SCHOOL DIST.
HASTINGS CITY.
LINCOLN CITY.
LINCOLN CO.
MADISON CO.
NEMAHA CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
NORFOLK CITY.
NUCKOLLS CO.
OMAHA CITY.
OMAHA CITY SCHOOL DIST.
OSCEOLA VILLAGE.
OTOE CO.
PAWNEE CITY.
PLATTSMOUTH CITY.
POLK CO.
SALINE CO.
SOUTH OMAHA CITY.
SUPERIOR CITY.
TECUMSEH CITY.
WASHINGTON C. & SCH. DIST. NO. 1.
WOOD RIVER, CITY OF.
NEVADA—
RENO.
NEW MEXICO—
CHAVES COUNTY, COURT HOUSE.
EDDY CO.
FARMINGTON.
ROSWELL CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION.
SAN JUAN CO.
VALENCIA COUNTY.
OHIO—
CANTON CITY, PAYABLE IN N. Y.
CANTON SCHOOL DISTRICT.
OTTAWA CITY.
OREGON—
ASHLAND ELECTRIC LIGHT.
BENTON CO. SCHOOL DISTRICT 9.
COOS CO. SCHOOL DISTRICT 85.
COTTAGE GROVE CITY.
ELGIN CITY.
EUGENE, CITY OF.
NEWBERG CITY.
PENDLETON CITY.
RUSSLAW.
UMATILLA CO. SCHOOL DISTRICT 8.
UNION CO. SCHOOL DISTRICT, NO. 13.
SOUTH DAKOTA—
HURON, CITY OF.
UTAH—
CASTLE DALE.
WYOMING—
DOUGLAS.
GUERNSEY.
MEETEETSE, TOWN OF.
UINTA CO. & SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.
WESTON CO.
CORPORATIONS—
ERIE ELECTRIC MOTOR CO., 1st & 2d Mtgs. 5s.
HOOD RIVER (OREGON) IRRIGATION DISTRICT.
NAT'L LOAN & INVESTMENT CO. OF DETROIT (Debentures).
PROVIDENCE TRANSPORTATION CO. OF CALIFORNIA.
TWIN CITY TELEPHONE CO. 5s.

The Best

Anti-Bolsheviki Ammunition

consists of Liberty Bonds or a savings account in some savings Bank or Savings and Loan Association. The latter usually pay a little better. For instance we have for many years been paying 4% per cent. on savings; also 5% per cent. on amounts in even hundreds if left three years; 5 per cent 2 years. For nigh on two years we have devoted about two-thirds of our time, energy and expense appropriation to taking care of your much welcomed 5,000 Liberty Bond customers. We would like now to resume regular business. Come on in—or write us. Our 29th year. Organized under the Banking Laws.

Bankers Loan & Investment Company
A Savings and Loan Association
62-63 Wall Street, New York City.

Stock Issue

Will underwrite stock of an established industrial, oil or mining company. Advertiser has strong connections, clientele, and able force of salesmen. Can raise from $250,000 to $1,000,000 within six months on meritorious security. To receive attention company must either have paid dividends or be on a dividend paying basis, and show satisfactory financial statement. Reply in confidence, giving complete particulars.

C. H. JACOBS,
551 Peoples Gas Building,
Chicago, Ill.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation will be held at the office of the Company, 485 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1919, at 12 noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

RALPH A. KOHN, Assistant Secretary.

Dated, December 14th, 1918.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 13, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 14, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

FARIS R. RUSSELL, Vice President.

BROADWAY SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

New York, January 2, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the above named Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

CHARLES STRAUSS, Secretary.

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.

62 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

JANUARY 1, 1919

Albion Water Co., Ind.
Bainbridge, Ga., Sewer.
Barton, N. Y., School.
Bartow, Fla., St. Imp.
Batavia, N. Y., Sewer.
Blacksburg, S. C., School.
Bluefield, W. Va., Str. & Sewer.
Cascade Co., Mont., Sch. Dist. No. 1.
Chickasha, Okla., W. W. & Sewer.
Chouteau County, Mont., Funding.
Clinton, Iowa, Ref.
Dickson Co., Tenn., Road.
Ellsworth, Kans., Ref.
Enfield, Ill., Refunding.
Fairmont, Ind.
Fowler, Ind., School.
Greer, S. C., Water Works.
Greer, S. C., Sewer.
Greer, S. C., Electric Light.
Hillsboro County, Fla., Road.
Huntington, Ind., Waterworks Co.
Inman Sch. Dist. No. 36, Spartanburg Co., S. C.
Kalamazoo, Mich., City St. Imp., Sewer.
Kent, Wash., Water & Light.
Kinston, N. C., Pub. Imp.
Lebanon, Ind., Waterworks.
Lemhi Co., Ida., Court House & Jail.
Lincoln Co., N. C., School.
Linwood Auburn Levee Dist., La.
Madison, Ga., School.
Marshall Co., Minn., Ditch.
Miles City, Mont., Electric Light.
Montpelier, Ind., Funding.
Morgan City, Ala., Road.
Morrison County, Minn., Ditch.
Nashville, Tenn., Sewer.
Ossining, N. Y., Sch. Dist. No. 1.
Pitt Co., N. C., Bridge.
Polk Co., Fla., Road.
Pontiac, Mich., Water.
Quebec, Canada.
Quincy, Ill., S. D. 172.
Raleigh, N. C., Water.
Randelman, N. C., St. Imp.
Robertson Co., Tenn., Road.
Rochester, Ind., Refunding.
Rock Hill, S. C., Water Works.
Rock Hill, S. C., Light.
Rock Hill, S. C., Sewer.
Rutherford Co., N. C., Road.
Shelbyville, Tenn., School.
Snohomish, Wash., General & Water.
South Orange, N. J., School & Bldg.
Taylor Co., Wis., Jail.
Union Co., Ore., School.
Vigo County, Ind., Funding.
Vigo County, Ind., Bridge.
West Bay City, Mich., School.
Winston, N. C., Gen'l Municipal.
Yalobusha County, Miss., Jail.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.

59 CEDAR STREET

NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1919:

JANUARY 2, 1919.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Rd. Co. Gen. Mtge. 4½s.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Coupon Bonds.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Registered Bonds.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. Ext. 3½s and 4½s.
Indianapolice, Ind., City of.
Jekyl Island Club 1st Mtge. 4½s.
Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana 1st 5s.
Marion County, Indiana, Bridge Bonds.
Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon 1st 6s.
New Orleans, City of, Constitutional & Improvement 4s.
Niagara Falls Power Co. 1st 5s.
Niagara Falls Water Works 1st 5s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Co. Special Guaranteed Stk. div. 1¾%.
Traverse City R. R. Co. 1st 5s.

JANUARY 3, 1919.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Co. Regular Guaranteed Stk. div. 1¾%.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

Announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's

60th Consecutive Dividend

This Society, 31 years old, supervised by the State, conservatively managed and "automatically safe," is serving many thousands. Let it serve you.

Call, write or telephone if you need information. Savings by mail if desired.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4½ PER CENT

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY

Purchase Money Coal Mortgage, Dated February 1, 1912.

The undersigned has received the sum of Six hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty ($636,750) Dollars on account of the deficiency judgment heretofore entered in its favor as Trustee of the Purchase Money Coal Company of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, dated February 1, 1912, and it is now ready to make distribution of the sum thus received to the holders of the Purchase Money Coal Bonds of said Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned will pay the sum of One hundred and twenty-five ($125) Dollars to the holder of each One thousand dollar Purchase Money Coal Bond of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company on account of the amount due thereon for principal and interest, on presentation of the same to it, with coupon of February 1, 1915, and all subsequent coupons attached, for proper stamping, at its office, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated, New York, January 2, 1919.

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (formerly Central Trust Company of New York) as Trustee of the Purchase Money Coal Mortgage of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company,
By E. FRANCIS HYDE, Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CAYUGA CEMENT CORPORATION
First Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds Due March 1, 1930.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article 5 of the Indenture dated March 1, 1915, securing the above issue of bonds, that sealed offers will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, January 14, 1919, by the undersigned at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which said bonds shall be offered not exceeding 102½% of par and accrued interest, of bonds in such amount as will exhaust the sum of Three Thousand Five Hundred Ninety-one dollars and Twenty-seven cents ($3,591.27), now on deposit in the Sinking Fund. Bonds accepted are to be delivered on Thursday, January 16, 1919.

Offers should be endorsed, "Offers to the Sinking Fund of Cayuga Cement Corporation First Mortgage Convertible Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds due March 1, 1930," and should be addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT.

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, New York, December 26, 1918.

ISLAND OIL AND TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Two and One-Half-Year 7% Gold Notes, Due Sept. 1, 1920.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on January 13th, 1919, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, for the sale to it of Notes as described above at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest sufficient to use the sum of $26,102.26.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.
December 19th, 1918.

ISLAND OIL AND TRANSPORT CORPORATION

First Lien Collateral 7% Gold Notes Due Sept. 1, 1920.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed proposals until 3 P. M. on January 13th, 1919, at its office, 26 Broad Street, New York, for the sale to it of Notes as described above, at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest, sufficient to use the sum of $26,102.26.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By B. G. CURTS, Secretary.
December 19th, 1918.

Detroit United Railway.

Coupons due January 1, 1919, from Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Agents, Bank of Montreal, 64 Wall Street, New York.

A. F. EDWARDS,
Vice-President and Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank

51 Chambers St., New York

The Board of Trustees has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum

ON ALL DEPOSITS ENTITLED THERETO. DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10TH, 1919, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1ST, 1919.

JOHN S. DALY, Comptroller. JOHN J. PULLEYN, President.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1827

Pierrepont and Clinton Streets

ENTRANCES

Pierrepont Street and 300 Fulton Street

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum

will be credited to depositors January 1, 1919 (payable on and after January 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before January 10th, will draw interest from January 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

Corner 8th Ave. and 42d Street

116th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1919.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

Amount due depositors..$37,501,060.12
Surplus PAR values...... 2,319,942.59

We will safeguard your Liberty Bonds without cost

E. K. Satterlee, President
J. R. Trowbridge, Comptroller
W. B. Brown, Secretary
H. P. Aichele, Asst. Secretary.

North River Savings Bank

31 West 34th Street.
106TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
A Dividend of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum has been declared on accounts up to and including

One Thousand Dollars

and a dividend of 3½% per annum on excess of $1,000 up to and including $3,000 payable on and after January 20, 1919.

Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1919.

CHARLES ROHE, President.
GEORGE T. CONNETT, Secretary & Treasurer.

Empire City Savings Bank

231 West 125th Street

The Trustees have declared interest for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1918, at the rate of

4% Per Annum

Money deposited on or before Jan. 13, 1919, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

RICHARD E. COCHRAN, President.
A. S. VAN WINKLE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1918, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all deposits from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1919.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1919.

H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT AND ONTARIO POWER COMPANY.

Notice of Redemption of Two-Year Secured Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the Two-Year Secured Six Per Cent. Convertible Gold Notes of Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company, due February 1, 1920, issued under the Trust Agreement dated January 31, 1918, made to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, that all said notes have been called for redemption and payment on February 1, 1919, and that said notes will be redeemed and paid on said date at the office of said The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at their principal amount and accrued interest. Interest on said notes will cease from and after February 1, 1919.

Federal Income Tax Ownership Certificates covering the amount of accrued interest should accompany the notes when presented for redemption and payment.

Notice is further given to the holders of said notes that on or before January 22, 1919, but not thereafter, they may, at their option, as provided in said Trust Agreement, convert their notes at face value into Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Series A and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum, of said Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company, taken at ninety per cent. (90%) of their face value, with a cash adjustment of fractions as provided in said Trust Agreement.

Dated January 2, 1919.

NIAGARA, LOCKPORT AND ONTARIO POWER COMPANY.
By FRED D. COREY, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Central New York Gas and Electric Co.

Notice is hereby given that Roland L. Taylor and Philadelphia Trust Company, Trustees under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the Central New York Gas and Electric Company, dated March 15, 1911, securing the First Mortgage 5 per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the said Company, have the sum of $7,683.08 to be applied to the purposes of the sinking fund under the provisions of Article Third, Section K, of said Mortgage, and that sealed proposals will be received at the office of said Philadelphia Trust Company, 415 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, up to 3 o'clock P. M. on January 31, 1919, for the sale to said Trustees at the lowest prices, not exceeding 105 per cent. of the par value thereof, with accrued interest, at which said bonds shall be offered for delivery on February 6, 1919, of a sufficient number of the said bonds to exhaust the said sum of $7,683.08. All proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals to the Sinking Fund of Central New York Gas and Electric Company," and should designate the denominations of bonds.

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

PHILADELPHIA TRUST COMPANY,
By FRANK M. HARDT, Treasurer.
Dated Philadelphia, January 2, 1919.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Walden W. Shaw Corporation

35 Nassau Street.
New York, December 20, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1919, at the office of the company, Room 1207, 35 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, New York.

EDWARD N. D'ANCONA, Assistant Secretary.

THE

Citizens National Bank

OF NEW YORK

New York, December 13, 1918.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the Banking House, No. 320 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 and 130 BOWERY.
NEW YORK, December 9, 1918.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 20, 1919. Money deposited on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1919.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

Citizens' Savings Bank

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

117TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of FOUR (4%) PER CENT. per annum, to be paid to depositors on and after January 20th, 1919, on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000, which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31, 1918, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EDWIN A. LAHM, Assistant Secretary.

Central Savings Bank

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 14TH STREET.

Interest at the rate of

FOUR (4) PER CENTUM

per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ended December 31st, 1918, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000) dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21st, 1919.

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1919, will draw interest from January 1st, 1919.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

Dry Dock Savings Institution

341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3d St., New York

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending December 31, 1918, on all deposits from FIVE DOLLARS to THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS entitled thereto under the By-laws, at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after January 20, 1919.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1, 1919.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Vice-President.
FREDERICK SHERWOOD, Treasurer.
SAMUEL WEBSTER, Secretary.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue

Dividend Jan. 1st, 1919, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1ST.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINKERHOFF, Sec'y.

Dollar Savings Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Third Avenue and 147th St.

Interest credited January 1st, at the rate of

Four Per Cent.

per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before January 10th draw interest from January 1st.

BRIAN G. HUGHES, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF PENNSYLVANIA WATER & POWER COMPANY, DUE JANUARY 1, 1940.

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company, Trustee under the mortgage given to secure the above described issue of bonds, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of fifty thousand six hundred twenty-four dollars and eighteen cents ($50,624.18) in the purchase of bonds of said issue for the Sinking Fund, provided such purchase can in its opinion be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before January 16th, 1919.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on January 17th, 1919, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice President.

Dated December 31, 1918.

NOTICE.

Certificate of Membership No. 2886, issued by the New York Produce Exchange, November 5, 1908, to Jesse Fuller having been lost or mislaid, application has been made to the Board of Managers for a new certificate. All persons interested are hereby notified to show cause within the next six weeks why such new certificate should not be issued.

New York, Dec. 20, 1918.

L. B. HOWE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BANK OF EUROPE.

New York, December 18, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors of the Bank of Europe will be held at its Banking Rooms, No. 1,429 First Avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, January 14, 1919, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

VINCENT W. WOYTISEK, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 30th, 1918.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nos. 44 & 46 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1919. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from January 11th to January 15th.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

United States Trust Company of New York.

45 Wall Street, Dec. 20, 1918.

An election for trustees to supply the places of those whose term of office expires, and for inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of this Company on the seventh day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Sec'y.

BRYANT PARK BANK.

New York, Dec. 14, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before it, will be held at the banking house, 220 West 42d St., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1919. Polls will be open from 1 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M.

E. F. GIESE, Cashier.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of H. C. F. Koch & Co., Inc., will be held at the offices of the company, No. 132 West 125th Street, New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 14th, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. T. KOCH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Holly Sugar Corporation

A quarterly dividend of 1¾%, covering the period from November 1, 1918, to February 1, 1919, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the HOLLY SUGAR CORPORATION. Said dividend is payable February 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15, 1919. Checks will be mailed.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. E. CARLTON, President.
December 30, 1918.

DIVIDENDS.

EMPIRE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY,

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.

December 23, 1918.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company. Payment will be made on January 10th, 1919, to stockholders of record of January 1st, 1919.

H. B. NASON, Secretary.

227th Dividend

CHARTERED 1799

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY

New York, Dec. 12, 1918.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after January 2, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 26, 1918.

The transfer books will not close.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

December 23rd, 1918.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation a quarterly dividend of 2% was declared on the first preferred stock. The dividend is payable February 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record February 1st, 1919.

C. H. FORSTER, Secretary.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY.
FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF DIVIDEND ON COMMON STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the fourth installment, amounting to Two ($2.00) Dollars per share, of the dividend of Eight ($8.00) Dollars per share, declared February 6th, 1918, on the Common Stock of the American Beet Sugar Company, is payable on January 31st, 1919, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 11th, 1919. Cheques will be mailed.

C. C. DUPRAT, Treasurer.

THE STANDARD SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the company's office, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 21, 1919, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 noon.

JOSEPH M. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 33.

The regular semi-annual dividend of 2½% and an extra dividend of 1% on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable January 7th next, to all stockholders of record.

H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Treasurer.

December 31st, 1918.

Mercantile Bank of the Americas

44 Pine Street.
New York, December 30, 1918.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable January 15th, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business, January 2nd, 1919.

The transfer books will not close.

PHANOR J. EDER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, Dec. 20th, 1918.

The Board of Directors has today declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent. free of tax, payable January 2nd, 1919, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 3rd, 1919.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

December 30, 1918.

HOUSTON GAS AND FUEL COMPANY
Houston, Texas.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred stock of this Company has been declared payable December 31, 1918, to stockholders of record December 30, 1918.

J. A. McKENNA, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CHAS. D. BARNEY & COMPANY.
NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned hereby give notice that according to the Statutes of the State of New York relating to Limited Partnerships they have duly formed a Limited Partnership and the terms thereof are as follows:

I. The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CHAS. D. BARNEY & COMPANY. The County wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

II. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is to carry on the business of brokers and to buy, sell and deal in stocks, bonds, grain and other commodities.

III. The names of all the General and Special Partners interested therein and their respective places of residence are as follows:

GENERAL PARTNERS.

HENRY E. BUTLER, residing at Cushing Road, Plainfield, State of New Jersey.

JOHN P. GRIER, residing at No. 30 West 59th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PHILEMON DICKINSON, residing at Stenton Avenue and New Street, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania.

EDWARD H. LEVIS, residing at Mt. Holly, State of New Jersey.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.

J. HORACE HARDING, residing at Rumson, Monmouth County, State of New Jersey.

HENRY SANDERSON, residing at Oyster Bay, Nassau County, State of New York.

IV. The amount of capital which each Special Partner has contributed to the common stock is as follows:

J. HORACE HARDING has contributed One Million ($1,000,000.) Dollars;

HENRY SANDERSON has contributed Three Hundred Thousand ($300,000.) Dollars.

All of said partners are of full age.

V. The time at which the Partnership is to begin is January 1st, 1919, and the time at which the Partnership is to end is December 31st, 1920.

Dated New York, December 31st, 1918.

HENRY E. BUTLER,
JOHN P. GRIER,
PHILEMON DICKINSON,
EDWARD H. LEVIS,
J. HORACE HARDING,
HENRY SANDERSON.

CHAS. D. BARNEY & COMPANY.
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

HENRY E. BUTLER being duly sworn deposes and says that he is one of the General Partners in the Limited Partnership of CHAS. D. BARNEY & COMPANY, formed by the Certificate dated December 31st, 1918, signed by the General and Special Partners of said firm, to wit:

GENERAL PARTNERS.
HENRY E. BUTLER,
JOHN P. GRIER,
PHILEMON DICKINSON,
EDWARD H. LEVIS.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
J. HORACE HARDING,
HENRY SANDERSON,

and that the sum specified in the said Certificate to have been contributed to the common stock by each of the Special Partners has been actually and in good faith paid in cash, that is to say, J. HORACE HARDING has paid in cash the sum of One Million ($1,000,000.) Dollars, and HENRY SANDERSON has paid in cash the sum of Three Hundred Thousand ($300,000.) Dollars.

HENRY E. BUTLER.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1918.

[Seal.] EDGAR KEIM,
Notary Public, Nassau County. Certificate filed in New York County, No. 311. Register's No. 9245. Commission expires March 30, 1919.

WINSLOW, LANIER & COMPANY.

The undersigned have formed a general partnership to continue on and after January 1, 1919, the banking business heretofore conducted under the name of Winslow, Lanier & Company; continuing the said firm name of Winslow, Lanier & Company and its business relations at home and with foreign countries, at No. 59 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York.

Dated, New York, December 31, 1918.

CHARLES LANIER,
JAMES F. D. LANIER,
ROBERT M. PETTIT,
REGINALD BISHOP LANIER.

LAWRENCE L. GILLESPIE AND HOLLIDAY S. MEEDS, JR., have formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Gillespie, Meeds & Co., to deal in the distribution of investment securities at 44 Wall Street, New York, on and after January 1st, 1919. An office will also be conducted in the DuPont Building, Wilmington, Del.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING that on January 1st, 1919, we admit as junior partners: Boston—Mr. Alexander B. Clough, Mr. Richard M. Everett; New York—Mr. Gilbert Pratt, Mr. Walter H. Fillmore, Mr. John W. Blundell, Mr. Walter S. Brewster.

LAWRENCE & CO.
January 1st, 1919.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF ALEXANDRE & BURNET terminated on December 31, 1918. J. Henry Alexandre, W. Everit Burnet and W. Harvey Thallon have formed a new copartnership under the name of Alexandre & Burnet, to be carried on at No. 7 Wall Street, New York City.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business as Wheelock, Lovejoy & Company, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the partnership has been taken over by Wheelock, Lovejoy & Company, Inc., a Massachusetts corporation.

FREDERICK B. LOVEJOY,
HARRY F. STIMPSON.
January 2, 1919.

LIBERTY BOND INQUIRY.

District Attorney Seeks Reason for Sales at Low Prices.

Although Liberty bonds showed marked gains in the final transactions on the Stock Exchange at the end of the year, District Attorney Swann announced yesterday that he would begin an investigation tomorrow to determine if possible why so many million of the bonds had been sold recently far below par value. Assistant District Attorney B. S. Brogan, head of the Bureau of Commercial Frauds of the District Attorney's office, will make the investigation.

"Information has reached me that private sales of bonds are bringing to the sellers, in some instances, amounts far below the Stock Exchange prices," Mr. Brogan said. "Some private sales have been made as low as $85. The owner who sacrifices his Liberty bonds is throwing away good money, and where necessity compels parting with them he should at least get the highest prices obtainable in the open market."

Calls for Lawyers' Suggestions.

A committee of the City Bar Association which has been studying the proposed new Practice Manual with which a joint legislative committee wants to replace the Code, has made an appeal to all lawyers to study the draft of the manual which has been printed by the committee and circulated among lawyers. The bar association's committee, made up of John Godfrey Saxe, John A. Garver, Herbery S. Smyth, Louis Marshall, Nelson S. Spencer, and Phoenix Ingraham will make its report on the proposed revision shortly, and wishes to avail itself of any suggestions from members of the bar. The legislative committee will urge the passage of its proposed reform at the present session of the Legislature.

To Sell Army Horses and Mules.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The first series of auction sales of surplus army horses and mules will be held on Jan. 7, 14, 21, and 28, 1919, by the Remount Division of the War Department. At these sales there will be offered 44,455 animals, which include 8,937 cavalry horses, 12,600 artillery horses, 16,526 draft mules, and 2,793 pack mules at various camps and remount depots.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Julia	.04
Alta	.02	Mexican	.02
Andes	.03	Occidental	.40
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.01
Bullion	.01	Overman	.01
Caledonia	.01	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con.	.04	Savage	.02
Confidence	.05	Sierra Nevada	.08
Con. Virginia	.06	Union Con.	.04
Hale & Norcross	.01	Mexican dollars	.77½
Jacket	.03		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	2.50	Booth	.14
Cash Boy	.07	Florence	.14
Gold Zone	.11	Goldfield Con.	.23
Halifax	.15	Goldfield Merger	.06
Jim Butler	.35	Great Bend	.04
McNamara	.31	Jumbo Ext.	.13
Midway	.20	Kewanas	.07
Mispah	.05	Lone Star	.07
Monarch Pitts.	.07	Silver Pick	.06
Montana	.12	Spearhead	.19
North Star	.07	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Rescue	.06	Manhattan Con.	.04
Tonopah Div.	10.32½	Nevada Hills	.03
Tonopah Ext.	2.00	Packard	.33
West. End	1.27½	Rochester	.27
West Tonopah	.16	Round Mountain	.24
GOLDFIELD.		United Eastern	4.25
Atlanta	.05	White Caps	.10

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson ex div.	4 11/16	5 1/16	Granite	19½	..
Dr. Jackpot	4¾	5	Isabelle	6⅝	7½
Elkton	5½	6	McKinney	7	10
El Paso	15	20	Portland	100	105½
Golden Cycle ex div.	173	175	U. Gold M.	15	15½
			Vindicator	43	45
			Rose Nicol.	12½	13¾

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises........7:20 | Sun sets..........4:46

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:26	7:54	1:16	2:00
Governors Island	7:46	8:13	1:46	2:31
Hell Gate	9:30	10:01	3:40	4:16

Arrived—Wednesday, Jan. 1.

SS Carmania, Liverpool, Dec. 22.
SS Espagne, Bordeaux, Dec. 22.
SS Samland, Havre, Dec. 17.
SS Randolph S. Warner, Sydney, C. B., Dec. 28.
SS Sergipe, Barbados, Dec. 27.
SS Munamar, Bordeaux, Dec. 18.
SS Independence, Colon, Dec. 24.
SS Paloma, Nuevitas, Dec. 25.
SS Esparta, Limon, Dec. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Ericksholm	Shields	Dec. 20
Hans Maersk	Gibraltar	Dec. 17
Manhattan	London	Dec. 17
Toronto	Hull	Dec. 16
American	Newport, Eng.	Dec. 16

DUE TOMORROW.

Bellatux	Bordeaux	Dec. 17
Lancastrian	London	Dec. 19
City of Newcastle	Hull	Dec. 18
Bovic	Avonmouth	Dec. 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Taranto	Brest	Dec. 18
Lancaster	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Matsonia	Brest	Dec. 20
Northwestern	Shields	Dec. 19

DUE SUNDAY.

Hilarius	Glasgow	Dec. 22
Osterland	Rotterdam	Dec. 20
Western Cross	Gibraltar	Dec. 22
Catalonia	Gothenburg	Dec. 20

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Clan MacMaster, Cape Town	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Colon	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Keresan, Buenos Aires	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Verona, Cartagena	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Times, Natal	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
City of Benares, St. Lucia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Vulcanus, Paramaribo	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Grenada	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, Porto Rico	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nicholas Cuneo, Kingston	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Mauretania, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
France, Bordeaux	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Korona, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Esparta, Port Limon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lake Belnona, Porto Rico	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
George Washington, (Nor.,) Buenos Aires	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pawnee, Barbados	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Fagersand, Martinique	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Hellig Olav, Christiansand, Dec. 28.
SS Tudor Prince, at Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
SS Otta, at Marseilles, Dec. 24.
SS Atenas, at Pauillac, Dec. 24.
SS Calabria, at Rotterdam, Dec. 27.
SS Marengo, at Bordeaux, Dec. 29.
SS Princess Juliana, at Liverpool, Dec. 31.

Sailed.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, from Brest, Dec. 28.
SS Romedalfjord, from Hull, Dec. 31.
SS Ulna, from Cardiff, Dec. 29.
SS Roxen, from Cardiff, Dec. 31.
SS Julia Luckenbach, from Marseilles, Dec. 31.
SS Clan Macintyre, from St. Michaels, Dec. 29.
SS Royal Prince, from Bordeaux, Dec. 26.

Passed.

SS Admiral Cochrane, New York for St. Helens Bay, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7 A. M. Jan. 4, SS Saxonia.

France—Close at 7:30 A. M. Jan. 4, SS France, and at 7:30 A. M. Jan. 7, SS Niagara.

Italy and Gibraltar—Close at 9:30 A. M. Jan. 11, SS San Giorgio.

Portugal—Close at 9 A. M. Jan. 10, SS Goa.

Liberia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Netherlands, Greece, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting Mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. daily.

Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—SS Suwa Maru..........Jan. 4

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver, B. C.)—Makura..........Jan. 16

Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, Straits Settlements, and Netherlands East Indies, close at 5:30 P. M. daily. This mail is forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Rain and colder Thurs.; fair Fri.

Fla.—Rain and colder Thurs.; cloudy and colder Fri.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy and colder Thurs.; fair and cold Fri.

Tenn.—Fair Thurs.; fair and cold Fri.

Ky., Ind., and Ohio—Fair and colder Thurs.; fair Fri.

Mich.—Snow and colder Thurs.; fair and cold Fri.

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
1:30—100 W. 39 St., (rubbish;) not given..........None
2:50—547 W. 51 St.; H. Mosler..........Slight
6:25—35 St. and North River; N. Y. Central R. R..........Slight
7:40—87 Monroe St.; H. Reilly..........Slight
8:05—223 E. 23 St.; Alberen Stone Co. Not given
9:00—1,126 Forest Av.; T. O'Brien.Not given
P. M.
2:30—137 W. 19 St.; Willow Warehouse Co..........Not given
2:50—318 E. 23 St.; Jefferson Laundry and others..........$100,000
4:00—4,272 Webster Av.; G. Catch..........None
4:50—110 Ludlow St.; R. Liebowitz..........Slight
5:15—75 3 St.; S. Cohen..........Slight
5:25—7 W. 30 St.; De Luxe Waist Co.Slight
5:40—385 Edgecombe Av.; I. Bpiscen.. Not given
6:40—350 Canal St.; Cooper Bros..Not given
6:45—175 E. 75 St.; J. Ledendorf..........None
10:35—10 W. 28th St.; Troppter's Restaurant..........Slight

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The centre of the storm that was over the Middle Mississippi Valley Tuesday night passed rapidly northeastward to Quebec, attended by general precipitation throughout the Great Central Valleys, the region of the Great Lakes, and the Atlantic and Gulf States.

Heavy rains fell in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys and Tennessee, and moderately heavy snow in the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley and Northern Michigan.

The weather was abnormally warm during Wednesday in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and much colder weather has overspread the Great Central Valleys and the West Gulf States, and temperatures twenty to thirty degrees below the normal prevail in all Western districts, except in the immediate Pacific Coast.

The storm that is now over the St. Lawrence Valley will advance eastward and the weather will become fair and much colder Thursday and Friday throughout the Atlantic and East Gulf States. In Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the Lake region the weather will be generally fair and colder Thursday and fair and cold Friday.

Storm warnings were displayed Wednesday morning on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport and on the East Gulf coast.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic coast will be southwest and west gales, rain, followed by clearing weather; Middle Atlantic coast, west gales, clearing; South Atlantic coast, strong south, shifting to northwest winds, overcast, with showers.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England and Eastern Pennsylvania—Clearing and much colder Thursday; Friday, fair and colder.

New Jersey—Partly overcast and much colder Thursday; Friday, fair.

Western New York—Partly overcast and much colder Thursday; Friday, fair and continued cold.

Northern New England—Rain or snow, followed by clearing Thursday; Friday, fair and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
3 A. M.	0	44	4 P. M.	13	54
6 A. M.	—4	48	6 P. M.	11	56
9 A. M.	—4	54	9 P. M.	5	57
12 M.	8	56	11 P. M.	3	58

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 4; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 53; at 8 P. M. it was 57. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 11 P. M. Minimum, 41 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 94 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 94 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.95 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.80 inches.

STEAMSHIPS AND STEAMBOATS.

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T. S. S. NEW AMSTERDAM

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NEW YORK to ROTTERDAM

About JANUARY 15

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CUNARD ANCHOR

Passenger and Cargo Services

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

MAURETANIA..........Jan. 4
Saxonia..........Jan. 4
Carmania..........Jan. 8
Caronia..........Jan. 29
Orduna..........Feb. 6

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW

Oriana..........Feb. 6

NEW YORK TO LONDON

Pannonia..........Feb. 7

21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.

WEST INDIES

And

South American Ports

Commercial South American Line
Sailing January 15, 1919.
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Moore & McCormack Co., Inc., Frt. Agts.
29 Broadway. Phone Whitehall 690.

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SAILING JANUARY 4.
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Direct Steamship Service
NEW YORK AND SAVANNAH, GA.
Office, Pier 35, North River, New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This Certificate issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that M. LOEWENSTEIN, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 21st day of December, 1918, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-first (Seal.) day of December, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

South America

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From ENGLAND to
BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINE
By large R. M. S. P. & Nelson Line Mail Steamers

(b) Central America

(a) The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
(a-b) The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
(a) Nelson Lines

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By
UNION-CASTLE LINE

SANDERSON & SON, Gen'l Agents,
26 Broadway, New York,
Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL

Lapland...Jan. 15 | Megantic..Jan. 31
Adriatic...Jan. 25 | Baltic....Feb. 1
Lapland.....Feb. 19

DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS
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Passenger Service to
NORWAY—SWEDEN—DENMARK.
Twin-Screw Steamers—16,000 Tons Displ'm't
BERGENSFJORD..........JAN. 9
For rates, &c., apply to
Passenger Office, 8-10 Bridge St., N. Y.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS
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BOSTON By Boat & Rail $4.40

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, January 7, 1919, for Contract AJ, for printing.

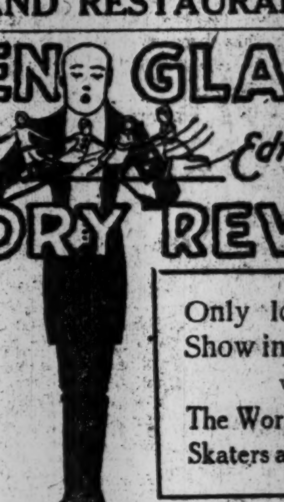
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

JOHN F. GALVIN, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
L. J. O'REILLY,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
BENJ. F. EINBIGLER, Secretary.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

IN THE GOLDEN GLADES

The 1919 Edition of THE VICTORY REVUE



DINNER SHOW at 7:30
SUPPER SHOW at 11:30

Only Ice Skating Show in New York with The World's Greatest Skaters and Ice Ballet

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Most Novel Idea Ever Arranged.

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LOVETT WOULD HAVE ROADS CONTROLLED

Present Method, He Says, Is Efficient, but Cannot Be Continued Indefinitely.

SEES PERIL IN OWNERSHIP

Political Ambitions, He Declares, Would Make It "a Perpetual National Scandal."

Robert S. Lovett, whose resignation as Director of the Division of Capital Expenditures of the Railroad Administration took effect yesterday, issued a statement last evening, in which he gave his views as to what should be the policy of the Government and toward the railroads. Judge Lovett will soon go South for a vacation of two months, and on his return will resume his activities as chief executive of the Union Pacific system.

Judge Lovett believes that "there is nothing so essential to the financial peace and the commercial and industrial welfare of the country as a definite Governmental railroad policy." He attacks the dual and conflicting system of State and interstate control of the roads, and takes it for granted that its failure has been demonstrated. It satisfies, he says, neither the shippers nor the investors, and it has failed to provide necessary transportation at times of greatest need. The necessity, he holds, for exclusive national control, as against conflicting State regulation, is now too obvious for serious discussion. The only debatable point is whether the centralized control shall be provided through Government ownership or through Federal regulation of private ownership. He favors the latter. The solution of the railroad problem, Judge Lovett believes, involves the question as to whether there shall or shall not be competition. He decries competition in rates, but is strongly in favor of competition of service and facilities.

"Competition in rates," he asserts, "cannot exist without rebates, secret rates, and other kindred evils that make such competition intolerable, but competition in service and facilities has been responsible for the great advance which has been made in the quality of railroad service in this country.

Its elimination, he asserts, would mean stagnation, would check enterprise and initiative, and would remove the inspiration for many of the conveniences and facilities of railroad travel that are so greatly appreciated by the traveling public. Judge Lovett believes that it would be a "national misfortune to eliminate competition in service and facilities that exists between the trunk lines—the New York Central and Pennsylvania lines, for example, the great Middle West systems, the principal lines running through the South and the transcontinental systems.

Let Government Intervene.

Where such competition runs to the extreme of duplicating passenger service, for instance, Judge Lovett would have the Government intervene to stop it. He would not strongly oppose the unification of certain terminal facilities and the abolition of competitive traffic agencies, as the Railroad Administration has abolished them, but he admits that the public would suffer great inconvenience if that were done. Furthermore, he would permit consolidations, subject to Government approval, especially the absorption or consolidation of financially weak lines of minor importance, where by so doing the communities dependent thereon would be better served. Continuing, the statement reads:

"It follows from what I have said in favor of competition in service and facilities that I am, for those reasons, if for no others, opposed to the principle of Government ownership. I am opposed to it also because the opportunity which Government ownership of railroads would afford to exploit them for promoting political ambitions would be a perpetual national scandal and expose the Government to serious financial burdens. This danger, in such circumstances, is inherent in our Government and in every other democracy. Autocratic Governments which had no electoral constituency to propitiate could avoid the pressure. Every politician would be almost compelled to exert any political influence possessed by him to provide places for his supporters or improvements and facilities or rate adjustments desired by them.

"Each Congressman would be pressed by all the ambitious towns in his district for ornate passenger stations or other improvements as he is now pressed for Post Offices, courthouses, and other public buildings; for additional and unnecessary trains to please particular communities, and for the construction of new railroads, extensions, and branches to various ambitious towns and localities not fairly entitled to them. If the executive agents operating the railroads for the Government should be strong enough not to respond to these calls the Congressmen could and possibly might combine and 'logroll' for these political projects, just as they are said to have combined in time past for the construction of public buildings and for river and harbor improvements.

"This is a very grave objection to permanent Government ownership. It has not been apparent during the present system of Government control, and therefore it may be underestimated. But that is because the present control was created during the war and for war purposes, and requests for special favors in the way of new construction, new stations, &c., could be met by pointing out the necessity of conserving capital, labor, and material for war purposes. In times of peace, however, the pressure would be enormous, and I fear that the railroad 'pork barrel' would, in time, make the other 'pork barrels' appear insignificant in comparison.

Large Sums Involved.

"What seems to me also a serious objection to Government ownership is the very large financial undertaking that would be involved. On Dec. 31, 1916, which is the latest data for which the Interstate Commerce Commission has complete figures, the total outstanding capitalization of all the railroads in the United States amounted to $20,679,350,501, of which $8,958,815,811 was stock and $11,720,534,690 was bonds. Many of these securities are worth less than par, and many, on the other hand, are worth more than par. The capitalization of the Class I roads included in the above total of $20,679,350,501 amounted to $16,523,449,283.

"The standard return of these same Class I roads and the switching and terminal companies under Federal control aggregates $905,202,388, which, capitalized on a 5 per cent. basis, represents $18,104,045,706. Of course it would not be necessary for the Government to provide the entire amount of this huge investment at once, if the Government should be willing to acquire the property subject to existing mortgages, but this would undoubtedly add enormously to the value of the bonds outstanding, since buying subject to the mortgages, the bodns would in effect be guaranteed by the Government.

"There are other objections to Government ownership, such as the political power of the employes to organize and control the railroads and the probable deterioration in the ability and efficiency of executive and administrative officers under the scale of Government salaries in competition with private business. The present method of Federal control, (so long as we have the right Director General,) is the most efficient of any unified control I can imagine, because it puts complete power in the hands of one man, whereby direct and immediate and complete action is obtainable, but obviously it cannot be made permanent; and I am discussing only a permanent policy.

"Onother plan is to divide the country into regions or zones and consolidate all the railroads in each region or zone into a single company. France, I believe, has some such system as that, except that in some zones the roads are owned by the Government and in others by private companies, there being a monopoly, however, in each zone or region. It has the fundamental objection, however, of eliminating all competition in service or facilities; and for reasons already ponted out, that objection is to my mind conclusive. Then of course there is the present system of dual and conflicting national and State regulation by various agencies, mostly commissions, quasi-judicial in form and procedure, but legislative and administrative in functions; and this system has already proven a failure.

"As stated at the outset, my own conviction is that the fundamental question is whether the policy shall be regulated monopoly or regulated competition in service and facilities. If the decision should be in favor of the monopoly, then I believe it should be through Government ownership. If, however, the decision should be in favor of regulated competition, then I believe it should be under exclusive Federal control and regulation of private ownership. I think the choice lies between the two. I do not believe the people of this country will be satisfied with the private ownership of railroads, with every vestige of competition eliminated through the zone system or otherwise. If private ownership is to be maintained, there must be the initiative and enterprise inspired by competition to the extent that competition is beneficial to the public; namely, in service and facilities."

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—In Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
White<SS Carozal. | Grace & Co<Panama RR.
Weil<Panama RR. | Gokey<Bark Mannie Swan.
Karlsen<SS British Isles. | Texas Co<Hogarth SS
Venning<SS Bragdo.
DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Weiss<Byers & Hayes Co, Inc. | Allnan<Dwyer.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.—Criminal—US<T J Ryan.
Admiralty—Peterson < Nippon Y Kaisha.
Equity calendar for Jan. 2:
B'dway Music Corp<Enright Amuse Co. | Amer Ammonia Co<Columbia Chemical.
Waterson, Berlin & Snyder Co<Ditmas Theatre Corp. | Corrugated Fibre Co<Paper Working Machine Co et al.
Levine et al<Tobin et al.
DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M.—Naturalizations.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Litigated motions.
Bendheim<Rosenfeld. | Wright S. Davis, Inc<Maresca.
Margolis<Property Realization Co, (2.) | Smith<Reilly Electrotype Co.
Mass Fire & Marine Ins Co<Williams. | Lorraine Hat Co<Feinberg.
Haber<CNY. | Platt<McMurtrie, (2.)
Mintz<same. | People ex rel Cohen<Wizoko, &c, Society.
Farber<Rosenstein | Scott<Scott.
Gumprich<Haberman. | Shaine<Kugelman.
Conn Alloyed Metals Co<Earle. | Re CNY<Ward.
Schultz Novelty, &c, Co<Rosenthal. | Green River Distilling Co<Union Station bank.
Hershon<Kirsch. | Thomashefsky<U S Fidelity & Guar Co.
Armour<Minor. | Arenstein<Aronstein.
Strout Farm Agency<Morse International Agency. | Stokes<Foley.
Zurich Gen Accident, &c, Co<Gordon. | Panaro<Bozzuffi.
Re Levinson. | CNY<Scheidig, (2.)
Knapp<Knapp. | Purdy<Krulewitch.
Straigold<Lewkowitz. | Greenblatt<Greenblatt.
Goodman<Rubinstein. | De Vide<De Vide.
BrownTredennick. | Union Square Bank<Pier.
Trussell<Trussell. | McMullen<McMullen.
Zink<Zink. | Collins<Internat High Speed Steel Co.
Belden<Belden. | Tinsdale<Schmitz.
O'Rourke Eng, &c, Co<Booth & Flinn, Ltd. | Townsend<Ostreichen.
Gaines<Haskel. | Walters, Inc<Hatters Fur Exchange, Inc.
Re People, &c, (Casualty Co of Am.) | Mowen<N Y Hippodrome Co.
Spector<Wolfson. | Morrison<Weingarten.
Ass'n for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females<Lefcourt. | Carbon Steel Co<Pollak Steel Co.
PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Recess.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts II., III., XI., and XIV.—Recess.
PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XII., XIII., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates: Joseph Maguire, Esther Herts. | Jessie F A C Collenbach, Henry S Torberg,
Wills for probate: | Charles Weller, Jane Hall.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—In Room 503, 5th floor, Hall of Records Bldg.—At 10 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Valante, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Frager<Scheff & Co, (2.) | Ency Brit Corp<Miller
NY Co Nat Bank<Comet Con Co. | Maison Bernard Imp Co<Fontaine.
Landsman<Chidalia. | Axelrod<Trachtenberg
Beauty Waists<Traphagen. | York Bldg Co<Albert Fixture Co.
Adler<Greengrass. | Scanlan<Kerryman's Patriotic, &c, Assn.
Laper<Globe Wernicke | Eichler<Kahnweiler.
Plans<Senn. | Eisaman & Co<Zukerman.
Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co<Hollinger. | Garofolo<Missall (2.)
PART II.—Valante, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART III.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Bennett<Reichenthaler—Joseph D. Kelly. Durant<Crowley—Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve. Citizens National Bank<Kahlen—Robert J. Hare Powell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Albert U. de Goicouria<Esther Isenberg, (2 actions)—Richard W. Elliott. Samuel Levy<Lena Hill—John C. Hertle. Fanny Ellinger<Rubin Stillman—Charles J. Briody. William C. Powers<Joseph Levin—Charles R. Farnolo. American Mortgage Co.<Laura A. Cregan—Henry Brady.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar. No day calendar.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.
PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Wiggins, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J. Harlem Savings Bank<Healy et al—Henry H Spitz.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J. Jason P Golden<Della Fetzer et al—James J McMahon.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

Lucille Fabre and Clement Albrecht, as executors of Clarence Fabre, deceased, aplts., v. J. Elmer O'Donohue, respt.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

The People of New York, respt., v. Max Rosenfeld, aplt., and Solomon Montlake, def.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial granted.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Wilson<Five Borough Package Del Co. | Faber<Sassulsky.
Fisch<Fisch. | Dubman<Zinman.
Shiebler<Strong. | Billotti<Gimbel Bros.
M P Bergias Mfg Co<Williams. | Dinneen<same.
Re Atlantic Dock Co, (Fairchild.) | McQuade<Dieter.
Rooney<Rooney. | Greenberg<Weinberg.
Jungman<Sommer. | Bilz<Levy.
Martin<Derrenbacher, (2.) | Dunning<Leibowitz.
Heinemann<Lennox. | Block<Block.
Vaccaro<Sawchutz. | Rogers<Rosenberg.
Shea<S S Kresge Co. | Nassauer<Tagliabue.
 | Medical Assoc Rty Co<McCarroll.
 | Kane<Cohn.
PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Recess.
TRIAL TERM—Recess.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of: Emmanuel Jones, Lloyd Fischer, Carrie William, Frank Knight, Mary Hambell, Anna Nelson, Pasquale Cerulio. | Theodore Connerty, Charles Kimplval, George West, Hugh Kenny, Theodore Crohen, Louis Kuh.
Accounting of: Jas McGeady, John Bonnie, Henry Dunning. | Estates of: Anthony Lopicullo, Francis Royovitz, Solomon Goldberg, Stephen McDonald, Weiss infants.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

BRUERE GIVES UP POSITION.

Dr. G. W. Kirchwey Is Now Employment Director for This State.

Henry Bruere has resigned as Federal Director of the United States Employment Service for the State of New York, his resignation taking effect yesterday. He will remain connected with the service as Chairman of the State Advisory Board and will continue active participation in the work of the service in that capacity. Mr. Bruere said the pressure of other duties compelled him to relinquish part of his work with the service, which he originally intended to assume only for the duration of the war. His successor as executive head of the service is Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Assistant Federal Director for the State and formerly Dean of Columbia University. In assuming his new duties Dr. Kirchwey said:

"The peace task now confronting the United States Employment Service is no less important than the war task recently brought to a close. To the service has been committed the duty of reinstating in industrial life not only the demobilized forces of the nation but the workers who are being released from the war industries as well. For this work the service has enlisted the cooperation of the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, and many other welfare organizations that have generously and patriotically tendered their services. It now appeals for the wholehearted support of employers of labor throughout the State, without whose cooperation it cannot hope to be effective."

Mrs. Sternbach Gets Divorce.

Supreme Court Justice Joseph Morschauser signed an interlocutory decree of divorce yesterday in favor of Mrs. Regina D. Sternbach from her husband, Maurice Sternbach, who inherited $1,500,000 from the estate of his father, a prominent New Yorker. Mrs. Sternbach is the daughter of a millionaire, founder of a Fifth Avenue jewelry house. The couple have one son, Maurice Sternbach, Jr., 8 years old, whose custody is given to his mother. Mr. Sternbach, who owns a large country house at Scarsdale, N. Y., may have the child visit him there at certain intervals, while the mother may take the boy to Europe during the Summer months.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26461.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM D. LOCKWOOD, JOHN F. LOCKWOOD, and GEORGE W. LOCKWOOD, individually and copartners, doing business under the firm name of LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

William D. Lockwood, John F. Lockwood, and George W. Lockwood, individually and copartners, doing business under the firm name of Lockwood Brothers, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on December 23, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on January 17, 1919, at 3:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26363.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS GOODMAN and ABRAHAM W. GOODMAN, individually and as copartners, trading as L. GOODMAN & BRO., Alleged Bankrupts.

Take notice that on December 21, 1918, the above proceeding was referred to me as Special Master, to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on January 14, 1919, at 11:30 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26117.

Notice is given that JENNIE L. PRICKERTT, also known as JANE or JENNIE L. ANDERSON, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 3, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26089.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt.

Louis Schwartz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 26, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on January 14, 1919, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26383.—In Bankruptcy.—GLASER ROHRER & CO., Bankrupt.

Glaser Rohrer & Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 3, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on January 14, 1919, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26340.

Notice is given that JULIAN B. HEDRICK, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 3, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25442.

Notice is given that SAMUEL STUPEL, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 3, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26390.

Notice is given that ALEXANDER WEINBAUM, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 3, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that HENRY POWELL RAMSDELL, JAMES A. P. RAMSDELL and HOMER S. RAMSDELL, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Homer Ramsdell, deceased, owners of the ferryboat "Orange," have filed their petition for limitation of liability for any loss, damage or injury caused by or resulting from the collision between the ferryboat "Orange" and the steamer "Rensselaer," on the night of June 15th, 1918. Value of vessel and freight, $90,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Marshall S. Hagar, Esq., at his office, at No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., or be defaulted.

Dated, December 5th, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the Cornell Steamboat Company, owner of the steam tug "Primrose," has filed a petition for the limitation of its liability for any loss, damage or injury arising out of collision claimed to have occurred between the said steam tug "Primrose," the boat "Ontario & Western No. 21," and the barge "Bavier"; value of the vessel and freight, $8,500. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Louis Bennett, Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of March, 1919, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES YOUNG BRUSH, Plaintiff, against CHARLES A. ACKERMAN, individually and as Executor of and under the last Will and Testament of CHARLOTTE Y. ACKERMAN, deceased, defendant.—County Clerk's Index No. 20288-1918.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of November, 1918, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said interlocutory judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of January, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said interlocutory judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

(Parcel No. 1.)

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and known and distinguished as lot number 920 on a map of the Bloomingdale tract made by J. F. Bridges and dated October, 1826, on file in the office of the Register of the County of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point in the northerly line of Eighty-second Street distant three hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Eighty-second Street, and running thence northerly and parallel to Eleventh Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel to Eighty-second Street twenty-five feet, thence southerly and parallel to Eleventh Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly line of Eighty-second Street, and thence easterly and along the said northerly line of Eighty-second Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. (Said premises being known as and by street number 331 West 82d Street.)

(Parcel No. 2.)

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-second Street distant three hundred and seventy-five feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Eighty-second Street and West End Avenue and running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue seventy feet, thence westerly parallel with Eighty-second Street twelve feet, thence southerly parallel with West End Avenue fifteen feet, thence westerly parallel with Eighty-second Street twenty-six feet five inches more or less to the easterly side of Riverside Drive, thence southerly along the easterly side of Riverside Drive sixty feet four and three-quarter inches more or less to the northeasterly corner of said Riverside Drive and Eighty-second Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Eighty-second Street thirteen feet four and three-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning. (Said premises being a vacant lot adjoining Parcel No. 1, above described.)

(Parcel No. 3.)

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-fourth Street distant one hundred and forty-one feet eight inches in a southeasterly direction from the southeasterly corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, and running thence southeasterly along the said southerly line of Twenty-fourth Street sixteen feet eight inches, thence southwesterly at right angles to Twenty-fourth Street ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-third Streets, thence northwesterly along the centre line of said block and parallel with Twenty-fourth Street sixteen feet eight inches, and thence northeasterly and parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the place of beginning. (Said premises being known as and by street number 260 West 24th Street.)

(Parcel No. 4.)

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, known and designated on a certain Map of Property belonging to the estate of Abraham Child, deceased, filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York as Map number two of said estate by the number 44 and bounded and described as follows:

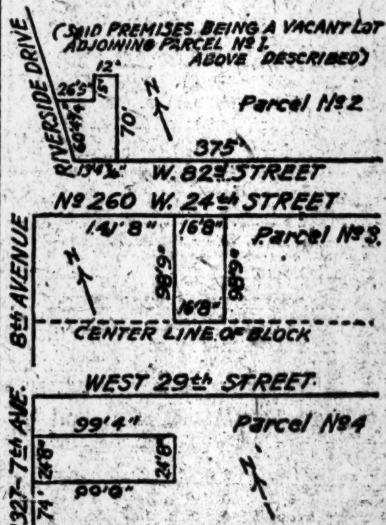
COMMENCING at a point on the easterly side of Seventh Avenue distant seventy-four feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of the Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, thence running easterly and parallel with Twenty-eighth Street ninety-nine and three-fourths feet, thence northerly on a line nearly parallel with the Seventh Avenue twenty-four and two-thirds feet, thence westerly parallel with Twenty-eighth Street ninety-nine and one-third feet to the Seventh Avenue aforesaid, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Seventh Avenue twenty-four and two-thirds feet to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The said premises being now known as number 327 Seventh Avenue in the City of New York.

(Parcel No. 5.)

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, known and distinguished on a map entitled Map No. 2 of lands in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York belonging to the estate of the late Henry Eckford, deceased, New York, December 17th, 1847, laid out into lots by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 24th day of January, 1848, by the number Forty-five (45), bounded southerly in front by Thirty-third Street, westerly by lot designated on the said map as number Forty-four (44), and easterly by land heretofore of Thomas Gardner. (Said premises being known as and by street number 135 West 33rd Street.)

Dated, New York, December 24th, 1918.
OTTO C. SOMMERICH, Referee.
SPITZ & BROMBERGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
WILSON LEE CANNON, Esq., Attorney for Defendant, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following are diagrams of the properties to be sold, with the street numbers thereon:



Parcels 1 and 2 above described will be sold in one parcel, and parcels 3, 4 and 5 above described will each be sold separately.

Parcel 1 is subject to an agreement dated July 17th, 1900, recorded October 23rd, 1900, in the office of the Register of New York County in Liber 74, Section 4, of Conveyances, Page 404.

Parcel 2 is subject to a restrictive covenant in deed recorded March 10th, 1898, in the office of the Register of New York County in Liber 58, Section 4, of Conveyances, Page 440.

Parcel 5 is subject to a restrictive covenant contained in deed recorded March 8th, 1848, in the office of the Register of New York County in Liber 502 of Conveyances, Page 308.

The above described properties will be sold subject to any state of facts shown on accurate surveys and to existing tenancies, none of which shall be nor be deemed to be an objection to title nor ground for rejecting the same.

Dated, New York, December 24th, 1918.
OTTO C. SOMMERICH, Referee.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

Current History Magazine, January issue, contains a complete Diary of all the chief events, battles, &c., of the World War. Also a special Diary of U. S. War Record, and the official Reports of General Pershing, Secretary Daniels, and Secretary Baker. Now on news stands, 25 cents. Published by New York Times Company.—Advt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—Lorenzo R. Cook and Stephen O. Lockwood as Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Thomas W. Jeralds, deceased, Plaintiffs, against Pauline Berkowitz, otherwise called Pippie Berkowitz, wife of Abraham Berkowitz; Abraham Berkowitz, Anna Mittleman, Joseph Weikenfeld, United Dressed Beef Company of New York, Defendants.—To the above named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 23rd, 1918.
LOCKWOOD & LOCKWOOD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the Defendants, Abraham Berkowitz, Anna Mittleman, and Joseph Weikenfeld:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Edward J. Gavegan, a Justice of the Supreme Court, of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of November, 1918, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, said original summons and complaint having been filed in said Clerk's office on May 24th, 1918.
LOCKWOOD & LOCKWOOD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan and City of New York.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Incorporated.

NOTICE.

NEW YORK, N. Y., DECEMBER 31, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of Section 14 of Article Sixth of a certain mortgage dated January 1, 1912, executed by the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Kentucky, to secure an issue of $15,000,000 of Twenty-five Year First and General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, and a certain indenture supplemental thereto dated May 1, 1912, Philip V. R. Van Wyck, of Summit, in the State of New Jersey, has been appointed by said Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company as Trustee under said mortgage and supplementary indenture, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Frank W. Conn, late of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, one of the Trustees named in said mortgage and supplementary indenture.
CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Incorporated.
By W. T. GENTRY, PRESIDENT.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

POSTPONED SALE.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.—I will sell at public auction on Friday, January 3rd, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, the Steamboat "Chrystenah," her engines, &c., said steamboat to be sold at the foot of 157th Street and North River, New York City, N. Y., where she can now be seen and inspected.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
Dated New York, December 27, 1918.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

80's, near Madison, private residence, 11 rooms, 4 baths, steam; all improvements; $2,400 year. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80's, on Drive, (house,) elegantly furnished home, 12 rooms, 4 baths, magnificent view; $500. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

Three story; electricity, two baths; 80s, near Drive. Houghton, Columbus 280.

Long Island.

Furnished house to let; fully furnished 8-room detached house; four minutes from station, Forest Hills, L. I. Communicate with Engelbach, 'phone Madison Square 9740.

Port Washington Estates, on Manhasset Bay; all improvements; fine trees; plots 100x150; price $2,000 up. Horace G. Knowles, 52 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

$35 month for 18-room farmhouse with orchard, 20 acres good land, Selden. Fisk, 140 Nassau St., New York.

Long Beach, West.—Cottage, $1,500; terms; with improvements. T. Walsh, Long Beach West, or phone 1050 Murray Hill.

Houses Wanted.

Wanted for three months from Feb. 1, comfortably furnished house in suburb, within thirty minutes from city; rent about $70 monthly. A 34 Times.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Send for list of handsome 7-room brick houses, ready to occupy, on Brooklyn Subway, 30 minutes from Times Square; easy terms. Few for rent.
Silsby, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

15 Minutes from Penna. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AN IDEAL HOME—A BARGAIN

New eight-room Dutch Colonial house and garage; large living room, with open fireplace; every modern improvement, including sewers and gas; particularly attractive, highly restricted district; only 30 minutes to Grand Central; near station; little cash required. Full particulars, GEO. H. MILLS, Tribune Building. Phone Beekman 4500.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

ALONG THE SOUND
Westchester County and Connecticut.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co.,
11 East 42d St. Murray Hill—6441.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

You-Auto-Buy or Rent
A FINE TWO-STORY
GARAGE
100 x 100
Live Business Section Long Island City, near Bridge Plaza.
12 Minutes to Columbus Circle.
Splendid Location for Commercial Garage
REASONABLE TERMS
LOUIS GOLD, Builder,
44 Court St., Brooklyn. Telephone 7050-51 Main.

15 West 34th St.
Front Half, 6th Floor,
Opposite Waldorf-Astoria,
50 x 57.
Possession at once.
Apply Room 808.

STORE Basement & Sub-Basement, 45x90.
18-24 Washington Place
Fireproof sprinklered; low insurance rate.
MANHEIMER BROS., Inc., Agents
162 West 34th St. 'Phone Greeley—5660.

CORNER LOFT, 90x96,
18-24 WASHINGTON PLACE,
Fireproof sprinklered, exceptional light, low insurance rate. Immediate possession.
MANHEIMER BROS., INC., Agents.
162 West 34th st. 'Phone Greeley—5660.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE BORCHARDT
220 W. 98th St., cor. B'wy
MODERN ELEVATOR HOUSE
8 Rooms —3 Baths, —Corner Apartments, —All Light; $2300-$2400
Apply Office, 2596 B'way. Tel. River. 6906.

CATHEDRAL COURT
541 WEST 113TH ST. Near B'way.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
One Left, 8 ROOMS, 2 Baths, $1,500
Apply Premises or
A. BRANDSTEIN, 74 Broadway.

TO SUBLET
TO OCT. 1, 1920,
Very desirable Apartments,
6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS,
Overlooking Central Park.
300 WEST 59TH ST.

REAL ESTATE.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Three 6-story flats, halls heated only, 150x50, 425 to 435 East 161st St.; mortgage $75,000; rentals $14,400 yearly; always rented; equity $35,000; small expenses; investigate. Owner, 429 East 161st St., Bronx.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BRICK FACTORY BUILDING, 3,000 SQ. ft.; one-story and basement, and 8-room frame house, with latest improvements; garage and driveway; on 80x100; surrounded with garden and fruit trees; small cash required; balance as rent payments. Inquire 535 East 8th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES. GEORGE HOWE, 527 5th Av., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BUSINESS REASONS MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO BUY FOR ONLY $6,500 MY COZY LITTLE HOME, NEAR PICTURESQUE LAKE, IN A BEAUTIFUL SUBURB, FOR A SMALL CASH PAYMENT, BALANCE MONTHLY; NO MORE THAN RENT; IT HAS SEVEN ROOMS AND TILED BATH; A VERY LARGE PLOT, WITH FINE OLD SHADE TREES, BEAUTIFUL LAWN; OPEN FIREPLACES; ENCLOSED PORCH; PARQUET FLOORS; SURROUNDED BY REFINED NEIGHBORS IN A HIGHLY RESTRICTED SECTION; EVERY CITY IMPROVEMENT, COMBINED WITH ADVANTAGES OF THE COUNTRY; 45 MINUTES ON D., L. & W. R. R. FOR PICTURES AND DETAILS WRITE J. J. H., POST OFFICE BOX 529, CITY HALL STATION, NEW YORK CITY.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—Beautiful new suburban home and garage goes for $350 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8c. commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors; beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, paneled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hardwood trim; large front porch, also sleeping porch; trees, paved streets, steam heat, sewer, gas, electricity; handsome fixtures, concrete basement; attic; ample space for garden; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. John 5047.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

UNIQUE PRIVATE OFFICE, LIGHT ON THREE SIDES, WITH USE OF BALCONY AROUND THE TOP OF A 23-STORY BUILDING; TO LEASE TO WEALTHY GENTLEMAN REQUIRING COMFORT AND QUIET IN CITY'S BUSIEST SECTION. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

Stores.—1,304 Amsterdam Av., (124th,) 393 Central Park West; will divide. 666 East 180th, 300 West Broadway, 483 9th Av., corner 37th; 502 Grand St., 255 and 271 Avenue C. Particulars, 650 1st Av.

CORNER STORE ON BEST PART OF 5TH AV., 72-FT. FRONTAGE, 10-YEAR LEASE. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

FOR BUSINESS LOCATIONS, OFFICES, LOFTS, BUILDINGS AND STORES. APPLY CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

172 5th Av.; front part of fifth floor loft to sublet for office and showroom; 3 windows on 5th Av.; rent reasonable. Telephone 6553 Gramercy.

Saloon and restaurant, 201 East 138th, corner Park Av.; fully furnished; ready for business. Apply John Eichler Brewery Co., 169th St. and 3d Av.

Furnished private office, $26.50 monthly; desk room, $11.50; telephone attendant; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Loft.—23,000 square feet; 7th Av. and 37th St.; second floor, two-story building; heat, elevator, all north light, skylights; will divide. Apply Fox Co., 14 West 40th St.

Half or whole of office to rent. Inquire Mitland Mills, 354 4th Av., Room 1718; $600 for half of office.

Offices, $25 to $100; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

Furnished offices and desk room; service, mailing privileges. Suite 308, 51 East 42d.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

FACTORY WANTED FOR RENT, OUT OF TOWN, WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE FROM NEW YORK; MUST BE ALL READY, WITH ABOUT 50 TO 75 MACHINES FOR MANUFACTURING DRESSES; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS. A 71 TIMES.

One large or two small furnished offices, with telephone; will consider sharing office space near 42d St.; state price; permanent. 22 Times Building.

5th Av. or adjacent, in high-class building, small office, furnished or unfurnished; give full particulars. L 310 Times.

Wanted to rent unfurnished, about 1,000 sq. ft. office space, financial district; occupancy May 1 1919. A 459 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath with meals, $20 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

37TH, 124 EAST.—Suite three unusually large, attractively furnished rooms, 2 bathrooms, open fireplaces, southern exposure; exclusive neighborhood; references.

40 EAST 51ST ST.
43 EAST 50TH ST.
Attractively furnished one, two, three, and four room apartments, by month or year; meals if desired.

41ST ST., NEAR PARK AV.
5 Rooms and Bath.
Handsomely Furnished.
Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

59TH, NEAR 5TH.—Handsomely furnished apartment; two rooms, dressing room, kitchenette, bath, piano, $110. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
East, West Side, Long, Short Leases.
APARTMENT RENTING CO.,
176 W. 72d St. Phone Columbus 1277.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

PARK AV., 815, (Cor. 75th St.)—Elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; eight months' lease, never rented before; silver, dishes, linens included; $500 month; everything new, attractive and homelike; highest references required; seen, by appointment only; immediate possession. Phone Rhinelander 3852.

PLAZA SECTION.—7 rooms, 3 baths, exquisitely furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

Furnished—West Side.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $25 per week; free hotel service.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

57TH, 44 WEST.—Artistically furnished two rooms, kitchenette, front apartment, third floor, $150 monthly. 4763 Circle.

59TH, 220 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; 7 rooms, bath, immediate possession; $200. Glaenzer.

67TH, 1 WEST, (Apt. 607.)—Duplex studio, bedroom, kitchenette, bath. Manager Hotel des Artistes.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, with bath; completely furnished; electricity; southern exposure.

69TH ST., 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two and three rooms; $70 up. Col. 4468.

70TH, 200 WEST.—7 rooms, bath, maids' lavatory; elevator; 5th floor; $300.

71ST, 31 WEST.—Furnished two rooms, bath, linen, maid service; $85 month. Kaplan.

75TH, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, seven rooms, two baths, piano; $200 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

77TH ST., 50 WEST.—Four room, bath, and kitchenette apartment, furnished, to sublet for nine months; ready for immediate possession. Apply Manhattan Square Hotel, Apartment 96.

80S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, five rooms, bath; all light; $175 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80S, WEST.—New building, 6 rooms, 2 baths, newly furnished. Columbus 3974.

86TH, 340 WEST.—Charmingly furnished 2 rooms, kitchenette; season, year. Col. 9995.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Private house, beautiful second floor, bath, kitchenette, electricity; adults; $110.

91ST ST., 27 WEST.—High-class furnished apartments, 1-2 rooms, bath; maid service; $35-$80.

113TH, Near Broadway.—High-class apartments of 2 rooms and bath; dining in building. R. A. McEntee, 544 West 113th. Telephone Cathedral 7715.

119TH, corner Riverside Drive, (468.)—Furnished or unfurnished; sublet 7 rooms, 2 baths; 3 rooms facing Drive. Phone Morningside 8645, Apt. 41.

127TH, 600 WEST.—Attractive apartment, all outside rooms, living room, two bedrooms, kitchen; Broadway subway 128th; spotless; $75.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

161ST, 880 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Six outside rooms, 2 baths; $125 month. Kessler.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED. Choice furnished apartments, east, west sides; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 200 West 73d. Col. 3974.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Av. Fully furnished Apartment rented monthly. 2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $50 up. 3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $70 up. Telephone Academy 613 for further information. Linen and maid service if desired. Two blocks east of Broadway Subway, near 6th and 9th Av. "L." Reference essential.

CALL ON MILLER, 162 West 80th St., for list of apartments. Circle 3067.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302, (Eldorado Apt. Hotel.)—Living room, bedroom, foyer, bath; artistic; Park view; maid service; from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1. Apt. 4E. River 6414.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

CONVENT AV., 470.—Beautifully furnished apartment, 5 rooms, bath, high-class elevator bldg., $135. Audubon 4330, Apt. 55.

FIFTH AV., 615.—Two-room front apartment, superbly furnished; Buckingham Hotel service.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

PINEHURST AV., 72, (near 181st St.)—Be wise, avoid high rent for furnished apartments; purchase four-room furnishing, $225, and get my lease; $39 monthly; when through, sell out. Shattuck.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Beautifully furnished apartment, five rooms and bath, overlooking Hudson River, to sublet. E. Van Dyke.

WEST END.—8 rooms, 3 baths, handsome, artistic furnishings; terms. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—West Side.

49TH, 11 WEST.—Exceptional apartment; entire floor of five rooms handsomely decorated, 2 baths; maid service; quietly located off 5th Av. Telephone Circle 543.

50TH ST., 17 WEST.—Studio apartment, skylight, two rooms, bath, open fireplace; new building. Apply premises.

56TH, 327 WEST.—Two, five large, light rooms; remodeled; elevator; $720 up.

57TH ST., 200 WEST, COR. 7TH AV.
New 14-Story Rodin Studio Apartment Bldg.
Two-room Duplex Apartment..........$2,000
Six-room Housekeeping Apartment.....3,000
Eight-room Duplex Apartment.........4,300
Apply to Resident Manager. Tel. Circle 3560.

67TH, 33 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, studio. Apply Supt. on premises.

TWO ROOMS.
Bath and Kitchenette,
ready for occupancy,
$85 to $91.
Rep. on premises daily and Sunday.
137 WEST 74TH ST.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

PRESIDENT ST., 230, (Brooklyn.)—Five rooms, bath, steam, hot water, $37.50. Manning.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

UNTIL MAY 1, furnished apartment, 2 large, sunny rooms, bathroom, kitchenette, between 18th and 50th Sts.; terms reasonable. D. B., 855 Riverside Drive.

Five-six attractively furnished rooms, about $120; district W. 72d-100th. Write 601 West 151st, Apt. 60. Phone Audubon 4400, Apt. 60.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

Furnished apartments wanted for our clients. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

To sublet, furnished apartment, 3 or 4 rooms and bath, between 50th and 110th Sts. L 312 Times.

Lady desires two, three rooms, kitchenette, west side; particulars, price. L 291 Times.

Unfurnished.

MANAGER.—Columbia graduate, (28,) with legal education, feasible sales ideas and successful sales experience, a constructive accountant and vigorous correspondent; not spectacular, but with capacity for detail and consistent, hard work; salary $75. L 306 Times.

Three or four rooms, by family of two, either in the city or suburbs; give full particulars, including price. L 311 Times.

Six or more rooms, west side; state particulars. R., 311 Amsterdam Av.

Couple desire three, four, five room apt. or private house. L 320 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $14 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $16 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

61ST, 39 EAST.—Rooms, single or en suite; electricity, water, heat; permanent; gentlemen.

THE HOTEL BELMORE, northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av., two blocks from subway station; special permanent weekly rates, $7 week and up. Madison Square 501.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NEWEST ALLERTON, EXCLUSIVELY FOR BACHELORS, 143 East 39th St., are now receiving applications for residence in their NEW 16-STORY RESIDENCE FOR MEN. Completely furnished. The congenial spirit and atmosphere of a well-appointed club for men of refinement. Shower baths, reading rooms, library, billiard room, handball courts, &c. Rates, $6.50 to $15 per week. References.

West Side.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette with private bath; completely furnished; electricity; southern.

75TH, 149 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large rooms; bath, telephone, electricity; $10-$15.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Perfectly appointed room; dressing room; private bath, electricity, parquetry; exclusive.

76TH, 45 WEST. — Comfortably furnished parlor, suite; private; also single room, adjoining bath.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Suite, 2 rooms, bath; heat, electricity, telephone; single rooms.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house; front parlor; steam, electricity; homelike.

77TH, 170 WEST.—Elegant parlor bedroom, running water, electricity, small room, references.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; exclusive house; near subway; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive, large front room, twin beds, gentlemen, references.

78TH, 110 WEST.—Private home, large, sunny room; breakfast if desired; references essential.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor, private bath, piano; large, small rooms.

78TH, 214 WEST. — Rear parlor; private bath; front room, twin beds; gentlemen only.

78TH, 173 WEST.—Clean rooms, southern exposure, bath; near subway. Welch.

79TH, 211 WEST.—Small, sunny room; electricity.

83D, 66 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; fine home; every convenience; third, front.

86TH, 276 WEST.—Two large rooms, connecting bath; single or suite.

88TH, 344 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; references.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Select, second floor front, alcove bedroom; bath, steam, electricity.

93D ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—Large, well-furnished light room in home with family of three; all comforts of home; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable. L 268 Times.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Attractive room; high-class apartment. Apt. 2D.

101ST ST., (945 West End Av.)—Desirable rooms for gentlemen. 5185 River. Compton.

104TH, 247 WEST.—Clean, homelike room; electricity; gentleman desiring best. Beidler.

107TH, 230 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Fine, large, front room; twin beds; sunny room, 2 windows; other sized rooms; every convenience; elevator; private family; gentleman or business couple. Baker, 826 Academy. Apt. 61.

113TH ST., 549 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Exceptionally well furnished room, private family; gentleman.

118TH, 400 WEST, (facing Morningside.)—Two beautiful connecting rooms. Apartment 42.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478, (108th.)—Attractively furnished, warm room, adjoining bath. 1A.

HOTEL BRADDOCK,
126TH ST. AND 8TH AV.,
one block from 8th and 9th Av. elevated station, catering to permanent guests; single or double rooms, with or without bath, at popular prices.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 115th.)—Large, attractive room, bath, overlooking Hudson; refined private family. Telephone 4 to 7, Morningside 1330.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 185.—Large, small, and suites; private bath.

ROOM, bath, kitchenette, $8; first-class typist preferred who wants author's work to do evenings; regular rates paid. Phone Aud. 1040, Apt. 1.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

40 WEST 55TH ST.
Two-room suite attractively furnished. Also small single rooms.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young army officer desires nice, airy room in desirable private home, above 72d St., near subway. In replying give in detail advantages, location, and price. L 305 Times.

By gentleman, well heated, comfortable room in quiet neighborhood, between 60th and 80th. Address, with all particulars and price, L 285 Times.

Young man desires furnished room with private family; no other roomers; prefer from 50th to 90th Sts.; state price. A 84 Times.

Furnished medium-sized room or two small rooms; light, clean, with private bath, near Grand Central. L 308 Times.

Business man desires bedroom, sole renter, preferably with music lovers. S 575 Times Downtown.

Elderly active gentleman wishes rooms, 157th St. to 168th St., Washington Heights. A 1003 Times Harlem.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $14 weekly up. Tel. Madison Sq. 6160.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms; extra well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Large room, private bath, southern exposure; single room; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable large and single room; southern exposure; reference.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors, tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Attractive single room in private residence; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence, 3 spacious rooms, bath; single room; exceptional table; moderate.

130TH ST., 247 WEST.—Large light rooms; all conveniences; kosher table board. Morningside 4011.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Corner 104th St.)—Every room bath and telephone; southern exposure; hotel service; elevator; refined Hebrew, social surroundings; table the very best.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (CORNER 77TH ST.,) THE GRAYMORE.—EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL; EXCELLENT TABLE. TEL. SCHUYLER 4306.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter house of high standard; 20 minutes downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty lovely rooms; excellent cuisine. Social parlors; comforts; cleanliness. Weekly, $14-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—Front room, furnished, for mother and two children; Washington Heights. Goodheart, 76 Pinehurst Av. Telephone 9011 St. Nicholas.

Board and room for elderly Jewish lady in respectable family. Address R. J., 546 West 113th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Brooklyn.

Home Sanitarium. — Selected medical and surgical cases; charges moderate. Phone Midwood 5650. Medical Superintendent, 1,364 East 27th St., Brooklyn.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private bath; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $11 and up; capacity 150. Phone 1165, White Plains.

Country Board Wanted.

Good home in suburbs wanted for two boys, 8, 9; moderate terms. Write Room 1017, Hotel San Remo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly qualified both; full charge; conscientious; tactful correspondent; discretion, alert; credits; collections; integrity; $30. A 964 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT and typist, anxious for a start. G 755 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Nine years' experience; full charge; trial balances, controlling accounts. R 732 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; 3 years' experience; rapid; payroll; trial balance; $18. S 555 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires permanent position; advancement; salary $20. Godfrey, 2,414 Creston Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; typist; five years' experience; full charge; references. A 60 Times.

CLERK, HIGH GRADE, refined, educated, experienced; bookkeeping, statistics, handling of money; accurate, conscientious, trustworthy; credentials; $22. L 292 Times.

DRESSMAKING. — Exclusive styles, gowns, wraps, remodeling. Smith, 125 West 45d. 4878 Bryant.

FILING CLERK, office assistant; experienced, ambitious, efficient; A1 references; $15. S 567 Times Downtown.

GIRL, American, wants stenographic position; legal experience; salary $20. Address O 780 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER, American-German, wishes independent position. A. V., 3,525 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—Woman, young, refined, desires position lady's maid or useful companion; good sewer; competent; city or traveling. L 315 Times.

LADY traveling Southern States would like something to sell on commission. L 304 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

NURSE, wishing to go South, take mild case; state particulars. A 26 Times.

NURSE.—English woman desires position as child's nurse; city, country. L 307 Times.

SECRETARY. — Excellent stenographer, expert bookkeeper; alert; adaptability, initiative; assume responsibility; capable correspondent; integrity; highest credentials; $30. A 965 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, expert; proficient in handling details; environment important consideration; excellent reference; $25. S 562 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, correspondent; high school graduate; 3 years' experience. A 1001 Times Harlem.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, expert banking, accounting, commercial; $22. G 780 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 6½ years' experience, desires to locate with reliable firm; thoroughly competent, familiar with all office routine; A1 references; salary $24. L 289 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, several years' experience; neat, painstaking; knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $20. Telephone Orchard 7616.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; extensive experience; commercial, legal, reporting; highly recommended; $25. S 572 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian, high school graduate, experienced, accurate, reliable; downtown desired. Rector 2734.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school and business college graduate; short experience; $14. S 563 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert; thoroughly efficient; initiative; seven years' legal experience; $23. S 560 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; understands office work; references; $15. S 571 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, English, German, French; rapid typist; knowledge of Spanish; experienced; high references; $30. A 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary desires position; expert, capable, well educated; law experience. G 769 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Knowledge typewriting; clerical; references; 4 years' experience; $15. G 378 Times.

TRANSLATOR, English, Spanish, French, wishes position, half time, daily. G 289 Times.

TYPIST.—Expert, four years' experience; $18-$20. G 397 Times.

TYPIST, rapid, accurate; half day or by 100 words. A 67 Times.

WORK.—Two girls seeks employment, near 34th St., 4 evenings weekly, from 7 P. M., any kind of work; reference. M. D., 214 West 34th St., N. Y.

YOUNG LADY, thoroughly experienced in double entry bookkeeping, trial balance, financial statement, &c., knowledge of stenography, typewriting; $20 per week; best references. G 365 Times.

YOUNG LADY, college graduate in music and art, would like position with magazine or business concern. L 293 Times.

YOUNG LADY, college graduate, would like position to revise manuscript. A 65 Times.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.
YOUNG MAN, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, TEN YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, COLLEGE TRAINED, expecting early discharge from the army, is looking for opportunity to start in modest position, not necessarily accounting position, with progressive business and work his way up; will be in city shortly on furlough and can arrange interview. A 450 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR familiar with all branches of accounting and able to take charge; experienced handling accounting, credits, cash, costs, statements and statistics; well recommended as to character and ability. A 810 Times Annex.

AMBITIOUS young man, 19, Columbia University student, recently released from navy, desires connection with reliable business firm, can furnish best of references. G 787 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, 26, 8 years' experience, balance, controlling accounts, statements, practical knowledge of cost accounting, manufacturing experience, desires position with future. G 385 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, 30, married, desires connection reliable concern; 14 years' office experience; credit man, systematizer, costs, income tax correspondent; highest references. W 303 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, seven years' practical experience, energetic and efficient man, reputable corporation or certified public accountant's considered. R 796 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income Tax Reports. Bookkeeping done, $1 week, (Saves $25 bookkeeper;) new method. Beekman 998. 1,701 Tribune Building.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., high-grade executive with record for achievement, seeks position controller or corporation executive. B 420 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, bookkeeping experience, accountancy student, desires position with accountants. S 554 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income Tax Reports, books closed, opened, audited; trial balances; $5 monthly upward. Friedlander, 154 Nassau. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, closed, systematized; tax reports; bookkeeping arrangements; $2.50 weekly. Alpert-Barst, 21 Park Row. Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANTS, certified; general accounting, monthly audits, investigations, systems, tax reports. Union Audit Co., 32 Broadway. Telephone 734 Broad.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager, cashier; reference; 5 years' full charge, credits, collections, financial statements; bond $50. G 759 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, Bookkeeper.—Thoroughly experienced modern methods; college graduate; C. P. A. firm considered; married; $2,000. G 338 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, 29; experienced; office manager; reliable, efficient; credits, &c. L 209 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, Junior.—Experience with C. P. A.; can handle audits; college student. L 270 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, semi-senior, experienced, student; discharged; desires position, C. P. A. R 779 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, books audited, reports rendered, systems installed, evening work only. G 384 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, married, thoroughly experienced, executive ability, wishes permanent position. B 100 Times.

ACCOUNTANT open for engagement evenings and Saturday afternoons; thoroughly competent. G 362 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, audits systems, part time bookkeeping, income tax. Strouch, 155 Ross St., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISING; sales-producing copy writer and good lay-out man; 7 years' experience along semi-technical line; highest references; good education; wide business experience; age 30; married. A 55 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER desires connection good firm; 10 years' advertising, sale promotion experience; 31; discharged army officer. Y 300 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT, stenographer, 21; 3 years' agency experience; knowledge details. A 49 Times.

ANY LINE.—Married man, 26, Christian, quit business partnership through war, recently released from Naval Officers' School, desires opportunity with firm where extraordinarily studious application will count. M., 4th floor, 80 4th Av., city.

AN ABLE WORKER.
COLLEGE MAN, 21, HONORABLY DISCHARGED ARMY, DESIRES POSITION WITH FUTURE IN ADVERTISING OR EXPORT LINE; EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES; $18 WEEKLY. L 314 TIMES.

ARCHITECT, 31, wishes position where his knowledge and experience may be used; outside or inside work. G 775 Times Downtown.

BOOKS opened, closed, written up, tax reports filed, &c.; a few more clients desired on a yearly basis. Box 211 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (23,) honorably discharged U. S. Army, 4 years of all around office experience, knowledge stenography and typewriting, willing worker, desires position promising advancement. B 96 Times Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, young man honorably discharged, well educated, highly recommended, several years' business experience hotel, meat, advertising. G 391 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced young man, (20,) wishes change position; capable assuming responsibility; good credentials. M 25 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; controlling accounts; army discharge; high school graduate; $25. G 374 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, office manager, (38,) fully experienced handling help, needs responsible position; excellent references; $35. A 70 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, credit man, and office manager desires position; thoroughly experienced and best references. L 200 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, reliable, experienced in controlling accounts, credits, statements, trial balance, &c.; salary $25. G 791 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Seven years' experience controlling accounts, credits, collections, trial balance, neat, accurate, reliable; excellent references. A 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, 15 years' varied experience, desires connection with progressive house; married; 33 years; $30. G 785 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, married, ledger, 2,500 accounts, trial balance, statements, check remittances, &c.; salary $25 to $30. C. Anderson, 5 Stanton St., Woodhaven, L. I.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, ten years, desires position with a reputable concern; best references. L 299 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, $3 weekly; part time; financial, tax reports; accountant. S 527 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, 23; five years' experience; take complete charge. G 762 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) experienced; honorable army discharge; accounting student; best references. B 479 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, accounting student, trial balances, controlling accounts; references; $22. R 797 Times Downtown.

CAPTAIN, army discharge, age, 25, university graduate, desires position; executive and sales experience; best references. L 318 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Japanese, single, skilled mechanic, ten years driving foreign, domestic automobiles; abstainer; efficient, trustworthy, polite; careful driver; no objection room with board; willing, handy; city or country; best recommendation. Kurabu, Columbus 9710. 23 West 65th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes permanent country position with private family; American, 29, married, 11 years' experience, sober, reliable. G 361 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, four years' experience, sober, careful driver, own repairs, wishes position, private, commercial. Kelly, 509 West 52d.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, married, 35, seeks private position; 10 years' experience Packard, Cadillac; competent. Liesenberg, 705 Columbus Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, wishes private position; references. Bertram, 485 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, (28;) high-class city driver; good appearance; private family; $30-$35. 14 Cornerr Av. Phone Yonkers 1810.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic wants position in city or country. Phone Morningside 7770.

CLERK, shipping, receiving, stock, knowledge of Spanish, desires position; reference. G 399 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, civil engineering course, age 20, wants place, preferably field work, where he can get construction experience; salary no immediate object; position must offer future advancement. A 56 Times.

COLLEGE man wants position in office where industry and ambition will bring advancement. Address Box 210 Times, 2 Rector St.

COLLECTOR.—Young man, (23,) energetic, initiative, desires connection with reliable firm; furniture or insurance preferred; credentials. A 30 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, writer of sales literature and real business letters, ex-manager of small concern; excellent references; Christian; honorably discharged; salary expected $40. R 722 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT.—Spanish young man, 22 years old, wishes situation as Spanish correspondent; A1 references. S 577 Times [illegible].

CREDIT MAN, 29, wants connection, reliable concern; nine years' experience, wholesale credits and collections; capable discharging large volume business with desirable results; excellent references; eligible; immediate army discharge. K 58 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural; civilian just released from Government service wishes position; technical graduate with 8 years' experience. R 784 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, architectural, 22, 3 years' experience; college training; moderate salary. G 400 Times.

ENGINEER.—Chief or master mechanic; 20 years' experience; best references. L 409 Times.

ENGINEERING graduate, 22, three years' engineering, drafting experience, desires position. S 530 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE, office and sales manager, competent bookkeeper and correspondent; a hard worker and highly efficient; commendable references; honorably discharged from Officers' Training Camp; Christian; salary expected $2,000 yearly. R 790 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Position in civil life desired by Lieutenant Colonel, General Staff; graduate West Point and U. of P. Law School; 16 years' experience executive work. R. M. B., Room 342, War Department, Washington, D. C.

EXPERIENCED MARKET REPORTER offers services, preferably for PETROLEUM and PRODUCTS, CHEMICALS, DRUGS. Y 307 Times Annex.

EXPORT MAN.
24 years, thoroughly conversant with the export business, speaks, reads, and writes Spanish, desires position of responsibility with reliable firm. R 795 Times Downtown.

FRENCHMAN, middle-aged, speaks writes English, Italian, and Spanish, well acquainted with South and Central America, desires position with export concern. Write L 267 Times.

GLAZIER, glass, practical, experienced figure painter; English styles. E. G., 605 Times Downtown.

HARDWARE CLERK, 12 years' experience, wants position. Write Umrath, 110 West 89th.

LAWYER, young man, to make a specialty of corporate organization in an engineering financial house; an opportunity for a young man with natural brains. B 482 Times Downtown.

MANAGER.—Columbia graduate, (28,) with legal education, feasible sales ideas and successful sales experience, a constructive accountant and vigorous correspondent; not spectacular, but with capacity for detail and consistent, hard work; salary $75. L 306 Times.

MAN, 39, 12 years' business experience, (office,) correspondence, bookkeeping, accounting. G 388 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT.—Experience buying for large corporations and as purchasing agent for industrial organizations; excellent references as to character and ability. L 301 Times.

SALESMAN, ten years' experience ladies' hats, flowers, feathers in city, vicinity, desires connection with manufacturer or wholesale house, J. Kolsan, 2,183 Arthur Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN, 29, wishes connection with reliable concern; have covered entire country and have clean, successful record. W 601 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (23,) 6 years' experience; hustler, possessing initiative and ability. A 64 Times.

SALESMAN, selling clothing and furnishing, wishes position. R 780 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 23; live wire; any proposition. G 770 Times Downtown.

SPANISH INSTRUCTOR, former teacher in business college, desires position; references. G 396 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant, long experience contractors, purchasing department, orders, invoices, &c., well educated, efficient, brainy, wishes a congenial, permanent position; hard worker; $25. A 1007 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, to act as office assistant; experienced; best references; willing to start at $25 per week if there is opportunity for advancement. L 316 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK.—Four years' experience; Jewish; 26; desires position; $17. S 549 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young man desires position; best of references. L 309 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER or ASSISTANT.—Has eleven years' practical experience; thorough knowledge of intricacies surrounding traffic/problems; capable of organizing first-class department. S 550 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC, 38, employed, desires to change, 15 years' railroad experience, familiar rates, claims, &c.; references. L 288 Times.

TWO YOUNG MEN, honorable discharge, college education, willing, ambitious, desire position to travel, preferably in South. Y 299 Times Annex.

WELL educated young man of large business experience, with managerial ability, strong organizer and corporation attorney, desires to connect with growing or established commercial concern; salary and length of day not important. A 55 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with initiative and energy, experienced in buying and selling, retiring from military service, would like to connect with chemical concern; would entertain proposition to go abroad. Address Lieut. C. H. Hazard, 1,107 Broadway, New York City.

YOUNG MAN with experience desires connection with those developing apparatus or machines relating to the radio or electrical field; will call for interview and relate experience. L 286 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, well educated, initiative, executive ability, good speaker, credit and collection experience, bookkeeping knowledge, desires good connections; excellent references; $18. A 50 Times.

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position with wholesale house; 5 years' experience; 1 year city and road selling; best reference furnished; start moderate figure. A 51 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, intelligent, educated, seven years' business experience, textile line, stock clerk or assistant to manager; good correspondent; highest credentials. A 63 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 29, married, 14 years' practical experience in the wholesale grocery line, desires position. Address J. K., 324 3d Av. Phone Melrose 8949.

YOUNG MAN, 23, capable correspondent, five years' executive and office managerial experience; capacity for responsible position. A 57 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school graduate, knowledge Spanish, industrious, alert, ambitious, seeks connection with reliable concern. S 553 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position at anything with advancement, formerly held responsible position; can furnish unquestionable references. A 1066 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 21, just released from navy, wishes position with reputable concern; three years' office experience. G 782 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, desires connection with advertising concern or mercantile, where are selling opportunities. Kleinman, 125 East 4th.

YOUNG MAN, 21, reliable sales experience, desires position with advancement. G 363 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) college student, honorably discharged, desires work evenings. G 372 Times.

YOUNG MAN, bright, wishes traveling position to assist salesman, no matter where to go; splendid reference. L 287 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, clerical experience, some bookkeeping knowledge, desires position. R 787 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, desires connection with advertising agency; clerical experience. B 480 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, speaks Spanish, desires position; advancement. S 573 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20.)—Released from navy; well educated; clerical experience. S 576 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position; will start at bottom if opportunity. S 578 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, college graduate, army discharged, anything worth while. S 580 Times Downtown.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, First Lieutenant, infantry, honorably discharged, wishes position with a future. W 597 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (17) wishes position as office assistant with reliable firm. G 364 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position, anything; 3 years' selling experience. G 334 Times.

YOUNG SPANIARD, 23, business college graduate in this country, office experience, desires position. A. V., 20 Irving Place.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT to executive; stenographer, typewriter, office work; must write good hand; start $15, increased to $25 shortly; experienced, refined woman, 25 to 28 years. Y 309 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT to dentist, about 25, experienced; state salary expected. A 43 Times.

ATTEDANT for insane hospital; liberal pay. Call 146 East 28th St. today at 4 P. M.

AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHY.
THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.
will train a number of young women (high school education preferred) for positions as automatic telegraph operators; short course, good salary while training, immediate increase on graduation; rapid scheduled advancement thereafter; two rest reliefs daily; cafeteria serving three meals at cost price. Apply in person only between 9-4, Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (Canal and Broadway.)

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography and typewriting, to take charge of office; must have good appearance and executive ability; experienced in printing offices preferred; salary to start $18; state age, experience, and reference. B 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry. Apply P. Frans & Co., 130 West 34 St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BEST & CO.
want
STOCK GIRLS
and
JUNIORS.
GOOD WAGES AND A COURSE OF TRAINING TO DEVELOP THEM FOR ADVANCEMENT.
PARENTS INVITED TO CALL WITH DAUGHTERS.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 7 W. 35TH ST., OPEN 8:30 TILL 10 A. M.
APPLY ALL WEEK.

BILLING CLERK, export, preferably one having experience billing automobiles; good salary. B 90 Times.

CANDY WRAPPERS wanted; steady employment, good wages. Apply Room 316-E, 30 Church St.

CLERK to enter orders for subscription agency; experience valuable; must be accurate, reliable, and good at figures; state age, experience, and salary. W., Box 48, Station D, city.

COMPETENT GIRL to run latest type addressograph and graphotype machines, take charge mailing list, and other clerical work; permanent position for right girl; state age, experience, religion. G 790 Times Downtown.

COOK and WAITRESS.—Wanted, an experienced cook and waitress to take care of first floor in new, convenient house on the Hudson River, 20 minutes from 42d St.; no washing; highest wages paid to the right person. Call Kingsbridge 15.

DESIGNER.
ON FINE LINE OF SILK WAISTS; ONE CAPABLE OF PRODUCING ORIGINAL STYLES; GOOD SALARY; ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. B 96 TIMES.

DESIGNER, exclusive ladies' silk underwear specialist on camisoles and envelope chemise. Call R. & R. Underwear, Inc., 47 West 34th.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Must be experienced, rapid and thoroughly understand machine; permanent position to one answering qualifications. Apply 469 10th Av. and 36th St. Ask for Mrs. French, 12th floor.

EXAMINER.—Young woman competent to examine and supervise the boxing of high-grade novelties; answer by mail, stating age and salary. Address Supt. Langsdorf, 72 Spring.

FILE CLERK.—Corporation requires competent young lady, about 20; an excellent opportunity for one who is intelligent, dependable and has experience; state qualifications, height and salary desired. W 600 Times Downtown.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO.,
5th Ave., 37th and 38th Sts.,
Require
SALESWOMEN
For
WOMEN'S COATS,
WOMEN'S SUITS,
WOMEN'S DRESSES.
Most liberal salaries to competent saleswomen.
APPLY
SUPERINTENDENT'S
OFFICE.

GIRL WANTED.—NEAT, INTELLIGENT, AND INDUSTRIOUS, IN OFFICE OF WHOLESALE SILK HOUSE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. B 92 TIMES.

GIRL, young, understanding typewriting and filing; permanent position. Enterprise Music Supply Co., 145 West 45th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working, wanted by widower with one child, to take complete charge small apartment, west side; Christian family; comfortable position for refined applicant; reply, giving age, references, and particulars, to G 757 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, experienced; small family; light washing; references; sleep out; $45. Call after 6 P. M., Apt. 506, 12 West 97th St.

HOUSEKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young; light work; small apartment house; call with reference. 124 West 86th St.

HOUSEKEEPER for family of 3; good home for nice woman. Mrs. Griffith, 620 West 115th St. Telephone Morningside 3800.

HOUSEWORKER, general, for 2 in family; small apartment; wages $35 to $40. Apt. 51, 409 Edgecomb Av. Telephone 1198 Audubon.

LACE JENNIERS wanted. Apply North American Lace Co., 105 5th Av.

MILLINERY DESIGNERS
wanted for high-class tailored and trimmed hat house; only those having had experience on high-grade ready-to-wear hats need apply. B 90 Times.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON WRAPS IN SHOWROOM, SIZES 16 AND 36, 5 DAYS WEEK; GOOD SALARY. WILLIAM FISCHMAN, 15 EAST 26TH ST.

MODEL, SIZE 16, TALL, ATTRACTIVE, AND EXPERIENCED, FOR SUITS AND COATS; LARGEST SALARY; LONG SEASON. SINGER BROS., 136 MADISON AV.

MOTHER'S HELPER for girls of 8 and 11. Manhattan Square Hotel, 77th St. Apt. 101.

NURSE wanted, infant's; experienced, excellent; recent reference required and best of health and pleasant personality; to take entire responsibility. Apply, call, or phone 12 East 74th St., city. Phone Rhinelander 9415 for information.

NURSERY GOVERNESS TO TAKE CHARGE OF 2 BOYS, AGES 9 AND 6; GOOD SALARY; NICE HOME. CALL APT. 11. HARRY GLEMBY, 225 WEST 86TH ST.

NURSE; colored; infant's; thoroughly experienced; reference required. Apply 3-5, Mrs. Selig, 100 Morningside Drive.

NURSE GIRL to assist with light duties. Schiele, 2,647 Broadway, (101st St.)

OFFICE ASSISTANT, BRIGHT GIRL AS ASSISTANT IN OFFICE OF BROOKLYN MANUFACTURING CONCERN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY TO START. BOX 23, 1,619 ST. JAMES BUILDING, N. Y.

SALESLADIES for gown department; highest salaries paid; only experienced apply. Hagedorn's, Broadway and 81st St.

SALESLADY.—EXPERIENCED IN FITTING CHILDREN'S SHOES. APPLY J. & J. SLATER, 3 EAST 37TH ST.

SECRETARY.—Head of art department of New York agency needs an exceptionally intelligent girl to act as secretary, superintend art and mechanical production, checking, files, records, &c.; excellent opportunity for a young woman having initiative and ability; state experience and salary. B 70 Times.

SECRETARY to dentist, no experience required; must have good penmanship and have personality. Address A 81 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and intelligent worker; dictaphone experience desirable; permanent position with excellent chance for advancement; good hours and surroundings; state age, experience, and salary expected. R 726 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, experienced, for downtown New York office; person familiar with export and import business preferred; state experience, age, and salary expected. Reply Hudson Stores, Inc., P. O. Box 266, Hoboken, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER.—French, English, both languages rapid and accurate; proficient typist; write in both languages; give full particulars; state salary wanted; references required. E. D., 25 Madison Av., 12th floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, bright, active, and experienced, in printing office; follow-up and detail work; give detail experience. A 451 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, well-educated young lady in pleasant office near Union Square; experience as teacher might help; $18-$20. L 313 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and General Office Assistant.—Accurate, neat; must have good references; steady position for right party. A 66 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, stenographer with Jewish social organization; must be experienced and well educated. Y 304 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, in wholesale butter house. Kadans, 306 Greenwich St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; salary $12 per week. Apply Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Hotel experience; $40 month and meals. Hotel Van Rensselaer, 17 East 11th St.

TYPIST; office large corporation; permanent. See Mr. Ball, 846 Broadway, 2d floor.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TYPEWRITER OPERATOR, rapid, who understands cutting of mimeograph stencils. Apply 469 10th Av. and 36th St. Ask for Mrs. French, 12th floor.

TYPIST, capable young lady, about 21, wanted in large office; must be neat, accurate and able to operate Underwood rapidly; good chance for advancement; give full particulars and salary wanted. W 596 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, EXPERIENCED, FOR UNDERWOOD MACHINE. GROSSET & DUNLAP, 1,140 BROADWAY.

WAITRESSES; good salary, room, and board. Apply to Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

WAITRESSES WANTED; STEADY POSITION. APPLY FROM 9 A. M.-11 A. M., HOTEL BRADDOCK, 2,350 8TH AV.

WAITRESSES wanted; steady positions. Apply from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M., Hotel Brevoort, 5th Av. and 8th St.

WAITRESS and parlor maid for family of 4 adults; experienced; Protestant. Apply 120 East New York Av., Brooklyn.

WOMAN OF ABILITY WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF WOMEN'S COATS AND SUITS. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING AGE, SALARY EPECTED, AND EXPERIENCE HAD. W. M. WHITNEY & CO., ALBANY, N. Y.

WOMEN FROM 18 TO 45 WANTED ON METAL WORK IN JERSEY CITY FACTORY; PERMANENT POSITIONS, GOOD PAY. APPLY U. S. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, ROOM 7, POST OFFICE BUILDING; ASK FOR MR. CONOVER.

WOMAN for general work in cafeteria and tearoom; short hours. 18 West 43d St.

YOUNG LADY, good at figures, in the accounting department of a large, publishing house; pleasant surroundings; state age, education, experience, and salary desired. A 432 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY take charge of payroll in large factory; must be able to use typewriter; good position; write, giving experience, also state salary expected. W. G., 370 Times Bronx.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

BE A FILING CLERK.
Earn $15 to $30 per week for doing work that you LIKE to do. Many positions open for girls who have had TRAINING. We train you thoroughly and secure you a position. Only school affiliated with a filing equipment house. Afternoon and evening classes. Write or phone today. Franklin 2261.
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING.
The Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin Street, Near Broadway.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Business is now demanding hundreds of trained women; good English is an essential; can you qualify? Free Bulletin 70, "Your English," will enable you to determine. Write also for details of early evening classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES. Send for Bulletin 19, "Opportunities for Women," and details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY SCHOOL.—Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping; individual training; beginners, advanced students, postgraduates; begin any time; hours student's convenience. 500 5th Av., at 42d St. Telephone 7889 Murray Hill.

$15.
This Week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 E. 35th St., near 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 2723.

PREPARE for RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS. Read "What Women Can Do;" free copy on request. Ross L. Fritz School, 334 5th Av.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

BECOME AN EXPERT! Study spare time for business and secretarial positions. THE EMERSON INSTITUTE, 334 5th Av.

FOREIGNERS taught fluent English by cultured young lady. Vanderbilt 3639. 40th St.

Employment Agencies.

ELSIE DIEHL AGENCY,
20 Vesey Street.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
Stenographer, Detail Clerk, $25 up.
Stenographer, Insurance, $20-$16.
Stenographer, several positions mercantile manufacturing $18-$16-$14.
Stenographer, Long Island City, $20.
Stenographer-Telephone Operator, position downtown; bright beginner considered, $15.
Stenographer, Harlem, $12; beginner.
Bookkeeper, $20-$18.
Typists, several positions downtown offices, $55-$60 monthly.
File Clerks, $12.
Elliott-Fisher Operator, $15.
File Clerk, relieve telephone operator, $12.
Office Girls, $40 monthly; beginners.
Office Harlem position, $12.
CALL.

AGNES I. RICHARDS,
ROOM 303A. 52 WALL ST.
Immediate positions for high-class American applicants; high school graduates preferred between ages 17-35; stenographers, $15-25; stenographers (beginners,) $10; typists (experts,) $15-18; clerical positions; no registration charge.

BRODY COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
239 Broadway, (entrance 1 Park Place,)
Wants six (6) A1 stenographers for high-class American firms.
FREE REGISTRATION.

FOR THE PARTICULAR BUSINESS GIRL.
The Standard Commercial Bureau, (Agency,) 185 Madison Av., at 34th St. Miss Shelley. "No registration fee—just a standard."

AGNES I. RICHARDS,
ROOM 303A, 52 WALL ST.
Immediate positions; refined American office boys; experienced, inexperienced, $10. No registration charge.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, &c.; FREE REGISTRATION. FULTON AGENCY, 489 5th Av., 93 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$20; typists, $12-$15; filers; many others. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS—SENIORS.
We have attractive openings on our permanent staff for competent seniors who are qualified by experience and training to undertake important engagements and to draft reports; salary commensurate.
Apply by letter only for appointment and state full particulars regarding education, experience, references, &c., which will be held in strict confidence.
LYBRAND ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY,
55 Liberty St.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted at once by firm of public accountants; experienced senior assistants for permanent staff in New York; applicants must send copies of references covering a term of years and state salary required. R 799 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT wanted; man who is capable of installing system and has had previous experience with clothing manufacturing concerns; state full particulars as to experience, salary, &c. A 453 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MANAGER, with shoe experience. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Dr. Posner Shoe Co., 140 West Broadway.

ASSISTANT, shipping department; Christian publishing house; advancement. Address P. O. Box 57, Grand Central Station.

ATTENDANT for billiard room; must be experienced; no Sunday work. Apply 10 to 12 A. M., or write Masonic Club, 46 West 24th.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN, high-class man, (all or spare time,) for well-known passenger car in Brooklyn and Queens; large commission. G 354 Times.

BOND MAN FAMILIAR WITH UNDERWRITING; A CLEVER NEGOTIATOR TO TAKE CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT IN FINANCIAL HOUSE. B 481 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent double entry bookkeeper, capable of handling the general books of a live and progressive firm; must be clean-cut, good personality; good prospects; pleasant surroundings; state age, salary, and references. A 453 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, preferably one experienced in installment accounts, as assistant bookkeeper in a publishing house in New York City; must be alert, tactful, and qualified to assume responsibility; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. Y 320 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, typewriter, experienced plumbing supplies; state salary. Box 25, 2,121 3d Av.

BOYS.—Large downtown New York bank desires to employ several of high type as office boys and messengers; they must be ambitious and energetic; special classes are conducted for them and possibilities for advancement are unlimited; luncheon provided. Write for interview, stating age and qualifications. G 761 Times Downtown.

BOYS.
Good opportunity. Merit Hosiery Co., 87 34th St., Brooklyn, Bush Terminal Bldg.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY WANTED.
Large company requires bright, energetic boy about 17 in office; good chance for advancement and to learn business; state qualifications. Licensed by U. S. E. S., Permit No. 350. W 599 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15 to 17 years old, in advertising agency to run errands, file, &c.; must be wideawake and energetic; salary $8 to $10 weekly. Call 1709 Flatiron Building Thursday A. M.

BOY for general office of manufacturing corporation; fine opportunity. Apply Jan. 4, 2:30 P. M., Telautograph Corporation, 436 West 37th St.

BOY required for general office work with large steel corporation; excellent opportunity for advance. Phone Bryant 9212. Ask for Mr. Russell.

BOY wanted; excellent opportunity for bright boy in broker's office; experience unnecessary; old established firm. S 579 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, capable of advancing; light work in stockroom; $10 start. Wilson Jones Loose Leaf Co., 129 Lafayette St.

BOY by wholesale dry goods house; state age, references, and salary expected. S 546 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted for export office, downtown. B. Soute Co., 108 Greenwich St.

CARPENTERS AND LABORERS
SPEND WINTER DOWN SOUTH AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
ON CANTONMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WORK.
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
22 EAST 22D ST.,
240 WEST 23D ST.
JAMES STEWART & CO.

CASHIER for downtown restaurant; closed Sundays and holidays. S 574 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEURS.—New York City concern wants four first-class chauffeurs to drive automobile trucks; on these trucks, which handle cases of merchandise, there are two helpers; chauffeur is to drive his car, maintain it, do minor repairs, and do clerical work; helpers to do the heavy work; wages $25 per week to men who are chauffeur-mechanics. Apply Driver, A 448 Times Downtown.

CHEF FOR NEW HOTEL; MUST BE SOBER AND WELL RECOMMENDED. REPLY, STATING HOW LONG IN LAST POSITION, REASON FOR LEAVING, AND SALARY EXPECTED. Y 318 TIMES ANNEX.

CLERKS.—A large institution requires the services of several clerks with bookkeeping experience; applicants should state age, experience, salary desired. G 378 Times.

CLERK.—Stock and order clerk for commercial stationery store; must be experienced with stationery articles. H. K. Brewer & Co., 58 Liberty St.

CREDIT MAN, 30-35 YEARS OLD, BY MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS PAINTS AND ALLIED LINES; CHRISTIAN FIRM; STATE FULLY QUALIFICATIONS, WHERE EMPLOYED, SALARY, ALL DETAILS. R 777 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER.—WANTED, EXPERIENCED, COMPETENT CORSET DESIGNER; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN; REPLY WITH FULL DETAILS AS TO QUALIFICATIONS, EXPERIENCE, SALARY DESIRED, AND ANY OTHER DETAILED INFORMATION; ALL REPLIES HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. ADDRESS Y 312 TIMES ANNEX.

DOCTOR in sanitarium for nervous diseases; pay $125 a month, board and room, single man desired. L 167 Times.

EDITOR, trade paper, thoroughly experienced, familiar with dry goods line; strong, able writer; must be able to solicit and close advertising; liberal salary; give full details in reply. B 83 Times.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS, experienced, white only, of neat appearance. Apply 340 Madison Av., 4th floor, from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

ENGINEERS.—Wanted immediately, building, electrical, and mechanical engineers, experienced on appraisal work; state age, experience, and salary. Box R 788 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER and watchman (night) for heat in a N. Y. city factory plant; age about 50; sober and steady; references. Call Thursday after 11 A. M., 273 Railroad Av., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER to take charge small electric and refrigerating plant, 8 hours, 7 days, $125 monthly; bring references. 10 A. M., Thursday, 437 5th Av., Room 601.

ENGINEER, capable of handling electric and refrigerating plant. Apply Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

ENTRY CLERK.—Absolutely reliable, who can guarantee monthly balance; state experience and references; salary to start $20 per week. Pabst Brewing Company, 606 West 49th St.

EXPORT INVOICE CLERK.
G. AMSINCK & CO.
A large export and import house needs an experienced invoice clerk on Brazil shipments; ability to run typewriter and good knowledge of Portuguese very essential. Hours 9 to 5, Saturday noon, year round. Apply at once,
FIFTH FLOOR, 96 WALL ST.

EXPORT MANAGER.
An old-established Pacific Coast house has an opening for an experienced export manager; only those possessing a thorough knowledge of the business will be given consideration; state age, experience, references, and salary desired; interviews will not be granted to those who do not comply with these requirements. Y 308 Times Annex.

FIREMAN, familiar with small coal; 12 hours, 7 days; $80. Apply 10 A. M. Thursday, 437 5th Av., Room 601.

FIREMAN for engine room. Apply Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

ICE SKATING INSTRUCTORS wanted at Brooklyn Ice Palace, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn; good pay to competent men; apply at once.

MAN, about 30 years of age, as entry and ledger clerk, with some knowledge of bookkeeping; must be good penman. Reply, stating age, references, salary expected. Corporation, 143 8th Av.

MANAGER for nonhousekeeping apartment house; live out; hours, 9 to 6; understand elevator, switchboard, generally useful; references essential; $18 weekly. Apply before noon, Century Apts., 119 West 45th St.

MANAGER wanted; able young man experienced in rubber, copper, and tropical products, as New York manager; good salary. Apply to Room 308, 165 Broadway.

MEN WANTED; TWO COMPETENT MEN, TO BE LOCATED IN HONGKONG, CHINA; ONE FOR CHINA PRODUCE EXPORTS, AND THE OTHER FOR AMERICAN GOODS, IMPORTS IN CHINA. WRITE, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND RECORD. ADDRESS N. K., A 455 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MEN in shop manufacturing electrical instruments to make parts and assemble instruments; good pay; steady. Call top floor 518 Broadway.

NIGHT CLERK.—Good salary, room, and board. Apply to Hotel Margaret, 97 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY.—PERMANENT POSITION; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., 115 5TH AV.

OFFICE BOY wanted; 16 years; intelligent, well dressed. Apply 150 5th Av., Room 404.

PACKING and shipping; industrious, energetic young man wanted; experienced. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary expected, A 449 Times Downtown.

PAPER BUYER wanted in large export house; must have a working knowledge of Spanish and be experienced in export. Address, stating salary and full particulars. S 559 Times Downtown.

PAPER RULER.—Steady position and good wages. Apply to G. F. Schwenker & Co., 226 Wyoming Av., Scranton, Penn.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTERS; must be first-class; best of pay for short time; special Government work. Call in person, 130 Manhattan St., corner Broadway; Capt. Geo. W. Hance.

PRINTING SALESMAN.
The McConnell Printing Company seeks the services of a live salesman to secure orders for publication, catalogue, and process color printing; liberal salary or commission will be paid a producer. Address E. E. Wonderly, manager the McConnell Printing Co., 228-242 William St., New York.

PURCHASING AGENT AND COST CLERK WANTED FOR BRASS AND SILVERWARE FACTORY; YOUNG MAN NOT OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE WITH EXPERIENCE; ONLY APPLICATIONS STATING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED WILL BE CONSIDERED. R 772 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN for leading truck and high-class passenger car; state experience and references, (confidential;) large commission. G 353 Times.

SALESMAN, familiar with investments and securities, for placing contracts; no stock selling; man with ability to close; salary or commission basis. Y 316 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Paper and twine, city or vicinity; salary or commission; opportunity with future for experienced man. G 383 Times.

SALESMAN.—Cloaks, suits, city, office, jobbing trade, popular price line; salary or commission; open field. L 296 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, 4 A1 salesmen to sell high grade office device; commission basis only. Hasvelt & McGinn, 25 Beaver St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.
An old-established national investment house which is increasing its out-of-town sales organization has immediate openings for first-class sales representatives covering principally the following territories:
HUDSON VALLEY,
MOHAWK VALLEY,
WESTERN NEW YORK,
WASHINGTON,
BALTIMORE,
BOSTON,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
Securities offered are first mortgage bonds bought largely by banks, trustees, institutions and private investors for permanent investment. We have specialized in this type of security for 37 years without loss of principal or interest to any investor.
Unusual opportunity and permanent connection with nationally known house is offered young men possessing natural sales ability with acquaintance in one of the above territories. Security sales experience desirable but not essential. Drawing account and expenses paid.
Give full experience, age, &c., drawing account desired. All communications strictly confidential until after personal interview with officer by appointment. Address Mr. Wilson, care S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Due to readjustment of territory, we have an unusual opportunity for a high-class traveling representative to make a permanent connection with an old-established business selling advertising contracts on a commission basis; if you are satisfied with less than $5,000 net please do not reply; the man we want must have unquestionable references as to character, integrity, &c., who has been successful and has the determination to make good, plus all the necessary qualifications that constitute a real salesman; if you can qualify and can stand prosperity, write me in full, giving past experience and age. For interview address Unusual, A 54 Times.

SALESMEN.
Splendid chance for hustling automobile accessory salesmen with wide favorable acquaintance among the dealer trade outside of New York; good, varied line of staples, backed by our high grade, fast moving specialties; commission basis or salary as preferred; line has big distribution; items are well known; repeat orders are frequent and regular; good territory and good accounts are available for men big enough to measure up to this opportunity; no failures or pikers wanted; this ad is meant for real salesmen only; work fast. Box No. 592, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SALES MANAGER for Academy of Languages catering to high-class business men; no knowledge of languages necessary, but clean record and successful personal selling experience in any line, preferably to Jewish people, required; large commissions and advancements; attention given only to replies stating experience, age, and education. L 317 Times.

SALESMEN.—Four salesmen, not order takers, for New York City who can sell steel office and bank equipment; experience in this line preferred but not wholly essential; salary and bonus. In replying give references and name of present employer; same will be treated confidentially. A 439 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, by Baltimore manufacturer experienced varnish salesman to canvass New York and nearby trade; no application considered unless age, experience, territory covered, salary, and references are given. Y 311 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Ambitious young man in established stock and bond concern; experience not essential, but must be aggressive and willing to work; salary and commission. R 778 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, FAMILIAR WITH SUPPLY STORE OR GARAGE TRADE, TO SELL ESTABLISHED OIL SPECIALTY AS SIDE LINE ON COMMISSION. A 442 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—High-class salesman; must be thoroughly experienced in selling an expensive line of dolls; good opportunity for the right man; state experience; salary and commission. B 77 Times.

SALESMEN or RESIDENT AGENTS with big following among neckwear buyers of Coast and South for strong line Marabous; commission. J. B., 333 Times.

SALESMAN, with established trade in skirt belting direct from the mill; salary or commission. Apply to M. C. Jacob, care W. Wallach, 37 East 28th St.

SALESMAN.—MAN TO CARRY LINE OF WOMEN'S NECKWEAR THROUGH THE SOUTH IN CONJUNCTION WITH ANOTHER LINE. TAUSICK & CO., 12 E. 22D.

SALESMAN, traveling, with established trade down South, raincoats, shirts; commission; drawing account. Empire Manufacturing Co., 443 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—We have opening, salary or commission, for energetic salesman who can sell high-class specialty line to the drug and confectionery trade. G 313 Times.

SALESMAN.—Dairy barn equipment salesman for Southern States; straight salary; bond required. James Manufacturing Company, Elmira, N. Y.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on cotton dresses, for jobbers; commission basis. Stern Brothers, 53 East 8th St.

SALESMAN, with out-of-town trade, to carry side line of staple cotton goods; commission basis. A 460 Times Downtown.

SECTION MANAGER.
A large 5th Av. store requires the services of a man of exceptionally good appearance and address as
SECTION MANAGER.
Experience in similar work with stores catering to high-class trade absolutely essential.
Give full particulars as to former employers, position held, length of service with each, age, and salary desired.
All replies will be treated in confidence.
B 94 Times.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT, experienced, to take charge of considerable correspondence. State age, experience, and salary wanted. B 89 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, clerk, first-class; must be reliable, accurate; state age, references, salary expected. G 773 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN WANTED.
An opportunity is presented to young men between the ages of 23 and 28 to sell a high-class dividend paying oil security over the telephone; experienced men preferred; must come well recommnded; salary, commission, and liberal bonuses to the right men; preference given to those who have been in the service. Call between 2 and 5 or write to Mr. Mettler, Room 804, 24 Stone St.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Old-established company, rated in Bradstreet's, passed by Capital Issues, exempt in Blue Sky State, wishes to employ several good salesmen on commission basis to market some of its stock; company will shortly go on dividend basis; stock selling at low price; liberal commission and bonus. Call after 9:30 A. M., Suite 407, 220 5th Av. Phone 4947 Madison Square.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted by prominent brokers' house for high-grade industrial and oil issues backed by prominent local man; liberal commission; live leads and cooperation; attractive inducements to proper party. Phone Broad 2665 for interview.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Telephone; experienced only. Don't apply unless fully qualified; salary and commission. Apply 347 5th Av., Room 1201.

STRAW BRAID
SALESMAN WITH ESTABLISHED FOLLOWING AMONG LADIES' HAT MANUFACTURERS; ONE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH STRAW BRAID BUSINESS; AN ATTRACTIVE OPENING TO LIVE WIRE WITH PAST RECORD; SALARY. A 452 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SUPERINTENDENT for medium-size, long-established, well-entrenched corporation, manufacturing technical instruments and devices; must have had actual experience superintending small quantity production of quality work; a really well worth-while future is assured such man if he also is a hustler both as a mechanic and an executive; in answering give experience in full, also age and salary wanted. Only high-grade experienced Superintendent need address President, Box 200 Times Downtown.

WINDOW TRIMMER and sign writer for a neighborhood department store; steady position; no night work; good opening. Beaver Bros., 3d Av. and 52d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED.
MACHINIST,
SOLDERERS,
RIVETERS,
DRAW PRESSMEN,
LATHE HANDS,
LABORERS,
MILLWRIGHT,
BLOW PIPE SOLDERERS,
WELDERS
PERMANENT POSITIONS. APPLY U. S. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, ROOM 7, POST OFFICE BUILDING, JERSEY CITY. ASK FOR MR. CONOVER.

YOUNG MEN for bench and light machine work in shop manufacturing electrical instruments. Call top floor 518 Broadway.

Instruction.

MAKE MORE MONEY
by working at the right job. Character analysis tells you by infallible methods what your strong points are, and gives you practical aid in selecting the position in which you will achieve greatest success.
Dr. Merton's character readings and vocational counsel have aided thousands. Readings by appointment. Also classes in character analysis now forming.
MERTON INSTITUTE,
96 5th Av., at 15th St.
Phone Chelsea 4054.

CAN YOU PICK THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE RIGHT JOB?
Are you able to size up the men you employ? Hear Dr. Holmes W. Merton, Vocational Counsellor, lecture on "SELECTING EMPLOYES" at the Merton Institute on Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 8 P. M. Write or phone Chelsea 4054 for complimentary admission card and details of classes in Character Analysis and Employment Management now forming. Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., at 15th St.

MEN, YOUR FUTURE IS ASSURED IF YOU KNOW ACCOUNTANCY.
Advancement, income, prestige, are yours. The opportunity of a liftime. Investigate. No obligation whatever. Ask for Bulletin 40. Pace Courses—approved by prominent business men everywhere and given (evenings) at the Y. M. C. A. Write F. P. Lamphear, 215 West 23d St., N. Y., or A. I. Hardy, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

ACTIVE MEN wanted for good jobs in a new industry with a future bigger than that of the automobile. Get in now as an operator, repair man, or salesman of FARM TRACTORS. We qualify you as an expert tractor mechanic. Short course. Personal instruction. Y. M. C. A. Tractor School, (East Side Branch,) 157 East 86th St., N. Y. Tel. Lenox 6051.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Business is now demanding hundreds of trained men; good English is an essential; can you qualify? Free Bulletin 73, "Your English," will enable you to determine. Write also for details of early evening classes now forming. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

BOOKKEEPERS and clerks wanted to train under certified public accountants for openings as cost accountants, auditors, executives; new home study plan. International Accountants Society, 309 Broadway, N. Y. C.

EARN $25 to $75 Weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction, day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "T." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

ENGLISH taught by cultured American young woman, with knowledge of Spanish, French; graduate Boston University; improved method insures results. Room 415, 500 5th Av., 42d St., Murray Hill 2088.

$15.
This Week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 E. 35th St., near 5th Av.

MEN, over 21, plenty of positions now open, moving picture operating; large field; pays $30 weekly upward; we teach you day and evening. Call at once, 844 8th Av., 42d St.

Employment Agencies.

ACCOUNTANTS, $25-$3,000; bookkeepers, $20-$30; clerks, boys; others. Mighill, Flatiron Bldg.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

APPERSON 1918 SPORT.
CADILLAC 1918 TOWN CAR.
CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE.
CUNNINGHAM 1918 4-passenger.
CUNNINGHAM 1917 4-passenger.
HUDSON 1918 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 TOWN CAR.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
PACKARD 1918 "3-35," 7-pass.
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PIERCE ARROW 1917 48 LIMOUSINE.
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1,700 Broadway.

A select assortment of latest models in used cars are on sale at our showroom. Inspection invited.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC.,
1,676 BROADWAY. CIRCLE 65.

AUTOMOBILE WAREHOUSE CO., INC.
1917 Franklin Sedan. 1918 & '17 Dodge Sed's
1917 Hudson Sedan. 1917 Hudson Limous.
1917 Hudson T'n Car. 1917 Hupmobile Sedan
1917 Buick Sedan. 1917 Oldsmobile Sedan
1916 Cadillac Sedan. Many others.
1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

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No war tax on used cars.
PEUGEOT Suburban Sedan; latest importation.
1916 SIMPLEX Limousine Landaulet.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
1918 PACKARD Touring.
1918 CADILLAC Suburban Limousine.
1918 DANIELS 4-passenger touring.
1918 CHANDLER touring.
1918 HUDSON suburban.
1918 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1918 CHEVROLET touring.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW 4-passenger.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW touring.
1917 MERCER 4-passenger touring.
1917 HUDSON sedan.
1917 OWEN MAGNETIC touring.
1917 MAXWELL sedan.
1917 HUDSON cabriolet.
1916 MARMON town car.
1916 S. G. V. Roadster, 4-passenger, Fleetwood body.
1917 CADILLAC touring; excellent condition.
1916 STUTZ Speedster Bearcat.
TRUCKS! TRUCKS!
1917 PACKARD, 2-ton.
1917 SIGNAL, 3½-ton.
1918 GARFORD, 2-ton; cannot be told from new.
GARFORD, 5-ton; dump power hoist; has sets of brand-new tires.
1917 REO, 2-ton.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 58TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
No war tax on used cars.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

BUICK ROADSTERS WITH WINTER TOPS.
1918-1917.
C. H. FLACK CO.,
1,700 BROADWAY, THIRD FLOOR.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA, 4-Pass.
HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
DODGE 1917 SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1916 SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.
MARMON 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
PACKARD 3-38 TOURING, 7-Pass.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO.,
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078-5079.

CADILLACS, 1918-1917 models, tourings, sedans, roadsters, and chummy. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917, Amesbury suburban sedan. George Wallace Copley, 665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

CADILLAC, 1916, 7-passenger touring; newly painted, overhauled; many extras. Columbus 7834.

CADILLAC (1918) 4-passenger touring.
PIERCE-ARROW (1918) limousine, 38 h. p. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC 1917 COUPE.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

CHALMERS 7-passenger, 1917; demonstration by appointment; 6 good shoes; new top; extras; $500. Phone Appel, 4091 Cortlandt.

CHALMERS five-passenger touring, 1916; all good shoes, 2 spares.
Franklin Used Car Dept.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

COLE 1917 SEDAN.
VERY EXCEPTIONAL CONDITION.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'klyn.

DETROIT Electric, late model, newly painted, brand new battery; excellent mechanical condition; bargain at $1,750. Telephone Mr. Menefee, Columbus 3725.

DODGE, 1917, SEDAN.
READY TO BE USED IMMEDIATELY.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'klyn.

EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, INC., 1,700 B'WAY, ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR.
CADILLAC SUBURBAN SEDAN.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN, SUPER SIX.
1917 ROAMER ROADSTER.
1918 BUICK BROUGHAM.
ALL SPECIALS. MANY OTHERS.

FRANKLIN
BERLIN LIMOUSINE,
"SERIES 8."
In most exceptional condition and scarcely used. Open to your mechanical inspection and demonstration. For sale to quick buyer at RIGHT PRICE. BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

FRANKLIN 5-passenger Touring, Series 9; run less than 4,000 miles; A1 condition; car runs and looks like new; any demonstration; a bargain at $1,500. S. W. Menefee, Columbus 3725.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY.
Has the tall, distinguished-looking lady who desires to intrust me with the management of her business affairs returned to New York yet? Y 305 Times Annex.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING that Mr. Frederic W. Loudon has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.
WOOD, STRUTHERS & CO.,
5 Nassau St., New York, January 1st, 1919.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

FRANKLIN touring 1918 Demonstrator, repainted; guaranteed.
FRANKLIN touring, 1917, wire wheels; paint like new; fine mechanical condition.
FRANKLIN touring, 1916; extra fine condition; Goodyear Cord Tires.
FRANKLIN Sedan, 1918; mechanically and interior like new.
FRANKLIN Sedan, 1917; wire wheels, with spares; paint and tires better than average.
Franklin Used Car Dept.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

HUDSON 1918 special de luxe sedan; a magnificent car, practically brand-new, at great sacrifice; cost $4,500; accept $3,200. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1918 sedan; almost new throughout. Mayers-Stark, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 5692.

HUDSON 1917 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON SEDANS, 1917-1916.
WALLACE, 236 West 59th St.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, 7-passenger special sedan; wire wheels, good tires, A1 mechanically; cost $3,350, sell $1,850. South 3235.

HUPMOBILE 1916 Roadster. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 touring; newly painted; excellent. Homan, 250 West 54th St.

INTERSTATE 1917 Touring. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

LOBELL-ABORN CO.,
239 W. 55th St., 3 doors W. of Broadway.
AN UNUSUAL SALE OF SELECT USED MOTOR CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Limousine.
1917 PEERLESS Sedan.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1916 WHITE 30, Lim. Land.
1917 FORD Sedan.
1916 MERCER, 4-passenger.
1916 STUTZ, 4-passenger.
1917 PREMIER Chummy Roadster.
1917 HUDSON Limousine.
1916 CADILLAC Touring.
Special Notice.
Our selection of High-Class Cars was never any greater.
Prices from now on will advance.
If you consider buying a car for the Spring, don't wait.
Buy one now and save money!
LOBELL-ABORN CO., 239 W. 55TH.

MARMON, 1917, limousine; 1918 touring; also roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL touring, 1916; all good shoes, with spare; slipcovers.
Franklin Used Car Dept.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

MERCER 1916 Landaulet. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

NATIONAL ROADSTER, Moon Roadster, Case Touring for best cash price at Bronx Park Garage, 198th St., Webster Av.

OLDS, 8, two-passenger roadster, 1916 model; excellent condition; will demonstrate; $450 for quick sale. Mr. Parrack. Columbus 3725.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 Touring. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS. | Reconditioned & guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND, INC., Broadway and 50th St.

OVERLAND six, Sedan, (Continental Motor;) Silver special body. Very smart.
Franklin Used Car Dept.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

PACKARD, 1917, seven-passenger, 2-25, limousine; car almost new; a bargain; must be seen to be appreciated; car can be seen at Interstate Auto Coach Works, 1,928 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917, limousine; also landaulet, touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

S. G. V. COUPELET, $900.
Disappearing rear seats; six wire wheels; very classy. Telephone King, 5412 Fordham.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, 1916. Bargain. F. D. Homan, 250 West 54th St.

SELECT USED CARS.
De Dion Sedan; Westinghouse starter.
1917 Hupmobile Sedan.
1917 Buick Limousine.
1916 Cadillac Coupe.
1916 Cadillac Touring.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 55TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
Overhauled and guaranteed.
1917 4 cyl. 7 pass. limousine.
1917 8 cyl. 7 pass. touring.
1916 4 cyl. 5 pass. touring.
1916 8 cyl. 7 pass. landaulet.
The best values in high-class cars.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7880.

STEARNS Sedan, (Springfield type;) repainted; linings like new; 2 spare tires.
Franklin Used Car Dept.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

STUDEBAKER Coupe, '17 series, 4-passenger; ready for service; $675.
Franklin Used Car Dept.,
225 W. 58th St., (4th floor,) just east of B'way.

STUTZES, 1918-1917-1916 MODELS.
BURRELLE, 1,700 BROADWAY.

TAXICABS.—We are offering 30 Hupmobiles, 1917; 40 show cabs, 1916 and 1917, same as Black & White; 1 baby Stearns, 1915, landaulet; 1 Maxwell, 1916. These cabs all ready and all parts guaranteed; easy payment. P. W. Auto Sales Co., 103 West 57th. Phone Circle 957.

WHITE.—1916 baby sedan; practically new; bargain. Feinberg, 1,270 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS—TRUCKS—TRUCKS—TRUCKS.
5-ton Mack, Saurer, and Hall.
2-ton A. B. Mack, Stegeman, and Burford.
Two 1-ton Fords and 1 Vim.
Many others. Phone Columbus 4798.
Cooney, 55th St. and 11th Av.

HURLBURT TRUCK, two-ton, driven less than 12,000 miles; just overhauled; Sebastian semi-van body; inspection and test. Sohmer & Co., Boulevard and Jamaica Avs., Astoria, L. I.

RAINIER 1918 ¾-ton delivery car; enclosed body; first-class condition; $800. Westchester Fish Co., Inc., 657 Brook Av., N. Y. City.

Motor trucks, 5½ tons, singles, doubles, 3-horse windlass trucks; open contracts. Dock Trucking Co., Lackawanna Plaza, Hoboken.

MOTOR DUMPERS.—Wanted to hire, six four to five ton motor dumpers; have from thirty to sixty days' work. Write, stating price and particulars, L 321 Times.

TRUCK opportunity. I have a 5-ton Pierce-Arrow chassis; sacrifice cash only $3,350. Rosenzweig, 221 West 53d.

TRUCK bargain. Two 2-ton Pierce-Arrow chassis; used 3 months; sacrifice immediate cash considered. 221 West 53d.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARDS, twin sixes; Pierce-Arrows; hour, season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Columbus 2151.

CADILLAC, beautiful limousine for hire; hour, day, week, or month; monthly preferred. 338 West 70th St. Phone Col. 7834.

PACKARD 7-passenger for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. Murray Hill 4661.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—Stutz, National, Pierce-Arrow, Packard, or Buick; price must be reasonable. P. O. Box 108, Flushing, N. Y.

Highest prices paid for cars; telephone before you sell. Burns, 5412 Fordham.

Automobile Bodies.

BODIES. BODIES.
One new landaulet body; will fit Packard, Pierce or any other car; will sacrifice for $400; cost $2,000; never used; also MacFarland limousine body, $275, if taken at once; act quick. 221 West 53d.

PACKARD.—Have a 4-passenger, coupe body, new, never mounted; cost $1,500; will sacrifice, $750. Dunham Sales, 407 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50 St. | Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

FOR SALE.

Seven pieces real Italian antique lace; expert appraised value $2,000; any reasonable bid or offer considered. S 435 Times Downtown.

Furniture.

Desks, $6, $12, $18; filing cabinets, $6, $12, $15; tables, $2, $5, $8; chairs, 25 cents to $6; steel 24 pigeonholes (letter size) cabinets, $5; delivered. 60 Cortlandt St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted to buy, two sections Singer tables, complete, with Zigzag 107W1 heads. Make best offer to West Shore Embroidery Co., 323-329 12th St., West New York, N. J.

COMPTOMETER wanted, good condition. U. S. Specialty Co., 336 Broadway.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
NONVISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $4.50
VISIBLE, 3 MONTHS, $7.50 UP.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
339 Broadway, at Worth St. | TEL. 5485
30 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. | FRANKLIN.

ALL NORTH FRANCE RUINS, SAYS HOOVER

Germans Left Industrial Life Paralyzed and Laid Region Waste Wantonly.

ARMY SUPPLIES BEING USED

Housing Problem Created by Return of 1,500,000 Refugees to Devastated Areas.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—In an outspoken cablegram received here yesterday, Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator and Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, tells of the wanton destruction wrought by German Armies in parts of northern France which they occupied, and states that the work of rehabilitation has been made so difficult by these outrages that it will be impossible for the commission, as it had hoped, to turn over the task at this time to the French Government.

"The entire industrial life of the region has been destroyed by the Germans," Mr. Hoover states. "There is scarcely a single factory that can be operated without a very large portion of new equipment. The coal mines are totally destroyed and the network of railways in this region has been rendered almost hopeless of reconstruction for many months.

"The German method of destruction was to bend every single rail by exploding a hand grenade under it, rendering it useless for all time. The Grand Canal du Nord, which connects this section of France with the Belgium canal system and is the natural entrepôt for goods for Antwerp or Rotterdam, was itself practically the fighting line for months and is so badly destroyed that it will take fully a year for its complete reconstruction."

Discussing general conditions, Mr. Hoover states that the relief is based upon the allowance of food to the value of about 35 cents a day to the destitute, those having any resources or employment being required to pay. The whole extent of destitution is not yet known, he asserts, but appears to include fully 40 per cent. of the people. His cable adds these details:

"The Commission for Relief in Belgium had hoped to surrender the task of relief of Northern France to the French Government immediately upon the German retreat. It has been found impossible, however, for the French Government to undertake the food supply of this area for some months to come, and upon the urgent request of that Government, the commission has decided to continue.

"After the four-year paralysis of wholesale and retail business with the destruction of the principal towns and shops, these trades have disappeared, and the people are today dependent upon a ration issued directly to them, just as before the German evacuation. Until transport and trade can be rehabilitated the present system must go on, for the French distribution is done by the trades. These arrangements necessitate some reorganization of the relief work and its entire separation from Belgium.

"Twenty members of the Commission for Relief in Belgium who joined the American Army as officers have been released by General Pershing to undertake this work.

Army Trucks Being Used.

"Transportation connections with the region are maintained through Dunkirk and through one Belgian canal still operating, supplemented by motor trucks originally installed by the armies and now being gradually taken over by the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

"The population of this area at the moment of the retreat was about 1,500,000, there being also about 300,000 refugees in Belgium who are returning and some 500,000 refugees in France, all of whom are anxious to return to their native soil.

"The destruction of some twenty principal towns and literally hundreds of villages renders the return of these refugees a stupendous problem. Every effort is being made to restrain them from going back until some systematic provision for shelter can be completed, but they evade all official urgings and the roads are a continuous procession of these pitiable bodies. Thousands of them reach their villages to find every vestige of shelter destroyed, and finally wander into the villages further back from the acute battle area, which are themselves already overcrowded to a heart-breaking degree.

"In order to remedy this situation to some extent the Commission for Relief in Belgium has obtained the services of 150 volunteers from the American Navy and is taking over a large amount of second-hand barrack material from the navy and army. These barracks are in course of erection adjacent to the destroyed villages under the superintendence of the navy volunteers."

Army Clothing Distributed.

"A large amount of boots and shoes and warm clothing has been taken over from the Quartermaster's supplies, and these are being distributed to the people.

"The French Government is endeavoring to obtain some cattle from Switzerland and horses from the various armies, which, together with the meagre supply of agricultural implements, may enable the population to get in some portion of next year's crops in such of these areas as are not too badly destroyed by battle."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—At Biltmore Hotel or in taxi to Childs, Columbus Circle, New Year's Eve, brown flexible seal wallet, gold corners, silk moire lining, stamped H. F. M.; contained banknotes and cards; wallet is keepsake; reward. Phone Murray, Greeley 2275.

LOST—At Atlantic Av. Post Office, Tuesday afternoon, bill folder, containing sum of money, five bond coupons and other papers. Finder may keep cash if coupons and other contents are returned to E. W. Maynard, 1,523 President St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Black baby-lamb muff, left in taxicab, between Plaza Hotel, 58th St. entrance, and 24 E. 63d, about 5:30 P.M., Sunday, Dec. 29; reward offered; will finder please communicate with telephone No 531 Rhinelander.

LOST—Stick pin, large pearl, surrounded by diamonds, in Biltmore Hotel or Plymouth Theatre, Dec. 31. Reward will be paid for return of same to cashier Biltmore Hotel, Madison Av. and 43d St.

LOST—Alligator bill fold with sum of money, railroad ticket to Washington, War Zone pass, and cards; no questions asked; reward. Return to College Point Boat Corp., 3d St. and 1st Av., College Point, N. Y.

LOST—Gold hexagonal shaped wrist watch, with flexible gold link bracelet, at Hotel Vanderbilt or between there and 42d St. and 5th Av.; reward. H. F. M., Room 707, 5 Nassau St.

LOST—Brooch containing five brilliant diamonds, on Dec. 8, between Hippodrome, Ritz-Carlton, and 6th Av. car, or Bryant Hall; finder please return to Lady Colebrooke, 680 Madison Av. $25 reward.

LOST—In ladies' dressing room, Biltmore Hotel, diamond platinum horseshoe pin, marked "C. B. M., Feb. 21, 1910." Reward return to Mrs. A. G. Miles, Room 1372 Waldorf Astoria.

LOST—WATCH.

Ladies' small gold Tiffany watch; lost in Pekin restaurant, New Year's Eve; $15 reward, no questions asked. Meyer Britwith, Room 808, 277 Broadway.

LOST—On Monday morning, on 5th Av. bus, at Pennsylvania Depot, black velvet bag containing gold watch, with silver chain, and purse, with $10; reward. 243 West 96th. Lutz.

LOST—On or about Dec. 30 or 31, in neighborhood of Fort Washington Heights, engagement ring; diamond in platinum setting; liberal reward; no questions asked. Mrs. D. Robinson, 800 Riverside Drive.

LOST—In lobby of Waldorf Hotel, purse containing money, railroad ticket to San Francisco, also bank book and papers; reward. Mrs. E. Flynn, care H. Sieber & Co., Madison Square 3355.

LOST—New Year's afternoon at or near Plaza Hotel stiff platinum bracelet, forty-four diamonds, initials E. M. C. engraved inside. Return to F. H. Draifin, 21 Maiden Lane. $300 reward.

LOST—At 4:15 in taxi between Waldorf-Astoria and Grand Central Station, on Wednesday, cash and 4 tickets to Boston. Liberal reward if returned to cashier at the Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—Left in taxi early Wednesday, black leather binder containing typewritten business plans; liberal reward now. Shendon, 460 4th Av.

LOST—Tuesday, 1:30 P. M., at Grand Central subway station, roll of bills and small purse. Finder please notify Miss Kirchner, 480 5th Av. Vanderbilt 3530; reward.

LOST—Moleskin scarf, New Year's Eve, taxicab between Shanley's and Hippodrome. Return to Waldorf-Astoria and receive reward. A. M. Parker.

LOST—Skunk muff, Monday evening at Cafe Lafayette, in taxi, or at Comedy Theatre; reward. Return to M. Hyrsch, 14th floor, 381 4th Av. Madison Square 2300.

LOST—Engagement ring; diamond and platinum, between 101st St. and 93d St., Broadway, or in Carlton Terrace, New Year's Eve; reward. Telephone Riverside 10153.

LOST—In Gaiety Theatre, or between Biltmore Hotel and Gaiety, lady's sapphire and diamond pin; platinum setting; $100 reward. Return to cashier Biltmore Hotel.

LOST—In automobile accident on New Year's Eve, at 95th St. and West End Av., fur cape; liberal reward. Muller, 437 West End Av.

LOST—Lavalliere; particular value to owner only for personal reasons. Reward for return Room 518, 51 East 42d St.

LOST—In Brooklyn, raccoon muff. Finder please return to Room 1107, 139 Broadway, N. Y. City. Reward.

LOST—Dark skunk muff, either subway or 42d St. Station or Grand Central. Reward. Hilda L. Davis. Phone Coney Island 3120-W.

LOST—Diamond flexible bracelet, at, in, or near Jewish Center, 131 West 86th. Liberal Reward. Phone River 357.

LOST—Beaded bag, between Fulton Theatre and Hotel Majestic on New Year's Eve; reward. Clerk, Hotel Majestic.

LOST—In or about Waldorf-Astoria, diamond necklace, 84 stones. Return to the cashier and receive liberal reward.

LOST—Small red cardcase containing identification card, base business cards; reward. Return to Room 415, 41 Park Row.

LOST—Mink cape, 94th St., between Broadway and Riverside, Jan. 1, 6 A. M.; liberal reward. Riverside 3910.

LOST—Pearl necklace, New Year's Eve at CoCoanut Roof or in taxicab; reward; no questions asked. Y 517 Times Annex.

LOST—Mink muff, Broadway car, evening Dec. 27; reward. Communicate Y 508 Times Annex.

LOST—Reward, return satchel left in taxi at 27 East 81st St., Dr. Ware.

LIBERAL REWARD,

no questions asked, for return of lady's black seal-skin bag, lost at or near Macy's store, Dec. 30; contained large diamond pin, short 12 strand pearl pin, with small diamonds; Erie Railroad ticket and small amount of money. Return to Ludwig Nissen, Diamond Merchant, 156 Broadway, New York City.

Found.

FOUND—Russian sable muff, a suitable muff; owner can have upon identification. Apply 62 West 47th St.

QUESTIONS FINANCES OF BRONX HOSPITAL

Feldman Charges That, with $150,000 Collections, Assets Are $10,000 to $15,000.

COMPLAINS TO STATE BOARD

Secretary of the Institution Denies Allegations—Says War Balked Construction Plans.

In a complaint filed with the State Board of Charities asking for an investigation of the Bronx Hospital, J. Feldman, formerly employed in soliciting funds for the hospital, asserts that approximately $150,000 has been collected on behalf of the hospital in the last eight years, while at the present time the assets consist of about $10,000 or $15,000. Mr. Feldman made public yesterday a copy of his complaint and said that Dr. Lee K. Frankel, a member of the State Board of Charities, had the matter in hand. Dr. Frankel said that the complaint had been referred to him by the State Board, and that it was the unofficial opinion of the board that since the institution did not receive any funds from the city its books were not subject to inspection by that body.

A denial of most of the allegations in Mr. Feldman's complaint was made yesterday by Alexander Selkin, Financial Secretary of the Bronx Hospital. To Mr. Feldman's charge that a staff of collectors had been employed to solicit subscriptions for the institution on a 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. commission basis, Mr. Selkin replied that he did not know how much commission was paid, and asserted that the highest commission paid any solicitor was 40 per cent.

Mr. Selkin, who is in the real estate business, said that the complaint was that of a disgruntled former employe. He denied that Mr. Feldman's figures were accurate, but was unable to tell approximately without consulting his books how much money had been collected in the last eight years and how much had been disbursed.

The complaint charged that about $40,000 was collected in 1912, through a bazaar and that "at the close of the bazaar there was hardly any surplus remaining." Mr. Selkin's reply was that he was not a member of the organization in 1912.

To the charge that a plot was purchased near Crotona Park for the purpose of building a hospital and that a sign to that effect was displayed for three years on the property while no attempt was made to build the institution, Mr. Selkin replied that construction was postponed because of the high cost of labor and material during the war and because of the impossibility of obtaining the necessary materials.

The complaint asserted that $20,000 in excess of what it was worth was paid for the new building and site known as the Eichler Mansion in the Bronx. Mr. Selkin replied that a prominent real estate man said that property was cheap at the price paid for it, $75,000. He also said that his own commission in the transaction he turned back to the Board of Directors with an additional $500 donation to the hospital fund.

Henry L. Slobodin, a member of the Board of Directors, characterized the allegations in the complaint as untrue. He said that the Eichler Mansion had been appraised by Horace Ely and other real estate concerns before it was purchased. As for the 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. commissions alleged to have been paid solicitors, Mr. Slobodin said all hospitals and charitable institutions must pay high fees to solicitors.

The complaint charges that the records and books of the hospital were in a chaotic conditions and show sums aggregating tens of thousands of dollars spent on printing and enormous sums spent on advertising.

The officers of the Bronx Hospital are Dr. Alexander Goldman, President; A. E. Harrison, Vice President; Alexander Selkin, Financial Secretary, and Felix A. Lacks, Treasurer.

HARBOR MEN FAIL TO REPORT FOR DUTY

Employers Say Action Is Not a Strike, but a Desire for a Holiday.

To the surprise of their respective union leaders the firemen, deck hands, and cooks employed by the Russell Towing Company of Newtown Creek, the Dalzell, and other smaller companies in New York did not show up yesterday at their boats, which remained tied up to the piers all day, and this was thought by some to mark the beginning of the long-threatened strike of men employed on harbor craft. The owners said last night that they could not understand the men striking now because the National War Labor Board had set a hearing for Tuesday, Jan. 7, at the City Hall to investigate the claims of the marine workers for an eight-hour day. It was probable that the men wanted to spend New Year's Day at home with their families, they said.

The Navy Department arranged for a supply of tugs to dock any of the transports that might arrive during the day, and two army tugs were sent up to the Cunard pier in the afternoon for the Carmania, but they were not needed. Captain Godfrey L. Carden, head of the United States Coast Guard Service in New York, said last night that he had placed coast guards on board the tugboats standing by the lighters loaded with explosives in Gravesend Bay as a precaution in case the crew left.

The night crews of the four tugboats operated by the Long Island Railroad went on strike at 6 o'clock last night. There were twelve men on each boat. There was no disorder. The boats had been operated up to that time by the day crews. The officials of the railroad company said that all the inconvenience caused by the men's act was a tieup in the movement of freight for two hours. The transfer of freight from Long Island to New York was made by the New York Connecting Railroad by way of Hell Gate and Bay Ridge almost as well as the tugs could have done it, they said.

No demands were made by the crews of the tugs. They just quit work and went away, the officials added. The crews of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tugboats did not join the strike. The freight service between New York and Staten Island continued as usual and there was no indication yesterday that the men would quit work. Captains and engineers of tugboats who were questioned yesterday said the men made a mistake by quitting work because it would hurt their cause in the eyes of the War Labor Board, and they would not get the support of the masters, mates and engineers in their action. The senior officers on the tugboats said last night that they did not think the men would stop away from work today and upset all the plans made for the hearing on Tuesday.

There was no trouble on the tugboats operated from Jersey City by the Pennsylvania, Erie, Lackawanna and Jersey Central Railroads. The men told the officials that they would continue working up to Jan. 6 and then consider their future action. The police reserves were ready at the piers in Jersey City in case anything occurred, but they were not required.

TO AID OVERSEAS TRADE.

Discount Corporation, with $6,000,000 Capital Opens Here Today.

The Discount Corporation of New York, with a capital and surplus of $6,000,000, will begin business today at 52 Wall Street. It will devote its resources and energies to the development and maintenance of a stable, open discount market in this city.

The official announcement concerning the opening of the corporation says:

"This is another milestone marking the entrance of America into the fields of world finance. Notable among the trade bulwarks which enabled Great Britain to gain commercial supremacy over many seas in pre-war years were the great discount companies, with enormous resources, which furnished credits wherever Britain furnished goods. Their purchase and sale of finance bills, merchandise bills, bank and trade acceptances; their ability and readiness to finance long-term transactions growing out of an overseas exchange of merchandise, did much to intrench Great Britain in her position of financial centre of the world.

"Since one-third of the minted gold of the world has passed into the financial channels of the United States, since we have become so markedly a creditor nation, since in our ability to produce a surplus beyond our own needs and to make that surplus available to other nations depend, in a large measure, their welfare and our own prosperity, it is a public need of no small importance that we create powerful machinery to these ends.

"The ability of the Discount Corporation of New York to take a prominent part in furthering the international commerce to which America seems destined is evidenced by its directorate, the prominence of the financial institutions represented on its board, and the far-reaching affiliations so secured."

AMERICANS ELECTED TO LEGION OF HONOR

Dr. van Dyke, J. P. Morgan, James M. Beck, and Others—Joyce Kilmer Is Cited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The French High Commission has been notified by the French Government of the naming of a large number of Americans to be members of the Legion of Honor for distinguished services rendered to the allied cause during the war.

The full list will be made public later, but it was stated today that among those elected were Dr. Henry van Dyke of Princeton, to be Commander, and J. P. Morgan of New York, James M. Beck of New York, President James Grier Hibben of Princeton, Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute, New York; Oscar Cauchois of New York, and Bishop J. H. Darlington of Harrisburg, Penn., to be officers.

The High Commission also has been notified by the French Government that Joyce Kilmer, poet and soldier who was a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES and was killed in action in France, had been cited by the French Army for bravery in action. The order also carries with it the posthumous honor of the Cross of War with palms. Edward de Blly of the Commission has notified Mrs. Annie Kilborn Kilmer of the granting of this citation to her son.

COLD WAVE COMING EAST.

Severe Storm Sweeping Along from the Middle West.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The first cold wave of the Winter spread over the Northwest, Southwest, and Middle Western States tonight, delaying traffic in some places. The mercury dropped 25 degrees in Chicago today, and tonight was 10 degrees above zero, while extreme temperatures were registered in widely separated regions.

The cold wave was unaccompanied by snow east of the Mississippi. In Northwest Texas a blizzard raged, and in Nebraska and South Dakota similar conditions were reported. In Wyoming the temperature was 16 to 37 degrees below zero. It was 12 below at Denver, but was moderating tonight.

Flagstaff, Ariz., reported 18 below zero; Amarillo, Texas, 6 below; Roswell, N. M., 2 below, and even Mexico had freezing weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—A cold wave was sweeping eastward today from the west, where temperatures hovered around zero. Weather Bureau officials said much colder weather would overspread the eastern half of the country within the next thirty-six hours and cold wave warnings were issued for the region stretching from lower Michigan southward to Mississippi, Alabama, and Northwest Florida.

A storm of marked intensity was central this morning over Lake Huron. Moving eastward it caused heavy precipitation in practically all districts east of the Rocky Mountains. Rain or snow will continue as the storm moves eastward toward the Atlantic, but clearing weather is indicated for Thursday with a decided drop in temperatures.

Intensely cold weather prevailed today in Nebraska and Southern South Dakota. Train traffic throughout Nebraska was delayed because of the cold weather and heavy snow.

Temperatures in Wyoming and throughout Colorado were 10 to 35 degrees below zero. There have been no Union Pacific trains out to Kansas City in thirty-six hours.

The worst blizzard of the Winter today was raging over West and Northwest Texas. Railway traffic in Northwest Texas is practically blocked.

FORD RAISES PAY OF 28,000.

Resigns in Favor of Son, Who Will Get $150,000 Salary.

DETROIT, Jan. 1.—A new minimum wage scale of $6 a day, a flat increase of $1 a day for approximately 28,000 employes throughout the country, was announced today by the Ford Motor Company. Employes of the Ford tractor interests are included in the increase, which becomes effective today. Twenty-three thousand other employes of the Ford interests already receive $6 or more a day.

Coincident with the announcement of the wage increase it was made known that Henry Ford has formally resigned as President of the Ford Motor Company, and his son, Edsel, elected to succeed him at a salary of $150,000 a year.

Mr. Ford, in tendering his resignation, gave as his reason his desire to devote more time to the tractor industry. He retains his seat on the Board of Directors of the company in an advisory capacity.

Edsel Ford, who becomes executive head of a corporation representing an investment of nearly $200,000,000, is only 24 years old. He entered the Ford shops when he was 16 years old, to gain a thorough knowledge of his father's business. He has been acting as executive head of the Ford Motor Company for the last few months, his father having withdrawn from active participation in the management to devote his time to the tractor business and a new national weekly newspaper.

Concerning the wage increase, Henry Ford said today that it was "only a just reward to the men who remained loyal to the company during the war period."

Pneumonia Kills an Aged Couple.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Jan. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Houle, who had lived here for fifty years and had been married fifty-two years, died last night of pneumonia. Influenza prostrated both on Christmas Day.

Are England and France About to Absorb America's Fair Share of South American Trade?

Will you co-operate in forming a SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE ASSOCIATION? Come up for the discussion of the matter Thursday and Friday (Jan. 2 and 3) at 4:30 and 8:00 P.M.

AUDITORIUM

A-Top Tribune Building, 154 Nassau St., opp. City Hall.

A-Top Tribune Bldg. Opposite City Hall.

FRENCH SPANISH Language Institute FRENCH SPANISH

Phone Beekman 8892.

SEES EXPRESS SENT SOON BY AIR ROUTES

Inventor Also Predicts Establishment in a Year of Passenger-Carrying Lines.

SAYS RATES WILL DECREASE

Coast and Forest Patrol, Martin Believes, Will Be Developed Extensively in This Country.

Within a year fast aerial express and passenger carrying lines, connecting all parts of the United States, will be an accomplished fact, according to a prediction made yesterday by Glenn L. Martin of the Glenn L. Martin Company, inventor of one of the many flying machines developed during the war. In the next three years, Mr. Martin believes a system of commercial transport will be developed which will be cheaper than other modes now in use.

"The important future of aircraft," said Mr. Martin, "is the wonderful commercial application in making accessible by aircraft rich outlying districts tributary to important industrial and business centres. Disastrous delays, such as have been encountered on the railroads, will be obviated, and the speed of delivery by airplane is of course apparent.

"Coast patrol, forest patrol, and mail carrying will be extensively developed. British Columbia has established a system of aerial forest patrol and the United States is arranging a similar system. The success of the mail route between New York and Washington is known to all."

Those who expect commercial aeronautics to develop shortly, according to Mr. Martin, are making their preparations on sound and scientific foundations, looking toward ton-mile economy and reliability. The Government, he said, should take steps immediately to establish landing fields adjacent to manufacturing and industrial centres.

Manufacturers of airplanes were already adapting the military airplane for commercial uses, the inventor said, but new designs would be forthcoming. He had already adapted his heavy bombing machine, capable of carrying a ton with ease, he added.

"The type of machines adapted and developed for commercial uses," Mr. Martin said, "will undoubtedly be multiple motored, which will make the possibilities of forced landings remote and will permit travel in all kinds of weather. Instruments to enable airmen to meet adverse weather conditions need development, and their production is vital to insure the successful use of the airplane to commercial uses."

The United States, Mr. Martin said, should take cognizance of the preparations foreign countries were making to adapt the airplane to commercial uses.

Woman Is Clerk of Chautauqua Co.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Miss Ellen P. Yates of this city became County Clerk of Chautauqua County today, being the first woman elected to that office in the State. She succeeded Luther S. Lakin, Jr., who has held the office for nine years.

Gidding

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Exhibits of

Gowns—Dresses—Wraps—Suits—Hats—Blouses **for Southern Resorts,** Embracing New Models from Paris. Particularly Noteworthy Are the Dresses of Organdie, Linen and Lingerie in the Fourth Floor Salon.

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Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

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IMPORTANT SALES TO-DAY

American-made Underwear for Women, Misses and Children

Women's Winter Coats (all new models, mostly fur-trimmed) at $48.00

Women's Tailored Serge Dresses

30,000 yards of Fine Dress Silks (In Lengths; black, white and colors)

Oriental and American Rugs; Household and Decorative Linens; Blankets, Bedspreads, Comfortables, Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases; and White Cotton Fabrics.

CLEVELAND FIREMEN REBEL.

Institute 8-Hour Working Schedule in Defiance of Authorities.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 1.—Two-thirds of the local Fire Department force of 585 men were off duty today as a result of the Firemen's Union's plan to institute an eight-hour working schedule. The amendment to the city charter granting the firemen and policemen an eight-hour day was approved by the voters in 1917. It was never enforced, city administration officials say, because of lack of finances.

One hundred and ninety members—one-third of the Fire Department—left their posts at midnight last night. Another one-third walked out at 8 o'clock this morning. The remainder were relieved at 4 o'clock this afternoon by the first unit, which will remain on duty until midnight, when the second group will relieve them.

According to union officials, all the firemen will report in any great emergency.

Mayor Davis has issued a statement saying that "the city will fill as soon as possible the vacancies of those who have voluntarily taken it upon themselves to leave their post of duty."

Discharged soldiers and sailors and men out of employment are appealed to to take their places.

Clothes Are Costly at Any Price—Unless You Like Them

The biggest mark-down means nothing, unless you would have been glad to buy the clothes before they were reduced.

Irrespective of price, New York men seem to prefer Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes, because of their style leadership, their excellent tailoring, and their guaranteed all-wool quality.

So it is the voice of true Economy speaking when Hart Schaffner & Marx good all-wool clothes are advertised at generous reductions. Good Clothes are always economical—and Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes stay good no matter how much we reduce the price.

The opportunity simply looms larger when we announce—

Every Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Overcoat and Fancy Winter Suit Reduced

$32.50 and $30.00 Suits & Overcoats reduced to **$27.50**

$38.00 and $35.00 Suits & Overcoats reduced to **$32.50**

$45.00 and $40.00 Suits & Overcoats reduced to **$37.50**

$50.00 and $48.00 Suits & Overcoats reduced to **$43.50**

$60.00 and $55.00 Suits & Overcoats reduced to **$49.50**

The higher grades are reduced in like proportion

No Charge for Alterations

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Wallach

$9 Velour Hats $6.35

They are rich, soft, silky fellows, in likable Ivy Green, Seal Brown and Black—very prosperous and distinguished looking; rich satin linings to match; bands of taffeta silk. At $6.35, the opportunity is too good to miss.

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